Oracle® Argus Insight

Extensibility Guide

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Contents

Preface

Documentation accessibility vi
Related resources vi
Access to Oracle Support vi

1 Advanced Conditions Extensibility

Configure CMN_FIELDS Table 1-1
Configure CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION Table 1-4
    Configure SMQ_NARROW Field Type 1-7
    Configure SMQ_BROAD Field Type 1-7
    Configure MEDDRA Field Type 1-8
        Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value): 1-9
    Configure WHO Field Type 1-10
        Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value): 1-10
    Configure COMPANY_DRUG Field Type 1-11
        Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value): 1-12
    Configure INGREDIENT Field Type 1-12
    Configure MINUTES_CALCULATOR Field Type 1-13
        Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value): 1-13
    Configure LITERATURE Field Type 1-14
    Configure EVENT_LICENSE Field Type 1-14
    Configure STUDY_DRUG Field Type 1-15
    Configure CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP Field Type 1-15
        Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value): 1-16
    Configure BATCH_LOT_NO Field Type 1-17
    Configure INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG Field Type 1-17
    Configure CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY Field Type 1-18
    Configure DVB Field Type 1-18
        Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value): 1-19
    Configure GENERIC Field Type 1-19
    Configure PATIENT_HISTORY Field Type 1-20
    Configure PARTIAL_DATE Field Type 1-21

Configure CLOB Field Type 1-21
Configure PARENT_HISTORY Field Type 1-22
Configure CMN_COMPLEXFIELD_CONFIGURATION Table 1-22
Write Custom SQL in Advance Condition 1-24
Write Custom SQL for Oracle Argus Insight Advance Condition 1-24
Write Custom SQL for Oracle Argus Mart Advance Condition 1-25
Current Data Point-in-Time Query 1-25
As of Date Point-in-Time Query 1-27
At Lock Point-in-Time Query 1-29
Last Locked Revision as of a Point in Time Query 1-31
Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Receipt Date) Point-in-Time Query 1-33
Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Locked Date) Point-in-Time Query 1-36
Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Creation Date) Point-in-Time Query 1-39
Aggregate Queries 1-41

2 Case Series Extensibility

Create New Merge Option 2-1

3 Code List Extensibility

Configure Flexible Data Recategorization with a New Natural Language 3-1
Configure Flexible Data Recategorization with a New Custom Language 3-3

4 ETL Extensibility

View Oracle Argus Insight Custom Routines 4-1
Execute Oracle Argus Insight Custom Routines 4-2

5 Report Extensibility

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Extensibility 5-1
Assumptions 5-1
Business Purpose 5-2
Global Temporary Tables 5-2
Extend Global Temporary Tables 5-2
Report Package Features 5-3
Generic Package 5-3
Line Listing Package 5-7

Data Model 5-16
Example - Generate sample XML Data Structure with our Data Model 5-17
Data Sets 5-18
Report Parameters 5-21
Event Triggers 5-26
Add Lexical Parameter in Data Model 5-26
BI Publisher Report Templates 5-31
Layout Editor 5-31
Rich Text File Template 5-36
Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Logs 5-39
Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Reporting Tips 5-41
Add Column in Global Temporary Tables 5-41
Populate New Column in User Exit Package 5-41
Add New Column in Data Set 5-42
Add New Column in Layout Report 5-43
Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Extensibility 5-47
Assumptions 5-47
RPD Architecture 5-47
Physical Layer 5-47
BMM Layer 5-50
Presentation Layer 5-54
Add New Dimension Using Flex Bucketing 5-56
Create Custom Dashboards and Prompts 5-61

A Appendix: Dimensions and their Mapping

Preface

This preface contains the following sections:

- Documentation accessibility
- Related resources
- Access to Oracle Support

To receive support assistance, determine whether your organization is a cloud or on-premises customer. If you're not sure, use Support Cloud.

Documentation accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Related resources

All documentation and other supporting materials are available on the Oracle Help Center.

Access to Oracle Support

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1

Advanced Conditions Extensibility

You can extend the feature of performing the search using the advanced conditions by creating queries on new fields defined with custom configurations.

This chapter covers the steps involved in creating and configuring the new custom fields, and writing custom SQL for both Insight Mart and Oracle Argus Mart:

- Configure CMN_FIELDS Table
- Configure CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION Table
- Configure CMN_COMPLEXFIELD_CONFIGURATION Table
- Write Custom SQL in Advance Condition

Configure CMN_FIELDS Table

You can configure the advance condition extensibility columns for the new field ID in the database table CMN_FIELDS as given below:

Table 1-1 CMN _FIELDS Column Details

Column	Sample Value for Insight Mart	Sample Value for Argus Mart	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	3	Defines the current Enterprise ID. This is a mandatory column.
FIELD_ID	30000000	30000000	Defines the Oracle Argus Insight new field ID that must be unique and must be in the following range: • For customers: 30000000 - 39999999 • For partners: 40000000 - 49999999 All other IDs are reserved for Oracle. This is a mandatory column.
FIELD_LABEL	Custom Product Country	Custom Product Country	Defined the field label having maximum length of 200 characters. This is a mandatory column.
TABLE_NAME	V_RPT_PRODUCT	CASE_PRODUCT	Defines the table name that contains the column for search criteria. The maximum length for the table name is 50 characters. This is a mandatory column.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) CMN _FIELDS Column Details

Column	Sample Value for Insight Mart	Sample Value for Argus Mart	Description
COLUMN_NAME	COUNTRY_ID	COUNTRY_ID	Defines the column name for the search criteria. This column name must exist in table populated in TABLE_NAME. The maximum length of this column is 50 characters. This is a mandatory column.
JOIN_FIELD	COUNTRY_ID	COUNTRY_ID	Defines the column name if this field is of drop-down type on UI. This column contains the name of column that you want to use for join condition between the tables populated in TABLE_NAME and SELECT_TABLE. This is an optional column.
SELECT_TABLE	LM_COUNTRIES	LM_COUNTRIES	Defines the table name if this field is of drop-down type on UI. This column contains the name of table that you want to use to populate the drop-down values. This is an optional column.
SELECT_COLUMN	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	Defines the column name if this field is of drop-down type on UI. This column contains the name of column that you want to use to populate for the drop-down values. This is an optional column.
ADV_COND_FIELD	1	1	Contains the value for the new field ID as 1. This is a mandatory column.
TREE_VIEW	PRODUCTS:Product Information	PRODUCTS:Product Information	Defines the hierarchical structure of field in advance condition tree on Advance Condition Editor page. The first level and second level node of the tree must be separated by character "**:**". For example, **First Level Tree Node: Second Level Tree Node** This is a mandatory column.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) CMN _FIELDS Column Details

Column	Sample Value for Insight Mart	Sample Value for Argus Mart	Description
SQL_SELECT	SELECT 1 ID, 'UNITED STATE' STATUS FROM DUAL UNION SELECT 2, 'UNITED KINGDOM' FROM DUAL UNION SELECT 3, 'INDIA' FROM DUAL	SELECT 1 ID, 'UNITED STATE' STATUS FROM DUAL UNION SELECT 2, 'UNITED KINGDOM' FROM DUAL UNION SELECT 3, 'INDIA' FROM DUAL	Defines the SQL query if this field is of drop-down type on UI. This column contains the selected query that you want to use to populate the drop-down values. This select query must contain the columns ID and STATUS. **Note:** If this column is configured then the values configured in columns SELECT_COLUMN, SELECT_TABLE and JOIN_FIELD will be ignored. This is an optional column.
HIDDEN	0	0	Contains the value for the new field ID as 0. This is a mandatory column.
CONTROL_TYPE_ID	2	2	Defines the ID of the control that you want to display on UI.Refer to the table CMN_CONTROL_TYPE for supported Control Type ID. 1 - Textbox 2 - Dropdown 3 - DatePicker 4 - DateTimePicker 5 - Numeric Control Type This is a mandatory column.
ADDITIONAL_TABLE_LIST	RPT_EVENT	CASE_EVENT	Defines the comma separated table list that is to be added in From clause of final SQL query except table name entered in the column Table_Name, and: • V_RPT_CASE (in case of Insight Mart) • CASE_MASTER (in case of Oracle Argus Mart) This field is required only if any additional join tables are required. This is an optional column.
ADDITIONAL_WHERE	V_RPT_PRODUCT.SEQ_NUM = RPT_EVENT.SEQ_NUM AND V_RPT_PRODUCT. COUNTRY_ID > 0	CASE_PRODUCT.SEQ_NUM = CASE_EVENT.SEQ_NUM AND CASE_PRODUCT.COUNTRY_ID > 0	Defines the additional Where clause that you want to add in the final SQL query of advance condition. This is an optional column.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) CMN _FIELDS Column Details

Column	Sample Value for Insight Mart	Sample Value for Argus Mart	Description
DATA_SOURCE_ ID	1	2	Defines the value of the target data source (Insight Mart/Oracle Argus Mart). This is a mandatory column.

