PeopleSoft Reporting Tools Workshop

PS Query

Agenda

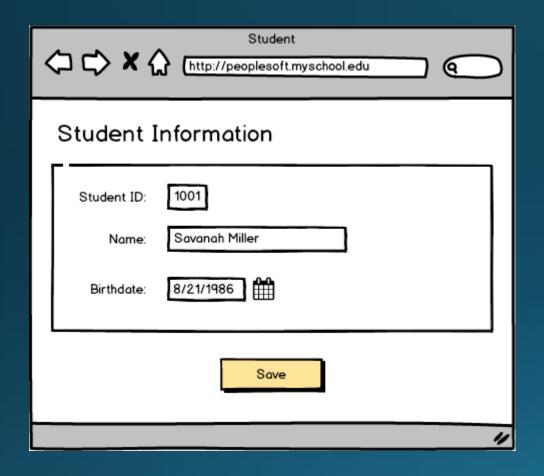
- How is Data Stored in PeopleSoft?
- What is PS Query?
- Writing a PS Query
 - Filtering Criteria
 - Prompts
 - Joins
 - Aggregate Functions
 - Expressions
 - Distinct Results
- Determining Table Names

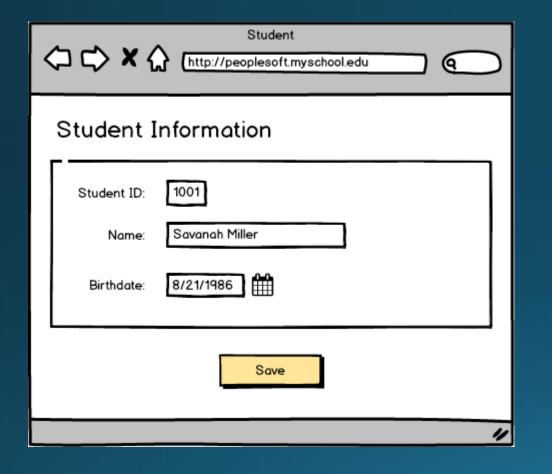
How is Data Stored?

- PeopleSoft uses a RELATIONAL DATABASE to store data.
 - Other types of databases include DIMENSIONAL databases (often used for data warehouses) and NOSQL databases (often used by search engines or other "big data" applications).
- Relational Databases are by far the most common type of database for transactional data systems.

Relational Data Models

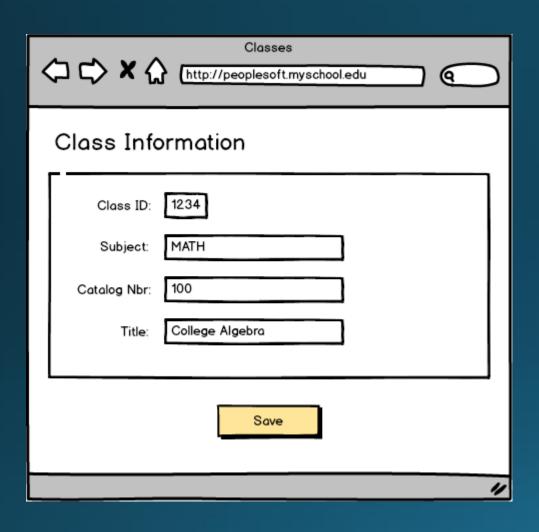
- In a Relational database, data FIELDS are organized into TABLES.
- A goal in Relational database design is to AVOID DUPLICATION of the same data in multiple tables.
 - The practice of minimizing data duplication when designing data models is called NORMALIZATION.
- ID or Key values are used to link rows of data from multiple tables together.

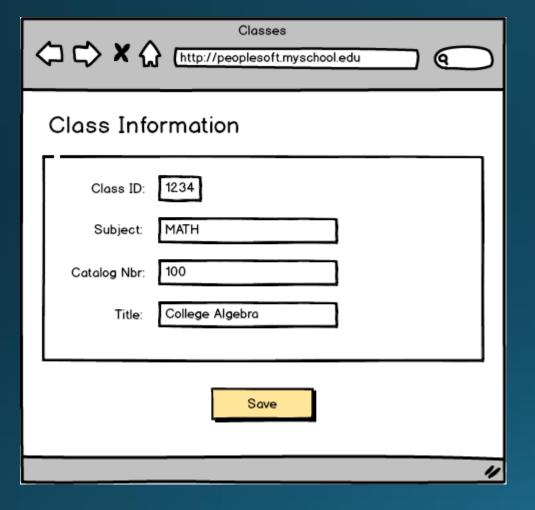




STUDENT_ID NAME BIRTHDATE

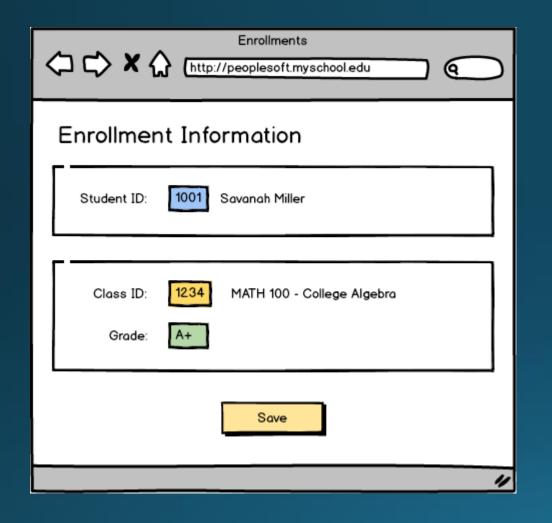
STUDENT_ID	NAME	BIRTHDATE
1001	Savanah Miller	08/21/1986
1002	Roger Reynolds	1/21/1984





CLASSES CLASS_ID SUBJECT CATALOG_NBR TITLE

CLASS_ID	SUBJECT	CATALOG_NBR	TITLE
1234	MATH	100	College Algebra
4567	ENGL	100	Intro to Literature



STUDENT

STUDENT_ID

NAME

BIRTHDATE

CLASSES

CLASS_ID

SUBJECT

CATALOG_NBR

TITLE

ENROLLMENTS

STUDENT_ID

NAME

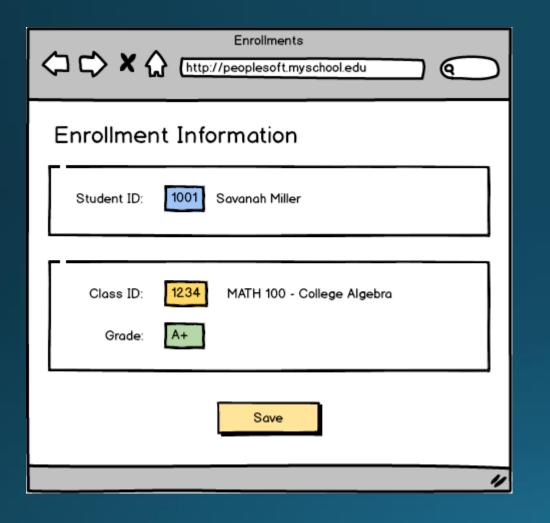
CLASS_ID

SUBJECT

CATALOG_NBR

TITLE

GRADE



STUDENT

STUDENT_ID

NAME

BIRTHDATE

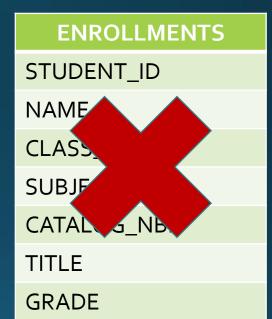
CLASSES

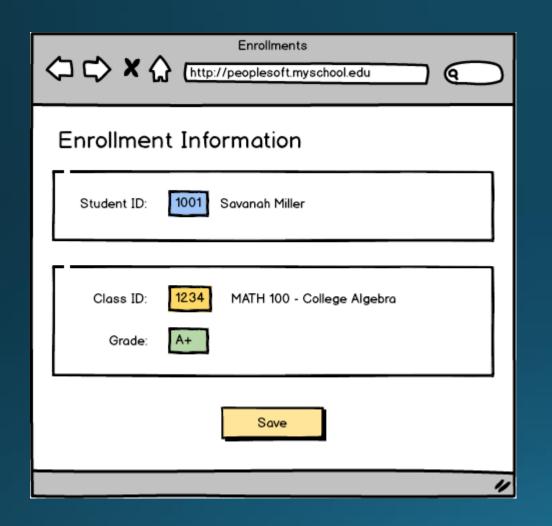
CLASS_ID

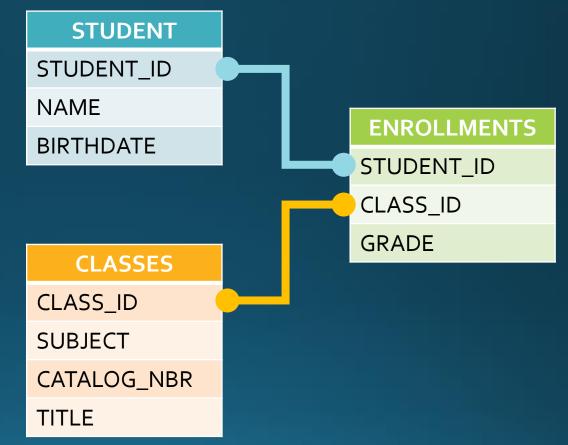
SUBJECT

CATALOG_NBR

TITLE







SQL (Structured Query Language)

- In a relational database, data is accessed and manipulated using SQL (Structured Query Language).
- This language includes commands for:
 - Retrieving data from tables (SELECT * FROM Students...)
 - Adding data to tables (INSERT INTO Students...)
 - Updating data in tables (UPDATE Students SET Name = 'Mark'...)
 - Deleting data from tables (DELETE FROM Students...)
- Whenever you search for data or save data on a page in PeopleSoft, there is SQL being executed behind the scenes.

What is PS Query?

- PS Query is a graphical query tool within PeopleSoft.
- It provides an interface for users to **graphically define the data they want to retrieve** from the database, eliminating the need for query writers to have to know SQL.
- After you define your query parameters using the PS Query interface, PS Query generates the SQL to execute against the database for you, and then returns the resultant data back to you in tabular format.