To configure remaining columns of the database table CMN_FIELDS, refer to the *Oracle Argus Insight Database Administrator's Guide*.

Configure CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION Table

Oracle Argus Insight supports different field types. The field ID that belongs to one or more field types must be configured in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION.

> **Note:**
>
> One field can belong to one or more field types.

Table 1-2 Oracle Argus Insight Supported Field Types

Field Type ID	Field Type	Description
1	SMQ_NARROW	The field configured as SMQ_NARROW field type identifies cases that are highly likely to represent the condition of interest. Narrow search consists of all PTs that indicate the condition with great certainty. To configure this field type, see Configure SMQ_NARROW Field Type.
2	SMQ_BROAD	The field configured as SMQ_BROAD field type identifies all possible cases, including some that may prove to be of little or no interest on closer inspection. Those are highly likely to represent the condition of interest. Field as SMQ_BROAD field type search includes both the **narrow** terms and the additional **broad** terms, often of less-specific nature. To configure this field type, see Configure SMQ_BROAD Field Type.
3	MEDDRA	The field configured as MEDDRA field type enables the MedDRA menu to open MedDRA browser. To configure this field type, see Configure MEDDRA Field Type.
4	WHO	The field configured as WHO field type enables the WHO menu to open WHO Drug browser. To configure this field type, see Configure WHO Field Type.

Table 1-2 (Cont.) Oracle Argus Insight Supported Field Types

Field Type ID	Field Type	Description
5	COMPANY_DRUG	The field configured as COMPANY_DRUG field type enables the Company Drug menu to open Product browser. To configure this field type, see Configure COMPANY_DRUG Field Type.
6	INGREDIENT	The field configured as INGREDIENT field type enables the Ingredient menu to open Ingredient browser. To configure this field type, see Configure INGREDIENT Field Type.
7	MINUTES_CALCULATOR	The field configured as MINUTES_CALCULATOR field type enables the Minutes Calculator menu to open Minutes Calculator browser. To configure this field type, see Configure MINUTES_CALCULATOR Field Type.
8	LITERATURE	The field configured as LITERATURE field type enables the Literature menu to open Literature browser. To configure this field type, see Configure LITERATURE Field Type.
9	EVENT_LICENSE	The field configured as EVENT_LICENSE field type enables the Event License menu to open Event License browser. To configure this field type, see Configure EVENT_LICENSE Field Type.
10	STUDY_DRUG	The field configured as STUDY_DRUG field type enables the Study Drug menu to open Product browser. To configure this field type, see Configure STUDY_DRUG Field Type.
11	CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP	The field configured as CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP field type enables the Literature menu to open Clinical Study Lookup browser. To configure this field type, see Configure CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP Field Type.
12	BATCH_LOT_NO	The field configured as BATCH_LOT_NO field type enables the Batch Lot # menu to open Batch/Lot Number browser. To configure this field type, see Configure BATCH_LOT_NO Field Type.
13	INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG	The field configured as INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG field type enables the Investigational Drug menu to open Investigational Drug browser. To configure this field type, see Configure INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG Field Type.
14	CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY	The field configured as CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY field type enables the Co-Drug Code menu to open Batch/Lot Number browser. To configure this field type, see Configure CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY Field Type.

Table 1-2 (Cont.) Oracle Argus Insight Supported Field Types

Field Type ID	Field Type	Description
15	DVB	The field configured as DVB field type enables the specific range called Duration Value Bands. To configure this field type, see Configure DVB Field Type.
16	GENERIC	The field configured as GENERIC field type enables the Generic Name menu to open Generic Name browser. To configure this field type, see Configure GENERIC Field Type.
17	PATIENT_HISTORY	The field configured as PATIENT_HISTORY field type is considered as information of the patient. To configure this field type, see Configure PATIENT_HISTORY Field Type.
18	PARTIAL_DATE	The field configured as PARTIAL_DATE field type allows the user to enter the partial date. To configure this field type, see Configure PARTIAL_DATE Field Type.
19	CLOB	The field configured as COLB field type is considered as field with data type CLOB of column configured in CMN_FIELDS.COLUMN_NAME. To configure this field type, see Configure CLOB Field Type.
20	PARENT_HISTORY	The field configured as PARENT_HISTORY field type is considered as information about patient's parent. To configure this field type, see Configure PARENT_HISTORY Field Type.

For more information, see:

- Configure SMQ_NARROW Field Type
- Configure SMQ_BROAD Field Type
- Configure MEDDRA Field Type
- Configure WHO Field Type
- Configure COMPANY_DRUG Field Type
- Configure INGREDIENT Field Type
- Configure MINUTES_CALCULATOR Field Type
- Configure LITERATURE Field Type
- Configure EVENT_LICENSE Field Type
- Configure STUDY_DRUG Field Type
- Configure CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP Field Type
- Configure BATCH_LOT_NO Field Type
- Configure INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG Field Type
- Configure CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY Field Type

- Configure DVB Field Type
- Configure GENERIC Field Type
- Configure PATIENT_HISTORY Field Type
- Configure PARTIAL_DATE Field Type
- Configure CLOB Field Type
- Configure PARENT_HISTORY Field Type

Configure SMQ_NARROW Field Type

You can configure a field id as SMQ_NARROW field type. This field type identifies cases that are highly likely to represent the condition of interest. Narrow search consists of all PTs that indicate the condition with great certainly.

To configure the new field ID as SMQ_NARROW field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-3 Configurations for Field Type SMQ_NARROW

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	1	SMQ_NARROW
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	PT/LLT/ ADDITIONALWHERE	This column contains the key as PT, LLT, or ADDITIONALWHERE. One row for each PT (Preffered Term) and LLT (Low Level Term) is mandatory while row with key as ADDITIONALWHERE is optional.
VALUE	RPT_EVENT.ART_CODE/ RPT_EVENT.INC_CODE/ RPT_EVENT.ISPRIMARY = 1	If KEY= PT thenAdd <<Table Name>>.<<Column name>> which contains PT code. If KEY= LLT thenAdd <<Table Name>>.<<Column>> name which contains LLT code.If KEY= ADDITIONALWHERE thenIf any additional WHERE condition is required.

Note:

You can also refer to existing field EVENTS > Primary Event > Event SMQ (Narrow), (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 201760627) of SMQ_NARROW field type.

Configure SMQ_BROAD Field Type

You can configure a field ID as SMQ_BROAD field type. This field type identifies all possible cases, including some that may prove to be of little or no interest on closer inspection. Those are highly likely to represent the condition of interest. This field type search includes both the **narrow** terms and additional **broad** terms, often of less-specific nature.

To configure the new field ID as SMQ_BROAD field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-4 Configurations for Field Type SMQ_BROAD

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	2	SMQ_BROAD
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	PT/LLT/ ADDITIONALWHERE	This column contains the key as PT, LLT or ADDITIONALWHERE. One row for each PT and LLT is mandatory while row with key as ADDITIONALWHERE is optional.

VALUE	RPT_EVENT.ART_CODE/ RPT_EVENT.INC_COD/ RPT_EVENT.ISPRIMARY = 1	If KEY= PT then
		Add <<Table Name>>.<<Column name>> which contains PT code.
		If KEY= LLT then
		Add <<Table Name>>.<<Column>> name which contains LLT code.
		If KEY= ADDITIONALWHERE then
		If any additional WHERE condition is required.

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field EVENTS > Primary Event > Event SMQ (Broad), (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 201760628) of SMQ_NARROW field type.

Configure MEDDRA Field Type

You can configure a field id as MedDRA field type. This field type enables you to open the MedDRA browser from menu. With this browser you can search the following:

- HLGT — High Level Group Term
- HLT — High Level Term
- LLT — Low Level Term
- PT — Preferred Term
- SOC — System Organ Class

To configure the new field ID as MEDDRA field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-5 Configurations for Field Type MEDDRA

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	3	MEDDRA

Table 1-5 (Cont.) Configurations for Field Type MEDDRA

Column	Sample Value	Description
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	SOC_CODE	Enter the Return Type text. See Table 1-6. This is a mandatory column.
VALUE	1	Enter the Return Type ID. See Table 1-6. This is a mandatory column.