PS Query Security

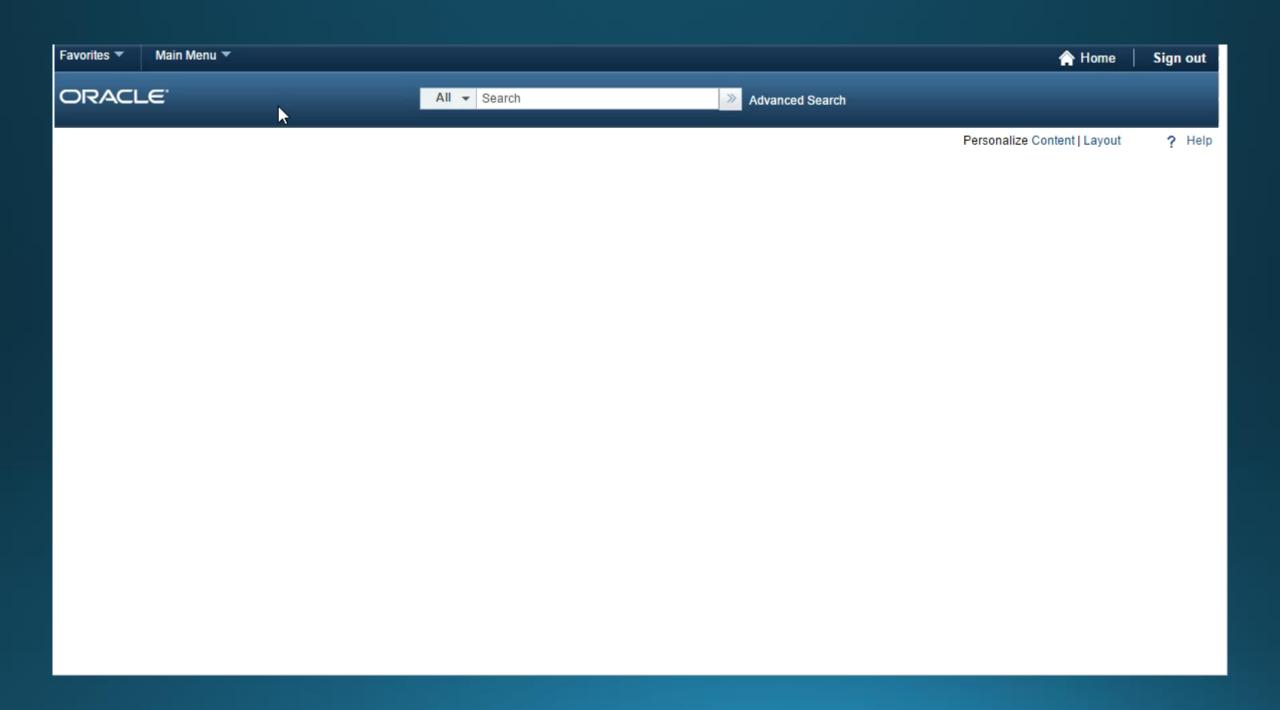
- To write queries, users need access to the Query Manager.
- Users also need Query Tree access to the specific database tables (called Records in PeopleSoft) that they intend to query.
- For some tables, users also need **row-level security** to access specific rows of data within a table.
- For more information:
 - PeopleBooks
 - PeopleTools
 - Reporting and Analysis Tools
 - Query
 - PeopleSoft Query Security

Writing Our First PS Query

- Need a query to pull student enrollment data.
 - Student enrollment data is stored in table: **PS_STDNT_ENRL**
 - Need to include the following fields:
 - Student ID
 - Academic Career
 - Institution
 - Term
 - Class Number
 - Save the query as: MJS_STDNT_ENROLLMENTS