Note:

You can also refer to existing field EVENTS > Primary Event > Event SMQ (Narrow), (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 201760627) of SMQ_NARROW field type.

For more information, see:

- Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

The MedDRA browser returns one the following texts as per the return type configured against the new field ID to the Advance Condition Editor page.

Table 1-6 Supported Return Type Key/Value for Field Type MEDDRA

Value	Return Type ID
SOC_CODE	1
SOC_NAME	2
HLGT_CODE	3
HLGT_NAME	4
HLT_CODE	5
HLT_NAME	6
PT_CODE	7
PT_NAME	8
LLT_CODE	9
LLT_NAME	10

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field EVENTS > Event Information > Event Body System Code, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 201450542) of MEDDRA field type.

Configure WHO Field Type

You can configure a field id as WHO field type. This field type enables you to open the WHO browser from menu. This browser searches the product from WHO Drug Dictionary. With this browser you can search for the following:

- ATC Code/Description
- Country
- Formation
- Ingredient
- Medical Prod ID
- Trade Name

To configure the new field ID as WHO field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-7 Configurations for Field Type WHO

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	4	WHO
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	PROD_NAME	Enter the Return Type text. See Table 1-8. This is a mandatory column.
VALUE	1	Enter the Return Type ID. See Table 1-8. This is a mandatory column.

For more information, see:

- Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

The WHO browser returns one the following texts as per the return type configured against the new field ID to the Advance Condition Editor page.

Table 1-8   Supported Return Type Key/Value for Field Type WHO

Return Type Text	Return Type ID
PROD_NAME	1
ATC_DESC	2
ATC_CODE	3
DRUG_CODE	4
MED_PROD_ID	5

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field Products > Product Drug/Vaccine > Drug Code, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203650840) of WHO field type.

Configure COMPANY_DRUG Field Type

You can configure a field ID as COMPANY_DRUG field type. This field type enables the Company Drug menu to open the Product browser. With this browser you can search the following:

- Ingredient
- Product Family
- Product Name
- Trade Name

To configure the new field ID as COMPANY_DRUG field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-9   Configurations for Field Type COMPANY_DRUG

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	5	COMPANY_DRUG
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	PRODUCT_NAME	Enter the Return Type text. See Table 1-10. This is a mandatory column.
VALUE	1	Enter the Return Type ID. See Table 1-10. This is a mandatory column.

For more information, see:

- Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

The Company Drug browser returns one the following texts as per the return type configured against the new field ID to the Advance Condition Editor page.

Table 1-10 Supported Return Type Key/Value for Field Type COMPANY_DRUG

Return Type Text	Return Type ID
PROD_NAME	1
PRODUCT_ID	2
INGREDIENT_NAME	3
TRADE_NAME	4

Note:

You can also refer to existing field Products > Product Information > Company Product, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203650960) of COMPANY_DRUG field type.

Configure INGREDIENT Field Type

You can configure a field ID as INGREDIENT field type. This field type enables the Ingredient menu to open Ingredient Browser. With this browser you can search ingredient. To configure the new field ID as INGREDIENT field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-11 Configurations for Field Type INGREDIENT

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	6	INGREDIENT
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	INGREDIENT	Enter the Return Type text. This is an optional column.
VALUE	1	Enter the Return Type ID as 1. This is a mandatory column.

Note:

You can also refer to existing field PRODUCTS > Product Information > Ingredient, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203810990) of INGREDIENT field type.

Configure MINUTES_CALCULATOR Field Type

You can configure a field ID as MINUTES_CALCULATOR field type. This field type enables the Minutes Calculator menu to open the Duration Calculator Browser from menu. This browser allows you enter the time in hours, day, weeks, months, or year, and then converts the time to minutes/seconds. Alternatively, you can select duration band and value, if available. To configure the new field ID as MINUTES_CALCULATOR field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-12 Configurations for Field Type MINUTES_CALCULATOR

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	7	MINUTES_CALCULATOR
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	DVB_SEC	Enter the Return Type text. See Table 1-13. This is a mandatory column.
VALUE	1	Enter the Return Type ID. See Table 1-13. This is a mandatory column.

For more information, see:

- Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):
  The Duration Calculator browser returns one the following texts as per the return type configured against the new field ID to the Advance Condition Editor page.

Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

The Duration Calculator browser returns one the following texts as per the return type configured against the new field ID to the Advance Condition Editor page.

Table 1-13 Supported Return Type Key/Value for Field Type MINUTES_CALCULATOR

Return Type Text	Return Type ID
DVB_MIN	0
DVB_SEC	1
NOTDVB_SEC	3

Note:

You can also refer to existing field PRODUCTS > Dosage Regimen > Duration of Regimen, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 201311457) of INGREDIENT field type.

Configure LITERATURE Field Type

You can configure a field ID as LITERATURE field type. This field type enables the Literature menu to open the Literature browser from menu. With this browser you can search literature. To configure the new field ID as LITERATURE field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-14 Configurations for Field Type LITERATURE

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	8	LITERATURE
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	NULL	Enter NULL.
VALUE	1	Enter the Return Type ID as 1. This is a mandatory column.

Note:

You can also refer to existing field GENERAL > Literature > Literature, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 202810741) of INGREDIENT field type.

Configure EVENT_LICENSE Field Type

You can configure a field ID as EVENT_LICENSE field type. This field type enables the Event License menu to open the Event License browser from menu. With this browser you can search events.

To configure the new field ID as EVENT_LICENSE field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-15 Configurations for Field Type EVENT_LICENSE

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	9	EVENT_LICENSE
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Configurations for Field Type EVENT_LICENSE

Column	Sample Value	Description
KEY	NULL	Enter NULL.
VALUE	1	Enter the Return Type ID as 1. This is a mandatory column.

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field EVENTS > Event Assessment > Event Assessment License, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 201510613) of EVENT_LICENSE field type.

Configure STUDY_DRUG Field Type

You can configure a field ID as STUDY_DRUG field type. This field type enables the Study Drug menu to open the Study Drug Lookup browser from menu. With this browser you can search study drugs. To configure the new field ID as STUDY_DRUG field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-16 Configurations for Field Type STUDY_DRUG

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	10	STUDY_DRUG
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	PROD_NAME	Enter the Return Type text as PROD_NAME. This is a mandatory column.
VALUE	NOR	Enter the Return Type ID as NOR. This is a mandatory column.

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field PRODUCTS > Product Information > Study Drug, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203650965) of STUDY_DRUG field type.

Configure CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP Field Type

You can configure a field ID as CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP field type. This field type enables the clinical study lookup menu to open the Clinical Study Lookup browser from menu. With this browser you can search study information for clinical studies based on the following:

- Center ID
- Project ID
- Study ID

To configure the new field ID as CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-17 Configurations for Field Type CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	11	CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	CENTERID	Enter the Return Type text. See Table 1-18. This is a mandatory column.
VALUE	1	Enter the Return Type ID. See Table 1-18. This is a mandatory column.

For more information, see:

- Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

The Clinical Study Lookup browser returns one the following texts as per the return type configured against the new field ID to the Advance Condition Editor page.

Table 1-18 Supported Return Type Key/Value for Field Type CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP

Return Type Text	Return Type ID
CENTERID	1
STUDYID	2
PROJECTID	3

Note:

You can also refer to existing field GENERAL > Case Study > Center ID, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 200650348) of CLINICAL_STUDY_LOOKUP field type.

Configure BATCH_LOT_NO Field Type

You can configure a field ID as BATCH_LOT_NO field type. This field type enables the Batch Lot # menu to open the Batch Lot # Lookup browser from menu. With this browser you can search batch or lot number. To configure the new field ID as BATCH_LOT_NO field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-19 Configurations for Field Type BATCH_LOT_NO

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	12	BATCH_LOT_NO
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	NULL	Enter Return type text as NULL.
VALUE	NULL	Enter the Return Type ID as NULL.

Note:

You can also refer to existing field PRODUCTS > Dosage Regimen > Batch/Lot #, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 201350479) of BATCH_LOT_NO field type.