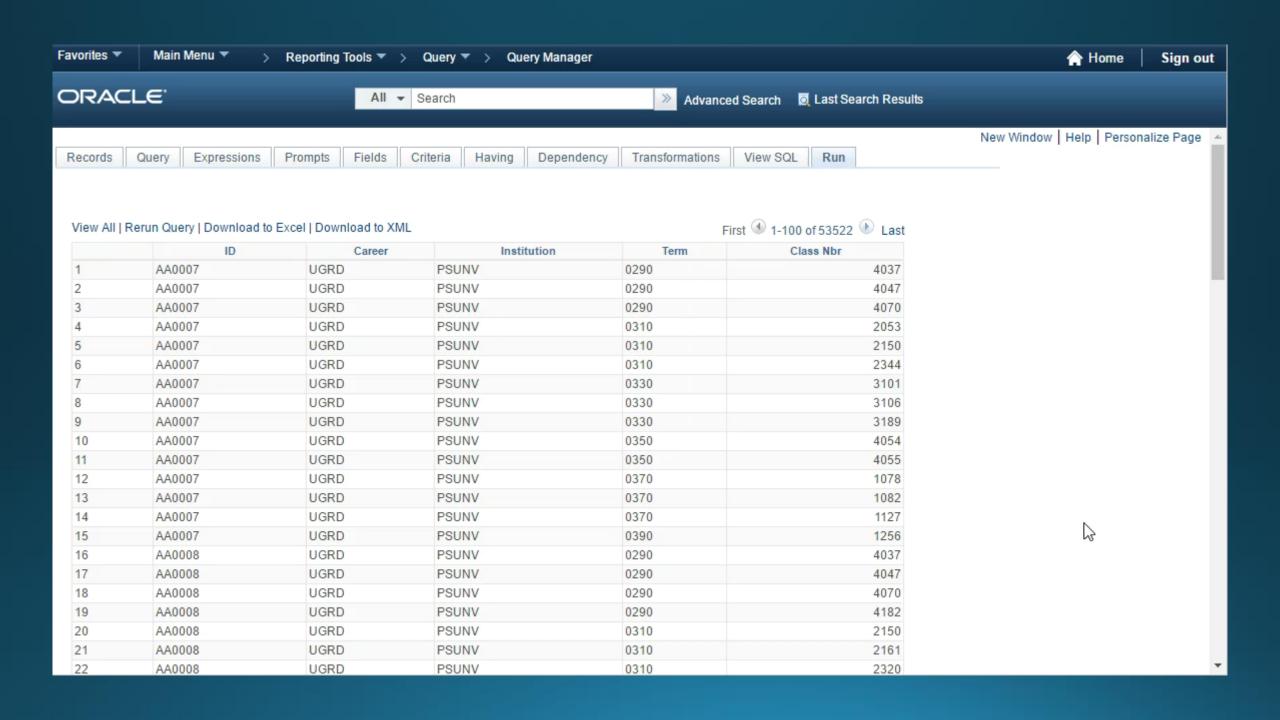
Data Model for Query

PS_STDNT_ENRL	
EMPLID	Key
ACAD_CAREER	Key
INSTITUTION	Key
STRM	Key
CLASS_NBR	Key



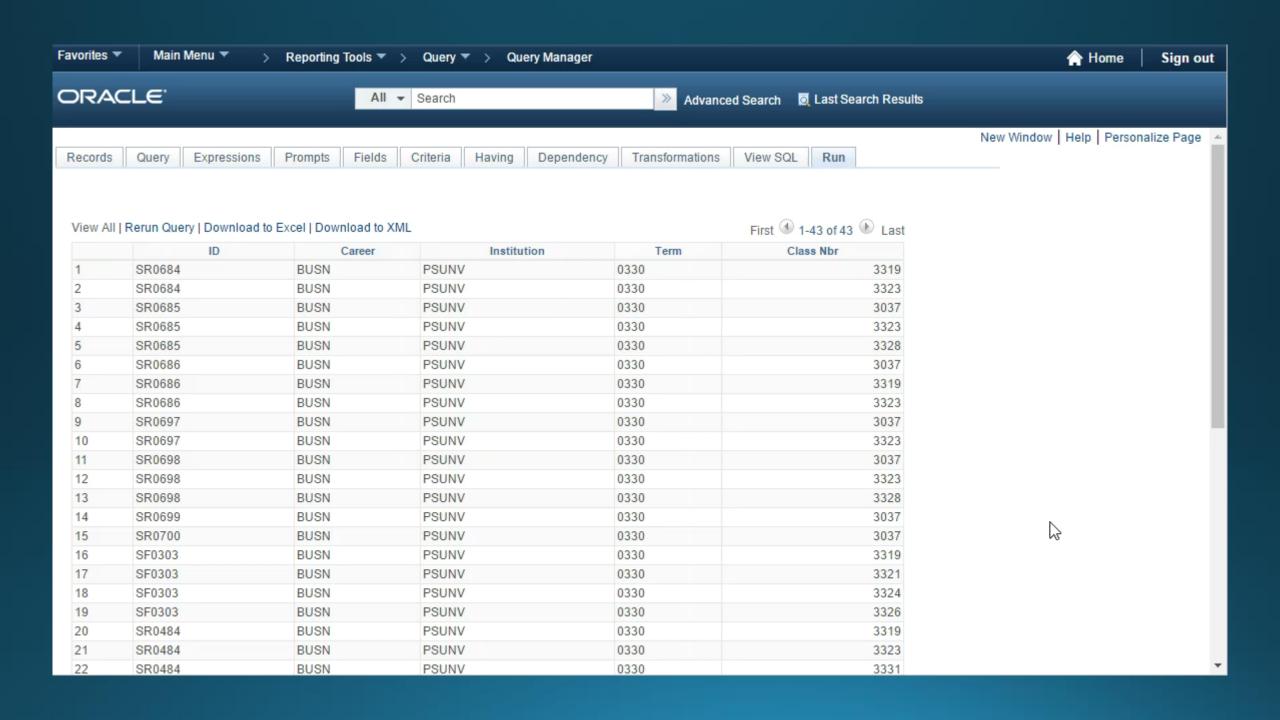
Filtering Criteria

- Need a query to pull student enrollment data.
 - Only include enrollment rows in the **BUSN** Academic Career.
 - Only include enrollment rows for Term **0330**.



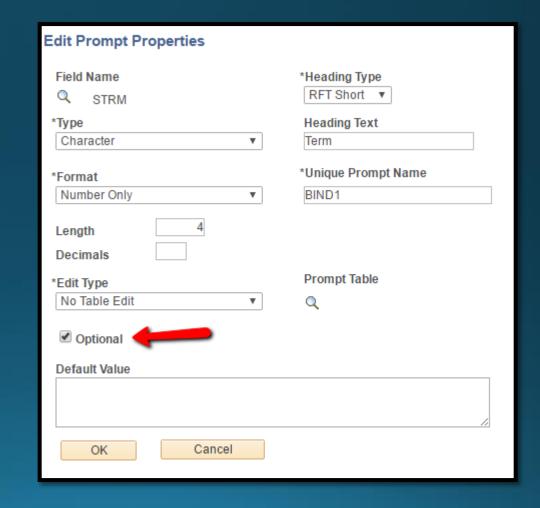
Prompts

- Need a query to pull student enrollment data.
 - Only include enrollment rows in the BUSN Academic Career.
 - Only include enrollment rows for a Term specified by the user.