Configure INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG Field Type

You can configure a field ID as INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG field type. This field type enables the Investigational Drug menu to open the Investigational Drug browser from menu. With this browser you can search and select investigational drug. To configure the new field ID as INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-20 Configurations for Field Type INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	13	INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	NULL	Enter Return type text as NULL.
VALUE	NULL	Enter the Return Type ID as NULL.

Note:

You can also refer to existing field PRODUCTS > Product Information > Investigational Drug, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203610883) of INVESTIGATIONAL_DRUG field type.

Configure CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY Field Type

You can configure a field ID as CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY field type. This field type enables the Co-Drug Code w Study menu to open the Co-Drug Code w Study browser from menu. With this browser you can search and select co-drug code with study. To configure the new field ID as CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-21 Configurations for Field Type CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	14	CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	NULL	Enter key as NULL
VALUE	NULL	Enter the value as NULL

Note:

You can also refer to existing field PRODUCTS > Product Drug/Vaccine > Co-Drug Code w Study, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203650861) of CO_DRUG_CODE_WITH_STUDY field type.

Configure DVB Field Type

You can configure a field ID as DVB field type. This field type enables the specific range called the Duration Value Bands (DVB). With this field type, you can specify query criteria for the configured field based on ranges instead of specific values.

Note:

All the field IDs configured as DVB field type must also be configured as MINUTES_CALCULATOR field type to open the Minutes Calculator browser.

Table 1-22 Configurations for Field Type DVB

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	15	DVB
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	HOURS	Enter the Return Type text. See Table 1-23. This is a mandatory column.
VALUE	DUR_HR_BAND	Enter the Return Type ID. See Table 1-23. This is a mandatory column.

For more information, see:

- Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

Supported Return Type Texts and IDs (Key/Value):

The following keys must be configured for a field ID of field type as DVB. In the data table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION, one row must be configured for each KEY . Value against all the keys should be a database column name. The database column name should exist in data table configured in CMN_FIELD.TABLE_NAME against the field ID. The following are the available keys for configuration:

Table 1-23 Supported Return Type Key/Value for Field Type DVB

Key	Sample Value
HOURS	ONSET_LATENCY_ HRS _BAND
DAYS	ONSET_LATENCY_DAYS_BAND
WEEKS	ONSET_DELAY_ WEEKS _BAND
MONTHS	ONSET_LATENCY_MONTHS_BAND
YEARS	ONSET_DELAY_YEARS_BAND

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field EVENTS > Time to Onset from First Dose, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 201610626) of DVB field type.

Configure GENERIC Field Type

You can configure a field ID as GENERIC field type. This field type enables the Generic Name menu to open the Generic Name browser from menu. With this browser you can search and select generic name of a product. To configure the new field ID as GENERIC field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-24 Configurations for Field Type GENERIC

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	16	GENERIC
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	NULL	Enter key as NUL
VALUE	NULL	Enter value as NULL

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field PRODUCTS > Product Information > Generic Name, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203650842) of GENERIC field type.

Configure PATIENT_HISTORY Field Type

You can configure a field ID as PATIENT_HISTORY field type, if the field is based on information about the patient. This field type adds an additional condition as PARENT = 0 in the WHERE clause of final SQL query for the field.

To configure the new field ID as PATIENT_HISTORY field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-25 Configurations for Field Type PATIENT_HISTORY

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	17	PATIENT_HISTORY
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	NULL	Enter key as NULL.
VALUE	NULL	Enter value as NULL.

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field PATIENT > Patient History > Relevant History Parent Information, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203410798) of PATIENT_HISTORY.

Configure PARTIAL_DATE Field Type

You can configure a field ID as PARTIAL_DATE field type. This field type displays the value "**??-??-0000**" in the control on UI. This field type allows the user to enter the partial date. A valid partial date must comprise either a year, or a year and a month.

To configure the new field ID as PARTIAL_DATE field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-26 Configurations for Field Type PARTIAL_DATE

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	18	PARTIAL_DATE
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	START_DATE	Enter Key as column name configured in CMN_FIELDS.COLUMN_NAME. This is a mandatory column.
VALUE	START_DATE_RES	Enter the column name as replacement of columns name configured in CMN_FIELDS.COLUMN_NAME if partial date is entered by the user. This is a mandatory column.

> **Note:**
>
> PATIENT > Parent History > Stop Date is an existing field of PARTIAL_DATE type in CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION table.

Configure CLOB Field Type

You can configure a field ID as CLOB field type, if the data type of column configured in CMN_FIELDS.COLUMN_NAME is CLOB. This field type supports the following advanced conditions:

- Begins with
- Contains
- Does not contains
- Missing
- Exists

To configure the new field ID as CLOB field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-27 Configurations for Field Type CLOB

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	19	CLOB
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	NULL	Enter Key as NULL.
VALUE	NULL	Enter value as NULL.

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field ANALYSIS > Case Narrative > Narrative, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203050754) of CLOB field type.

Configure PARENT_HISTORY Field Type

You can configure a field ID as PARENT_HISTORY field type, if the field is based on information about the patient's parent. This field type adds an additional condition as PARENT = 1 in the WHERE clause of final SQL query for the field. To configure the new field ID as PARENT_HISTORY field type, the following configurations are required in the database table CMN_FIELD_CONFIGURATION:

Table 1-28 Configurations for Field Type PARENT_HISTORY

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_TYPE_ID	20	PARENT_HISTORY
FIELD_ID	30000000	Field ID entered in the table CMN_FIELDS.
KEY	NULL	Enter Key as NULL.
VALUE	NULL	Enter value as NULL.

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field PATIENT > Parent History > Relevant History Parent Information, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 205050009) of PARENT_HISTORY.

Configure CMN_COMPLEXFIELD_CONFIGURATION Table

The table CMN_COMPLEXFIELD_CONFIGURATION is used to configure fields that have very complex business logic. You can also use this table if you want to specify different condition for different operators in WHERE clause. You should define WHERE condition against each operator.

Table 1-29 CMN_COMPLEXFIELD_CONFIGURATION Column Details

Column	Sample Value	Description
ENTERPRISE_ID	3	Current Enterprise ID
FIELD_ID	30000000	New Field ID
OPERATOR	contains	Enter the desired operator to support the new Field ID. See Table 1-30 for configuration. This is a mandatory column.
SORT_ORDER	6	Enter the sorting order of operator. This is a mandatory column.
REQ_TABLE_LIST	--	Add the common separated table list in FROM Clause of final SQL query except V_RPT_CASE, and table name entered in Table_Name Column. This is an optional column.
WHERE_QUERY	(UPPER(V_RPT_PRODUCT.PRODUCT_NAME) NOT LIKE UPPER('%PARAM_VALUE%') AND V_RPT_PRODUCT.pat_exposure > 0)	Define the WHERE clause for the new field ID against the operator entered in Operator Column. This is a mandatory column. **Note:** Use the Place holder <<PARAM_VALUE>> in WHERE clause of SQL query, where selected value is to be placed.

The following are the supported operators for the new field IDs:

Table 1-30 Supported Operator List

Operator	Description
equal to	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value is equal to what the Value field specifies.
not equal to	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value is not equal to what the Value field specifies.
greater than	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value is greater than what the Value field specifies.
greater than or equal to	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value is greater than or equal to what the Value field specifies.
less than	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value is less than what the Value field specifies.
less than or equal to	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value is less than or equal to the Value that the field specifies.
missing	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value has not been specified.
exists	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute has any value.

Table 1-30 (Cont.) Supported Operator List

Operator	Description
begins with	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value begins with what the Value field specifies.
contains	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value contains what the Value field specifies.
does not contain	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value does not contain what the Value field specifies.
in	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value exists in what the Value field specifies.
not in	Retrieves cases where the selected attribute's value does not exist in what the Value field specifies.

> **Note:**
>
> You can also refer to existing field PRODUCTS > Study Drug, (CMN_FIELDS.Field_ID - 203650965).

Write Custom SQL in Advance Condition

You may write custom SQL for advanced conditions.