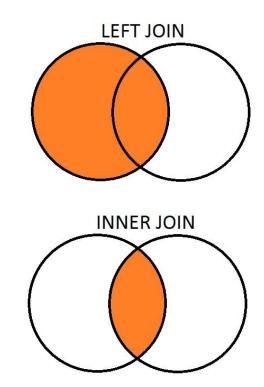
Optional Prompts

- Beginning in PeopleTools 8.54
 Prompts can now be Optional.
- Users will be presented with Optional prompts, but may choose to leave the value blank.
- Note this could result in very large resultsets being returned.



Joins

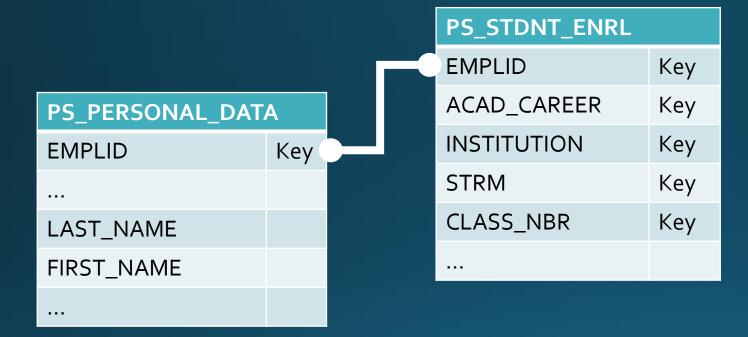
- Left (Outer) Joins: All records in the first (left) record are present, even if no matches are in the joining record.
- Inner Join: Only rows with a match in both records are returned.

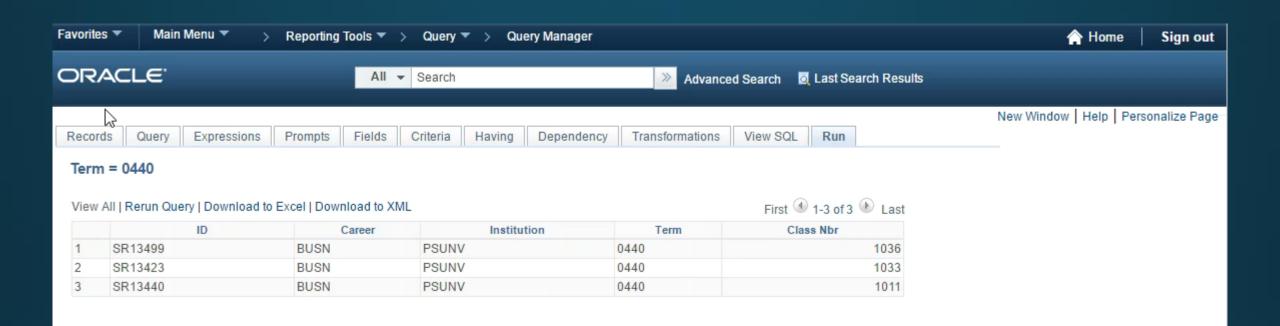


Joins to Display Additional Fields

- Need a query to pull student enrollment data.
 - Only include enrollment rows in the BUSN Academic Career.
 - Only include enrollment rows for a Term specified by the user.
 - Include the **Student's Name** from **PS_PERSONAL_DATA**.

Updated Data Model for Query

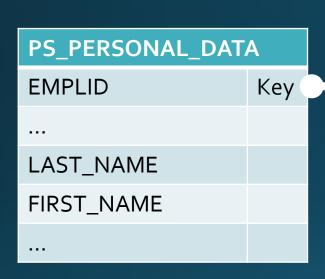


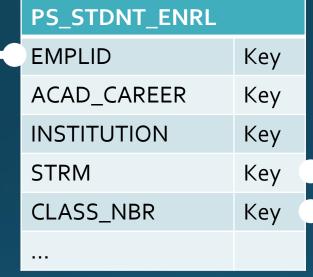


Joins to Display Additional Fields

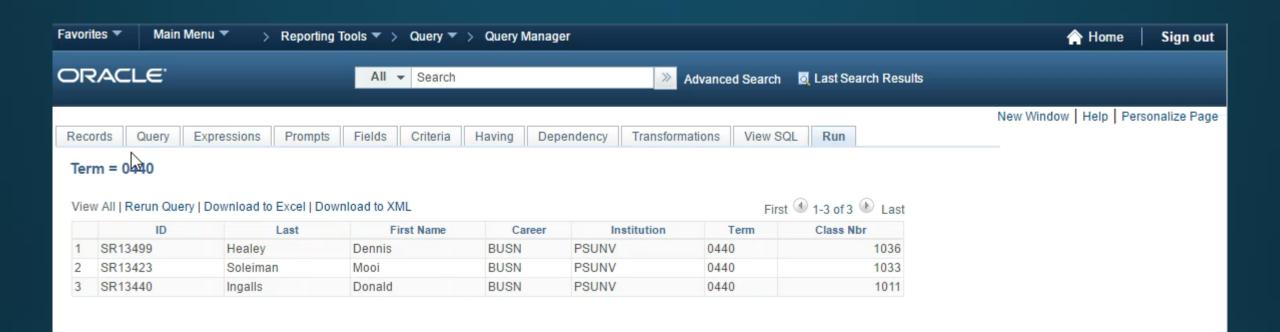
- Need a query to pull student enrollment data.
 - Only include enrollment rows in the BUSN Academic Career.
 - Only include enrollment rows for a Term specified by the user.
 - Include the Student's Name from PS_PERSONAL_DATA.
 - Include the Class Subject and Catalog Nbr from PS_CLASS_TBL.

Updated Data Model for Query



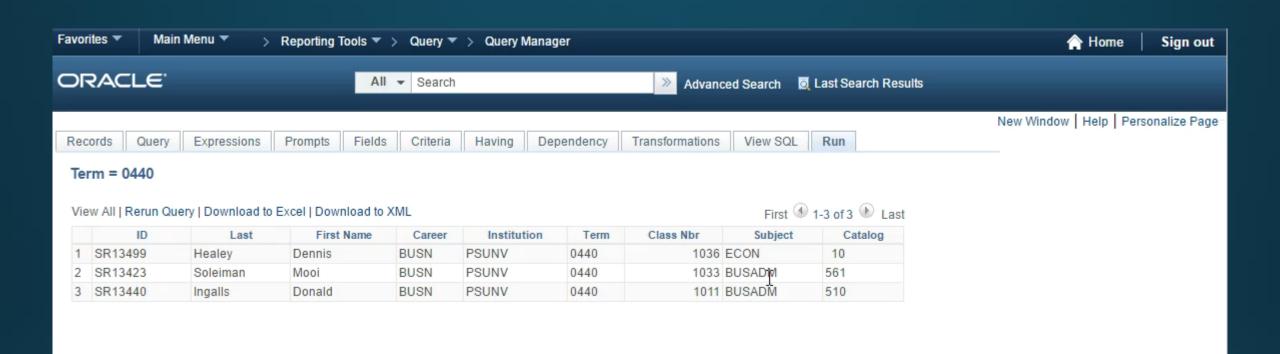


PS_CLASS_TBL		
CRSE_ID	Key	
CRSE_OFFER_NBR	Key	
STRM	Key	
SESSION_CODE	Key	
CLASS_SECTION	Key	
CLASS_NBR		
SUBJECT		
CATALOG_NBR		



Joins to Filter Results

- Need a query to pull student enrollment data.
 - Only include enrollment rows in the BUSN Academic Career.
 - Only include enrollment rows for a Term specified by the user.
 - Include the Student's Name from PS_PERSONAL_DATA.
 - Include the Class Subject and Catalog Nbr from PS_CLASS_TBL, and filter to only include ECON classes.



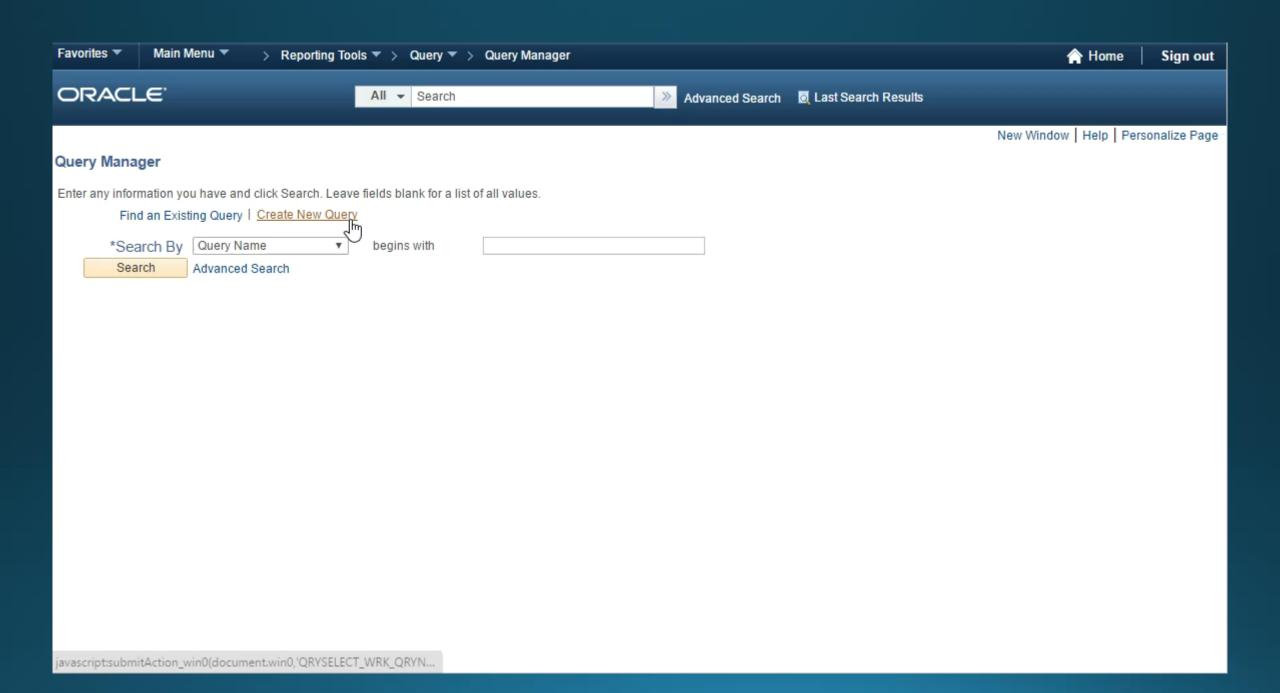
Aggregate Functions

 Aggregate functions allow you to summarize information from multiple rows of data into a single value.