For more information, see:

- Write Custom SQL for Oracle Argus Insight Advance Condition
- Write Custom SQL for Oracle Argus Mart Advance Condition

Write Custom SQL for Oracle Argus Insight Advance Condition

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for Oracle Argus Insight Advanced Condition:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.
2. Navigate to **Queries > Advance Condition > New (Insight Mart)**.
3. Add a field, and save the advance condition.
4. Click **View SQL**. The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.
5. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:
   Query Format:

```
SELECT DISTINCT V_RPT_CASE.CASE_ID
FROM V_RPT_CASE, <additionaltable(s)>
WHERE <filter clause(s)>
```

Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

```
SELECT DISTINCT V_RPT_CASE.CASE_ID FROM V_RPT_CASE WHERE
((UPPER(V_RPT_CASE.CASE_NUM)=UPPER('CASE001')))
```

Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

```
SELECT DISTINCT V_RPT_CASE.CASE_ID FROM V_RPT_CASE,
V_RPT_PRODUCT WHERE  (V_RPT_CASE.CASE_ID = V_RPT_PRODUCT.CASE_ID
AND  ( (UPPER(V_RPT_CASE.CASE_NUM) =UPPER('CASE001')) AND
(V_RPT_PRODUCT.COUNTRY_ID=223)))
```

Note:

- Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT V_RPT_CASE.CASE_ID FROM V_RPT_CASE`.
- Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
- Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
- Do not use comments in the query.

Write Custom SQL for Oracle Argus Mart Advance Condition

Argus Insight provides different type of point-in-time queries. You may create custom SQL for any of these point-in-time queries.

The following sections comprise the procedures to create custom query for each type of point-in-time query:

- Current Data Point-in-Time Query
- As of Date Point-in-Time Query
- At Lock Point-in-Time Query
- Last Locked Revision as of a Point in Time Query
- Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Receipt Date) Point-in-Time Query
- Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Locked Date) Point-in-Time Query
- Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Creation Date) Point-in-Time Query
- Aggregate Queries

Current Data Point-in-Time Query

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for Current Data point-in-time query:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.

2. Navigate to **Queries > Advance Condition > New (Argus Mart)**.
3. From **Query Type** drop-down list, select **Current Data**.
4. Add a field, and save the advance condition.
5. Click **View SQL**.

   The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.
6. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:

   Query Format:

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   FROM CASE_MASTER, <additional table(s)>
   WHERE <filter clause(s)> AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE = '31-
   DEC-9999'
   ```

   Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT
   CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM
   CASE_MASTER WHERE ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')))
   AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE = '31-DEC-9999'
   ```

   Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT
   CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM
   CASE_MASTER, (SELECT * FROM CASE_PARENT_INFO
   WHERE CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE = '31-DEC-9999')
   CASE_PARENT_INFO WHERE (CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID =
   CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID  AND  ( (UPPER(case_master.case_num)
   =UPPER('CASE100')) AND  (case_parent_info.gender_id=1))) AND
   CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE = '31-DEC-9999'
   ```

> **Note:**
>
> - Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_MASTER`.
> - All the tables other than CASE_MASTER should be in format `(SELECT * FROM <TABLE_NAME> WHERE <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE = '31-DEC-9999' ) <TABLE_NAME>` to execute query as **Current Data**.
>   If the table does not have EFFECTIVE_START_DATE column then no inner view is required.
> - If you do not include EFFECTIVE_END_DATE = '31-DEC-9999' clause with all the tables, then the query will execute and case series will be generated, but the result may not be of **Current Data** type.
> - Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
> - Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
> - Do not use comments in the query.

As of Date Point-in-Time Query

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for As of Date point-in-time query:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.
2. Navigate to `Queries > Advance Condition > New (Argus Mart)`.
3. From **Query Type** drop-down list, select **As of Date**.
4. Add a field, and save the advance condition.
5. Click **View SQL**.

   The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.
6. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:

   Query Format:

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   FROM CASE_MASTER, <additional table(s)>
   WHERE <filter clause(s)>
   AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= To_Date
   ('<DATE_FOR_AS_OF_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
   AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > To_Date
   (<DATE_FOR_AS_OF_DATE>,'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
   ```

   Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT
   CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM
   CASE_MASTER
   ```

```
WHERE ((UPPER(case_master.case_num)=UPPER('CASE100')))
AND  CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= To_Date ('22-DEC-2015
14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > To_Date ('22-DEC-2015
14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
```

Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM
CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT * FROM CASE_PARENT_INFO  WHERE
CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= To_Date
('22-DEC-2015 14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')AND
CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > To_Date ('22-DEC-2015
14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') ) CASE_PARENT_INFO
WHERE(CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID
AND ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')) AND
(case_parent_info.gender_id=1)))
AND  CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= To_Date ('22-DEC-2015
14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > To_Date ('22-DEC-2015
14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'
```

Note:

- Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_MASTER`.
- All the tables other than CASE_MASTER should be in format (`SELECT * FROM <TABLE_NAME> WHERE <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= To_Date ('< DATE_FOR_AS_OF_DATE >','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > To_Date ('<DATE_FOR_AS_OF_DATE> ','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')) <TABLE_NAME>` to execute query as **As of Date**.
  If the table does not have EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE columns then no inner view is required.
- If you do not include EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE clause with all tables, then the query will execute and case series will be generated, but the result may not be of **As of Date** type.
- Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
- Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
- Do not use comments in the query.

At Lock Point-in-Time Query

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for Current Data point-in-time query:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.
2. Navigate to **Queries > Advance Condition > New (Argus Mart)**.
3. From **Query Type** drop-down list, select **At Lock**.
4. Add a field, and save the advance condition.
5. Click **View SQL**.

   The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.
6. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:

   Query Format:

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   FROM CASE_MASTER,
   (SELECT CASE_ID, VALIDSTART AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE, DATE_LOCKED
   FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE  USER_LOCKED = 1  ) X , <additional
   table(s)>
   WHERE <filter clause(s)>
   AND  CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   AND X.CASE_ID = CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID
   AND X.DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('<DATE_FOR_LOCKED_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY
   HH24:MI:SS')
   ```

   Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT
   CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   FROM CASE_MASTER,
   (SELECT CASE_ID, VALIDSTART AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE, DATE_LOCKED
   FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE  USER_LOCKED = 1) X
   WHERE  ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')))
   AND  CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   AND X.CASE_ID = CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID
   AND X.DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY
   HH24:MI:SS')
   ```

   Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT
   CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   FROM CASE_MASTER,
   (SELECT CASE_ID, VALIDSTART AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE, DATE_LOCKED
   FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE  USER_LOCKED = 1) X,
   (SELECT CASE_PARENT_INFO.*
   FROM CASE_PARENT_INFO, (SELECT CASE_ID, VALIDSTART AS
   EFFECTIVE_START_DATE, DATE_LOCKED FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE
   ```

```
USER_LOCKED = 1) X
WHERE  CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <=
X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND X.CASE_ID = CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID
AND X.DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS'))
CASE_PARENT_INFO
WHERE  (CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID
AND  ( (UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')) AND
(case_parent_info.gender_id=1)))
AND  CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <=
X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND X.CASE_ID = CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID
AND X.DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS')
```

> **Note:**
>
> - Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_MASTER`.
> - All tables other than CASE_MASTER should be in format (`SELECT <TABLE_NAME>.* FROM <TABLE_NAME>, (SELECT CASE_ID, VALIDSTART AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE, DATE_LOCKED FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE USER_LOCKED = 1) X WHERE <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE AND <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE AND X.CASE_ID = <TABLE_NAME>.CASE_ID AND X.DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('<DATE_FOR_LOCKED_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')) <TABLE_NAME>` to execute query as **At Lock**.
>   If the table does not have EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE columns then no inner view is required.
> - If you do not include EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE clause with all the tables, then the query will execute and case series will be generated, but the result may not be of **At Lock** type.
> - Join with (SELECT CASE_ID, VALIDSTART AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE, DATE_LOCKED FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE USER_LOCKED = 1)X is required to get valid revision for table <TABLE_NAME> which is user locked.
> - CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV table contains all locked revisions (user locked as well as post locked).
> - CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV.USER_LOCKED = 1 will give only user locked revisions.
> - Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
> - Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
> - Do not use comments in the query.

Last Locked Revision as of a Point in Time Query

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for Current Data point-in-time query:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.
2. Navigate to **Queries > Advance Condition > New (Argus Mart)**.
3. From **Query Type** drop-down list, select **Last Locked Revision as of a Point in Time**.
4. Add a field, and save the advance condition.
5. Click **View SQL**.

   The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.

6. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:

   Query Format:

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date
('<DATE_FOR_LAST_LOCKEDREVISION>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP
BY CASE_ID ) X , <additional table(s)>
WHERE <filter clause(s)>
AND  CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

   Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE  FROM
CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('22-DEC-2015
14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')  GROUP BY CASE_ID) X
WHERE  ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')))
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

   Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE  FROM
CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('22-DEC-2015
14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')  GROUP BY CASE_ID) X,
(SELECT CASE_PARENT_INFO.*
FROM CASE_PARENT_INFO, (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE  FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED <=
To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 14:12:07','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')  GROUP BY
CASE_ID) X
WHERE  CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <=
X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE)
CASE_PARENT_INFO
WHERE  (CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID
AND  ( (UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')) AND
(case_parent_info.gender_id=1)))
AND  CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <=
X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

Note:

- Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_MASTER`.
- All tables other than CASE_MASTER should be in format `(SELECT <TABLE_NAME>.* FROM <TABLE_NAME>, (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('<DATE_FOR_LAST_LOCKED_REVISION>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X WHERE <TABLE_NAME>.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID AND <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE AND <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) <TABLE_NAME>` to execute query as **Last Locked Revision as of a Point in Time**.
  If the table does not have EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE columns then no inner view is required.
- If you do not include EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE clause with all the tables, then the query will execute and case series will be generated, but the result may not be of **Last Locked Revision as of a Point in Time** type.
- Join with (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED <= To_Date ('<DATE_FOR_LAST_LOCKED_REVISION>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X is required to get all user locked revisions of cases.
- CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV table contains all locked revisions (user locked as well as post locked).
- Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
- Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
- Do not use comments in the query.

Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Receipt Date) Point-in-Time Query

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for Current Data point-in-time query:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.
2. Navigate to **Queries > Advance Condition > New (Argus Mart)**.
3. From **Query Type** drop-down list, select **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period**.

   The Last Locked Revision for a Version In a Period dialog box appears.

4. Select **Case Receipt Date** option, enter the date range in **From** and **To** fields, and click **Save**.
5. Add a field, and save the advance condition.
6. Click **View SQL**.

   The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.
7. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:

   Query Format:

```
SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
GROUP BY CASE_ID ) X , <additional table(s)>
WHERE <filter clause(s)>
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

   Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID ) X
WHERE  ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')))
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

   Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID ) X,
(SELECT CASE_PARENT_INFO.* FROM CASE_PARENT_INFO,(SELECT CASE_ID,
MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM
ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('01-
JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID ) X
WHERE  CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID and
CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE)
CASE_PARENT_INFO
WHERE  (CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID
AND ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100'))
AND  (case_parent_info.gender_id=1)))
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

Note:

- Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_MASTER`.
- All tables other than CASE_MASTER should be in format `(SELECT <TABLE_NAME>.* FROM <TABLE_NAME>, (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X WHERE <TABLE_NAME>.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID and <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE AND <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) <TABLE_NAME>` to execute query as **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Receipt Date)**.

  If the table does not have EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE columns then no inner view is required.
- If you do not include EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE clause with all the tables, then the query will execute and case series will be generated, but the result may not be of **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Receipt Date)** type.
- Join with (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X is required to get all post locked revisions of cases for each Receipt Date.
- ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE table contains Receipt Date and corresponding post lock revision effective start date.
- Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
- Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
- Do not use comments in the query.

Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Locked Date) Point-in-Time Query

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for Current Data point-in-time query:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.
2. Navigate to **Queries > Advance Condition > New (Argus Mart)**.

3. From **Query Type** drop-down list, select **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period**.

   The Last Locked Revision for a Version In a Period dialog box appears.

4. Select **Case Locked Date** option, enter the date range in **From** and **To** fields, and click **Save**.

5. Add a field, and save the advance condition.

6. Click **View SQL**.

   The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.

7. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:

   Query Format:

```
SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE  FROM
CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND DATE_LOCKED < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X, <additional table(s)>
WHERE <filter clause(s)>
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

   Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE  FROM
CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014
00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND DATE_LOCKED < To_Date ('22-
DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X
WHERE ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')))
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

   Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE  FROM
CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014
00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND DATE_LOCKED < To_Date ('22-
DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014
00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND DATE_LOCKED < To_Date ('22-
DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X
WHERE  CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID and
```

```
CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE)
CASE_PARENT_INFO
WHERE  (CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID
AND ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100'))
AND  (case_parent_info.gender_id=1)))
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

Note:

- Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_MASTER`.
- All tables other than CASE_MASTER should be in format `(SELECT <TABLE_NAME>.* FROM <TABLE_NAME>, (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND DATE_LOCKED < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X WHERE <TABLE_NAME>.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID and <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE AND <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) <TABLE_NAME>` to execute query as **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Locked Date)**.
  If the table does not have EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE columns then no inner view is required.
- If you do not include EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE clause with all the tables, then the query will execute and case series will be generated, but the result may not be of **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Locked Date)** type.
- Join with (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(VALIDSTART) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV WHERE DATE_LOCKED >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND DATE_LOCKED < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X is required to get all user locked revisions of cases.
- CASE_ALL_LOCKED_REV table contains all locked revisions (user locked as well as post locked.
- Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
- Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
- Do not use comments in the query.

Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Creation Date) Point-in-Time Query

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for Current Data point-in-time query:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.
2. Navigate to **Queries > Advance Condition > New (Argus Mart)**.
3. From **Query Type** drop-down list, select **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period**.

   The Last Locked Revision for a Version In a Period dialog box appears.
4. Select **Case Creation Date** option, enter the date range in **From** and **To** fields, and click **Save**.
5. Add a field, and save the advance condition.
6. Click **View SQL**.

   The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.
7. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:

   Query Format:

```
SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
CREATE_TIME >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND
CREATE_TIME < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP
BY CASE_ID) X , <additional table(s)>
WHERE <filter clause(s)>
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

   Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE  FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
CREATE_TIME >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS') AND CREATE_TIME < To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X
WHERE  ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')))
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
CREATE_TIME >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS') AND CREATE_TIME < To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
CREATE_TIME >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS')
AND CREATE_TIME < To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID )X
WHERE  CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID and
CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE)
CASE_PARENT_INFO
WHERE  (CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID
AND ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100'))
AND  (case_parent_info.gender_id=1)))
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

Note:

- Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_MASTER`.
- All tables other than CASE_MASTER should be in format `(SELECT <TABLE_NAME>.* FROM <TABLE_NAME>, (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE CREATE_TIME >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND CREATE_TIME < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X WHERE <TABLE_NAME>.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID and <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE AND <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) <TABLE_NAME>` to execute query as **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Creation Date)**.
  If the table does not have EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE columns then no inner view is required.
- If you do not include EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE clause with all the tables, then the query will execute and case series will be generated, but the result may not be of **Last Locked Revision for a Version in a Period (Case Creation Date)** type.
- Join with (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE CREATE_TIME >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND CREATE_TIME < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X is required to get all post locked revisions of each cases.
- ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE table contains Create Time and corresponding post lock revision effective start date.
- Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
- Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
- Do not use comments in the query.

Aggregate Queries

The following are the steps to create custom SQL for Current Data point-in-time query:

1. Login to Oracle Argus Insight.
2. Navigate to **Queries > Advance Condition > New (Argus Mart)**.
3. From **Query Type** drop-down list, select **Aggregate Queries**.
4. Add a field, and save the advance condition.

5. Click **View SQL**.

   The Advanced Conditions SQL screen appears.

6. Write the custom SQL as per the format given below:

   Query Format:

   - When unlocked revisions are not required.

     ```
     SELECT DISTINCT
     CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
     FROM CASE_MASTER,
     (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
     EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
     RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY
     HH24:MI:SS')  AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-
     YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X, <additional table(s)>
     WHERE  <filter clause(s)>
     AND  CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
     AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
     AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
     ```

   - When unlocked revisions are required.