Aggregate Function	Description
SUM	Adds the values from each row and displays the total.
COUNT	Counts the number of all rows in the query result including the null-value rows and duplicated rows.
COUNT DISTINCT	Counts the number of nonnull-value rows in the query result, and the duplicated rows are counted once.
MIN	Checks the value from each row and returns the lowest one.
MAX	Checks the value from each row and returns the highest one.
AVERAGE	Adds the values from each row and divides the result by the number of rows.

Aggregate Example

 Need a query to pull a COUNT of student enrollments PER CLASS for a specified Term.



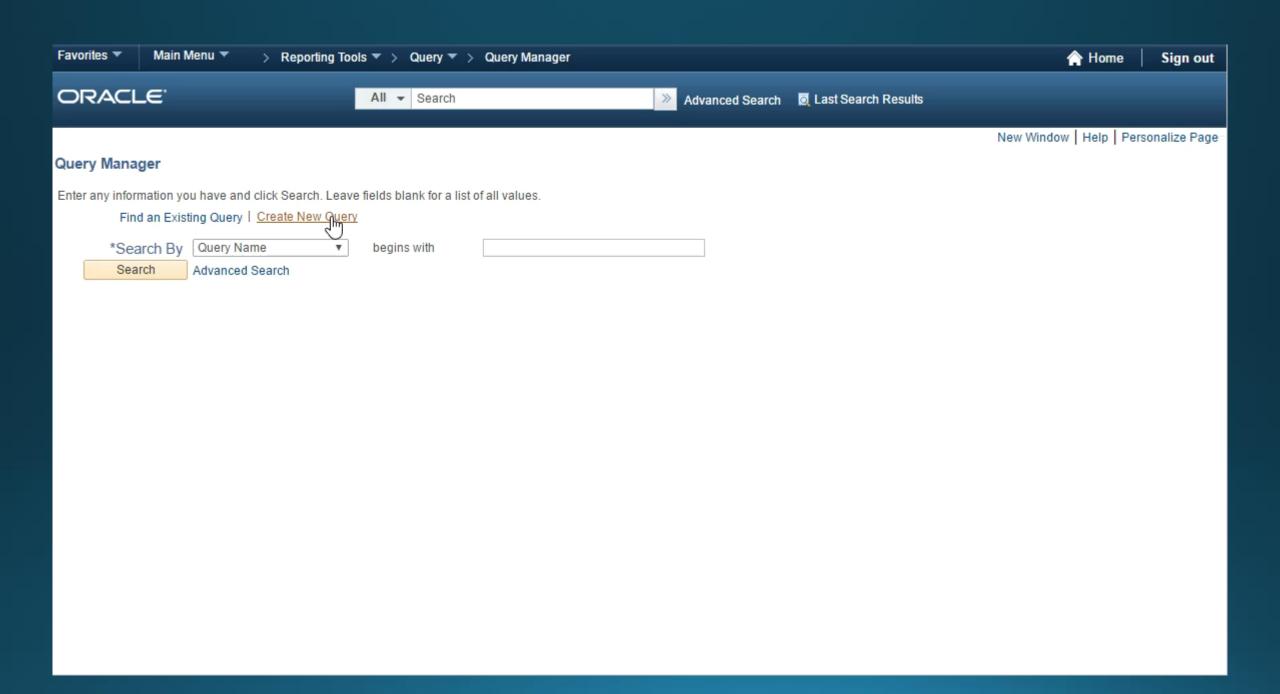
Expressions

- Expressions are calculations performed by PS Query to derive a value not stored in the system. For example:
 - Adding two numeric values together.
 - Determining the number of days between two dates.
 - Concatenating two character strings together.
- The result of an Expression can be displayed as a column in the query output, or used as a comparison value in selection Criteria.
- TIP: You can use database-specific functions in Expressions, or Meta-SQL keywords which PeopleSoft will translate to the appropriate database-specific function.

Expression Example

- Need a query to retrieve all Classes.
 - Create a field that displays the Subject, Catalog Nbr, and Class Title in the following format:

MUSC 107 – Acoustics for Musicians

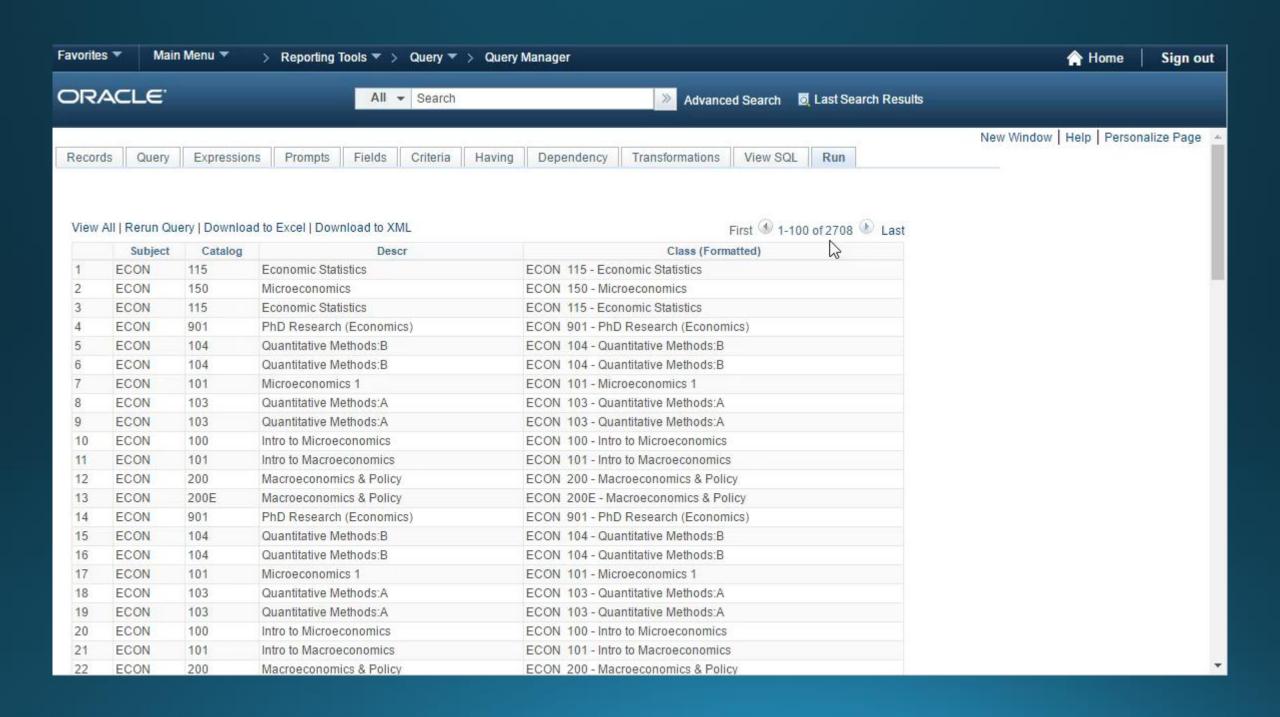


Making Results Distinct

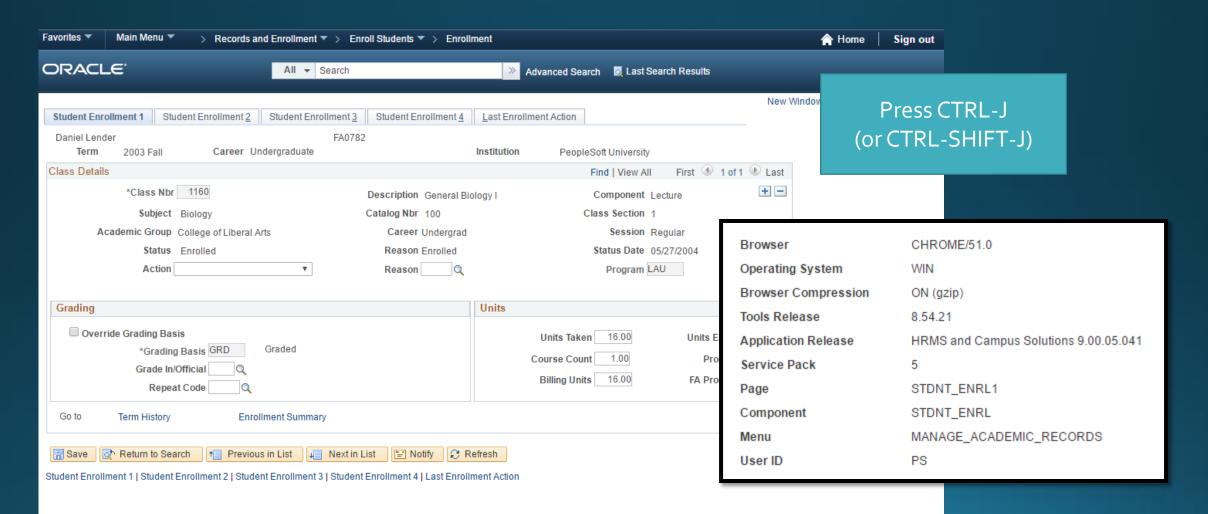
- Need a query to retrieve all Classes.
 - Create a field that displays the Subject, Catalog Nbr, and Class Title in the following format:

MUSC 107 – Acoustics for Musicians

 Only return one row per unique combination of values (remove duplicates).

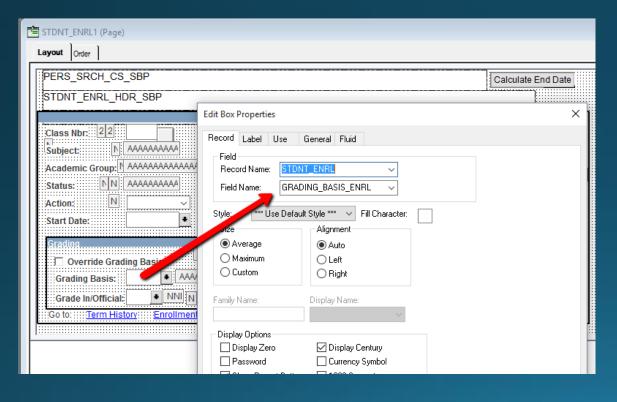


Determining Table Names



Determining Table Names

Using App Designer



Using a Query

SELECT RECNAME, FIELDNAME

FROM PSPNLFIELD

WHERE PNLNAME = 'STDNT ENRL1'

Coming Up Next: BI Publisher

5 Minute Break!