     ```
     SELECT DISTINCT
     CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
     FROM CASE_MASTER,
     (SELECT CASE_ID, NVL(MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE),
     MAX(UNLOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE)) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
     FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date
     ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')  AND RECEIPT_DATE
     < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY
     CASE_ID )X , <additional table(s)>
     WHERE  <filter clause(s)>
     AND  CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
     AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
     AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
     ```

   Example 1: Custom SQL using a single table

   ```
   SELECT DISTINCT
   CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   FROM CASE_MASTER,
   (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
   EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
   RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY
   HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-
   MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X
   WHERE  ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100')))
   AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
   AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
   ```

Example 2: Custom SQL using two or more tables

```
SELECT DISTINCT
CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
FROM CASE_MASTER,
(SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS
EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE
RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('01-JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X,
(SELECT CASE_PARENT_INFO.*
FROM CASE_PARENT_INFO, (SELECT CASE_ID,
MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM
ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('01-
JAN-2014 00:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE <
To_Date ('22-DEC-2015 23:59:59','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP
BY CASE_ID ) X WHERE  CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID and
CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE AND
CASE_PARENT_INFO.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE)
CASE_PARENT_INFO
WHERE (CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = CASE_PARENT_INFO.CASE_ID
AND ((UPPER(case_master.case_num) =UPPER('CASE100'))
AND  (case_parent_info.gender_id=1)))
AND CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
AND CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE
```

Note:

- Make sure the query begins with `SELECT DISTINCT CASE_MASTER.CASE_ID,CASE_MASTER.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM CASE_MASTER`.
- All tables other than CASE_MASTER should be in format `(SELECT <TABLE_NAME>.* FROM <TABLE_NAME>, (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X WHERE <TABLE_NAME>.CASE_ID = X.CASE_ID and <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE <= X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE AND <TABLE_NAME>.EFFECTIVE_END_DATE > X.EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) <TABLE_NAME>` to execute query as **Aggregate Queries**.
  If the table does not have EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE columns then no inner view is required.
- If you do not include EFFECTIVE_START_DATE and EFFECTIVE_END_DATE clause with all the tables, then the query will execute and case series will be generated, but the result may not be of **Aggregate Queries** type.
- Join with (SELECT CASE_ID, MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE FROM ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE WHERE RECEIPT_DATE >= To_Date ('<FROM_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') AND RECEIPT_DATE < To_Date ('<TO_DATE>','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') GROUP BY CASE_ID) X is required to get all post locked revisions of cases for each Receipt Date.
- ALL_CASES_BY_RECEIPT_DATE table contains Receipt Date and corresponding post lock revision effective start date.
- **NVL(MAX(LOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE), MAX(UNLOCKED_EFFECTIVE_START_DATE)) AS EFFECTIVE_START_DATE** provides latest unlocked version when there is not locked version available for the selected date range.
- Make sure the query is well formatted and executable without any parameters.
- Do not use "**;**" at the end of the query.
- Do not use comments in the query.

2

Case Series Extensibility

You can extend the feature of merging the case series by customizing new operations or creating new merge options.

Oracle Argus Mart, by default, provides the following merge options:

- Current Data
- Latest revision
- All revisions

For more information, see:

- Create New Merge Option

Create New Merge Option

The following are the steps to create a new merge option:

1. Connect to Oracle Argus Insight Schema with APR_MART (Mart user).
2. Make new entry in `cfg_merge_type_master`, and enter all the following mandatory fields:
    - TYPE_ID = 4 (next available number)
    - Display_Name = '<New Option Name>'
    - Target_Function = Name of function that contains the complete logic of the merge operation for Intersect, Union, and Minus.
      This function must be of public type.

      For example: `F_MERGE_NEW_OPTION`

      Make sure the Target_Function is accessible from the schema AM_APP_OWNER.
    - Enabled = 1
3. Create new **Target_Function** for Merge in the package **pkg_sm_case_series** by using the following template:
    - **Declaration for package specification**

```
FUNCTION F_MERGE_NEW_OPTION (
    pi_merge_seriesid IN NUMBER,
    pi_left_seriesid  IN NUMBER,
    pi_right_seriesid IN NUMBER,
    pi_merge_type     IN NUMBER,
    pi_user_id        IN NUMBER)
    RETURN VARCHAR2 ;
```

- **Function for package body**

```
FUNCTION F_MERGE_NEW_OPTION (
    pi_merge_seriesid IN NUMBER,
    pi_left_seriesid  IN NUMBER,
    pi_right_seriesid IN NUMBER,
    pi_merge_type     IN NUMBER,
    pi_user_id        IN NUMBER)
    RETURN VARCHAR2 IS
    ln_set_env_var NUMBER;
    PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
  BEGIN

-----------------------------------------------------------------
----------
    -- for minus, choose security information from left case
series --
    -- study_unblind_ok code broken formula values(for union
choose max value and for intersection choose least value) --
    --                                         --
    -- null    null       20             20    --
          -- 1       1,2,3,4    10+code_broken 10,11,12,13,14
--
        -- 0       1,2,3,5    code_broken
0,1,2,3,4
--
-----------------------------------------------------------------
----------
    -- SET USER SECURITY    ln_set_env_var :=
pkg_sm_data_security.f_set_env_var (pi_user_id);    IF
pi_merge_type = 1 THEN   --UNION
      INSERT INTO case_detail
                  (enterprise_id, seriesid, case_num, case_id,
study_
unblind_ok, code_broken, effective_start_date)
        SELECT distinct enterprise_id, pi_merge_seriesid,
case_num, case_
id, study_unblind_ok, code_broken, effective_start_date
                   FROM ( <your Selection Logic> );
    ELSIF pi_merge_type = 2 THEN   -- INTERSECT
      INSERT INTO case_detail
                         (enterprise_id,
seriesid, case_num, case_id, study_unblind_ok, code_broken,
effective_start_date
       SELECT DISTINCT enterprise_id, pi_merge_seriesid,
case_num, case_id,
study_unblind_ok, code_broken, effective_start_date
                   FROM ( <your Selection Logic> );
    ELSIF pi_merge_type = 3 THEN   --MINUS
      INSERT INTO case_detail
                  (enterprise_id, seriesid, case_num, case_id,
study_unblind_ok, code_broken, effective_start_date)
        SELECT DISTINCT enterprise_id, pi_merge_seriesid
seriesid, case_num, case_id, study_unblind_ok, code_broken,
effective_start_date
```

```
                    FROM ( <your Selection Logic> );
       END IF;
       COMMIT;
       RETURN 1;
     EXCEPTION
       WHEN OTHERS THEN
         ROLLBACK;
         RETURN SUBSTR (SQLERRM, 1, 3999);
     END F_MERGE_NEW_OPTION;
```

- To create <selection logic> refer to the following existing functions:
  - f_merge_curr_data
  - f_merge_latest_rev
  - f_merge_all_rev

Table 2-1 Template Details

Parameter	Description
pi_merge_seriesid	Defines the output case series ID.
pi_left_seriesid	Defines the left side selected case series.
pi_right_seriesid	Defines the right side selected case series.
pi_merge_type	Defines the flag to contain operation type. • 1—Union • 2—Intersect • 3—Minus
pi_user_id	Defines the User ID of the logged-in application user.

Note:

- Always use v_case_series to fetch complete data from pi_left_seriesid and pi_right_seriesid. For example:

  ```
  Select  enterprise_id, seriesid, case_num, case_id,
  study_unblind_ok, code_broken, effective_start_date from
  v_case_detail where seriesid = pi_left_seriesid
  minus
  Select  enterprise_id, seriesid, case_num, case_id,
  study_unblind_ok, code_broken, effective_start_date from
  v_case_detail where seriesid = pi_right_seriesid
  ```

- Make sure all the required parameters are available in the Target_Function, and in the same order as that of the template.

3

Code List Extensibility

Flexible Data Recategorization is an Oracle Argus Safety functionality through which users can define code list display values in different languages, whether natural human languages like English or artificial ones like E2B.

Oracle Argus Safety maintains the data for supported languages and Argus Insight ETL populates this code list data in the corresponding tables as listed below:

Table 3-1 Code List Data Tables

Oracle Argus Safety Table	Oracle Argus Insight Table
CODE_LIST_MASTER	DM_CODE_LIST_MASTER
CODE_LIST_CODE_ATTRIBUTES	DM_CODE_LIST_CODE_ATTRIBUTES
CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE	DM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE

Customer-specific changes, such as new values for the existing code lists as well as completely new code lists, are made in Oracle Argus Safety. These values are then fetched into Oracle Argus Insight through the ETL. Users can then create advanced condition queries in Oracle Argus Insightthat reference the fields in the Flexible Data Recategorization Code List.

The following sections explain how to configure a code list display value in a new language for an already existing code in Oracle Argus Safety:

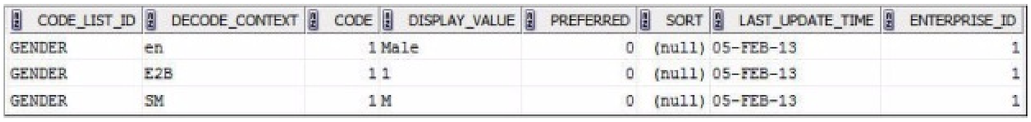
- Configure Flexible Data Recategorization with a New Natural Language
- Configure Flexible Data Recategorization with a New Custom Language

Configure Flexible Data Recategorization with a New Natural Language

You can configure a code list display value in a new Natural language for an already existing code in Oracle Argus Safety.

For example, assume that for the code list GENDER, data in the table CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE for code 1 is available in the following three decode contexts (languages):

Figure 3-1 Original Decode Contexts (Languages)



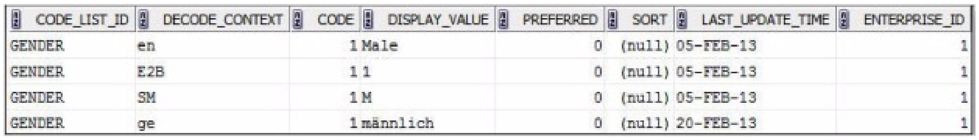
CODE_LIST_ID	DECODE_CONTEXT	CODE	DISPLAY_VALUE	PREFERRED	SORT	LAST_UPDATE_TIME	ENTERPRISE_ID
GENDER	en	1	Male	0	(null)	05-FEB-13	1
GENDER	E2B	1	1	0	(null)	05-FEB-13	1
GENDER	SM	1	M	0	(null)	05-FEB-13	1

To configure the same code 1 in the code list GENDER for a new language such as GERMAN (decode context '**ge**'):

1. Populate the table CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE in Oracle Argus Safety with required values in the GERMAN language

```
INSERT INTO CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE (CODE_LIST_ID,
DECODE_CONTEXT, CODE, DISPLAY_VALUE, PREFERRED, SORT,
LAST_UPDATE_TIME, ENTERPRISE_ID) VALUES ('GENDER', 'ge', 1,
'männlich', 0, null, sysdate, 1);
```

Figure 3-2   New Decode Contexts (Languages)



CODE_LIST_ID	DECODE_CONTEXT	CODE	DISPLAY_VALUE	PREFERRED	SORT	LAST_UPDATE_TIME	ENTERPRISE_ID
GENDER	en	1	Male	0	(null)	05-FEB-13	1
GENDER	E2B	1	1	0	(null)	05-FEB-13	1
GENDER	SM	1	M	0	(null)	05-FEB-13	1
GENDER	ge	1	männlich	0	(null)	20-FEB-13	1

2. After the Oracle Argus Insight ETL runs, to create an Advanced Condition field which displays the GENDER value in the GERMAN language, add a new row in the CMN_FIELDS table in Oracle Argus Insight with values similar to the example shown below:

Column	Value
ENTERPRISE_ID	1
FIELD_ID	New field ID that must be unique and must be in the following range: • For customers: 30000000 - 39999999 • For partners: 40000000 - 49999999 All other IDs are reserved for Oracle.
FIELD_LABEL	Gender German
TABLE_NAME	V_RPT_CASE
COLUMN_NAME	GENDER_ID
JOIN_FIELD	--
SELECT_TABLE	--
SELECT_COLUMN	--
ADV_COND_FIELD	1
TREE_VIEW	PATIENT:Patient Information
UNIQUE_FIELD_LABEL	Gender German
SQL_SELECT	SELECT CODE ID, DISPLAY_VALUE STATUS from DM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE WHERE CODE_LIST_ID = GENDER AND DECODE_CONTEXT = 'ge'
FIELD_TYPE	1
HIDDEN	0
TYPE_AHEAD	--
BLINDED_FIELD	--

Column	Value
CONTROL_TYPE_ID	2
FIELD_LENGTH	255
ADDITIONAL_TABLE_LIST	--
ADDITIONAL_WHERE	--

Configure Flexible Data Recategorization with a New Custom Language

You can configure a code list display value in a new Custom language for an already existing code in Oracle Argus Safety.

For example, assume that for the code list CAUSALITY, the following data is available in the table CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE for '**en**' decode context (English language):

Table 3-2 Original Display Values

CODE_LIST_ID	DECODE_CONTEXT	CODE	DISPLAY_VALUE	PREFERRED	SORT	LAST_UPDATE_TIME	ENTERPRISE_ID
CAUSALITY	en	1	Definitely Not	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	2	Unlikely	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	3	Possible	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	4	Probable	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	5	Highly Probable	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	6	Definite	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1

To configure the same code list CAUSALITY for the custom values **Related** and **Unrelated**, which are used as buckets or categories to group the already existing values:

1. Add a new language such as CUSTOM (decode context CUSTOM) by populating the table CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE in Argus Safety with required values in the CUSTOM language.

   ```
   INSERT INTO CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE (CODE_LIST_ID,
   DECODE_CONTEXT, CODE, DISPLAY_VALUE, PREFERRED, SORT,
   LAST_UPDATE_TIME, ENTERPRISE_ID) VALUES ('CAUSALITY', 'CUSTOM', 1,
   'Related', 0, null, sysdate, 1);
   ```

Table 3-3 New Display Values

CODE_LIST_ID	DECODE_CONTEXT	CODE	DISPLAY_VALUE	PREFERRED	SORT	LAST_UPDATE_TIME	ENTERPRISE_ID
CAUSALITY	en	1	Definitely Not	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	2	Unlikely	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	3	Possible	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	4	Probable	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	5	Highly Probable	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	en	6	Definite	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	CUSTOM	1	Unrelated	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	CUSTOM	2	Unrelated	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	CUSTOM	3	Related	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	CUSTOM	4	Related	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	CUSTOM	5	Related	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1
CAUSALITY	CUSTOM	6	Related	0	(null)	9-Jul-13	1

2. After the Oracle Argus Insight ETL runs, to create an Advanced Condition field which displays custom CAUSALITY values, add a new row in the CMN_FIELDS table in Oracle Argus Insight with values similar to the example shown below:

Column	Value
ENTERPRISE_ID	1
FIELD_ID	New field ID that must be unique and must be in the following range: • For customers: 30000000 - 39999999 • For partners: 40000000 - 49999999 All other IDs are reserved for Oracle.
FIELD_LABEL	Custom Reported Causality
TABLE_NAME	RPT_EVENT_ASSESS
COLUMN_NAME	RPT_CAUSALITY_ID
JOIN_FIELD	--
SELECT_TABLE	--
SELECT_COLUMN	--
ADV_COND_FIELD	1

Column	Value
TREE_VIEW	ANALYSIS:Case Assessment
UNIQUE_FIELD_LABEL	Custom Reported Causality
SQL_SELECT	SELECT DISTINCT DISPLAY_VALUE ID, DISPLAY_VALUE STATUS FROM DM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE WHERE CODE_LIST_ID = 'CAUSALITY' AND DECODE_CONTEXT = ' CUSTOM'
FIELD_TYPE	1
HIDDEN	0
TYPE_AHEAD	--
BLINDED_FIELD	--
CONTROL_TYPE_ID	2
FIELD_LENGTH	255
ADDITIONAL_TABLE_LIST	--
ADDITIONAL_WHERE	--

3. Now, insert a new row to the table CMN_COMPLEXFIELDS_CONFIGURATION.

Column	Value
ENTERPRISE_ID	3
FIELD_ID	<Same Field ID as in the CMN_FIELDS table>
OPERATOR	equal to
SORT_ORDER	1
REQ_TABLE_LIST	--
WHERE_QUERY	RPT_EVENT_ASSESS.RPT_CAUSALITY_ID IN (SELECT CODE FROM DM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE WHERE DISPLAY_VALUE = 'PARAM_VALUE' AND CODE_LIST_ID = 'CAUSALITY' AND DECODE_CONTEXT = 'CUSTOM')

4

ETL Extensibility

Custom Routines are the configured procedures that are executed during Oracle Argus Insight Incremental ETL to perform custom actions.

Oracle Argus Insight supports the following custom routines:

- PRE_INCREMENTAL_ETL_TASK - Executes the configured routine during incremental ETL before population of Oracle Argus Insight staging tables.
- POST_INCREMENTAL_ETL_TASK - Executes the configured routine during incremental ETL after population of Oracle Argus Insight mart tables.

These custom routines are useful in the following scenarios:

- Populating custom tables or new columns based on the business needs.
- Analyzing tables with huge data.
- Triggering an event based on ETL completion for the use with other custom products.

For more information, see:

- View Oracle Argus Insight Custom Routines
- Execute Oracle Argus Insight Custom Routines

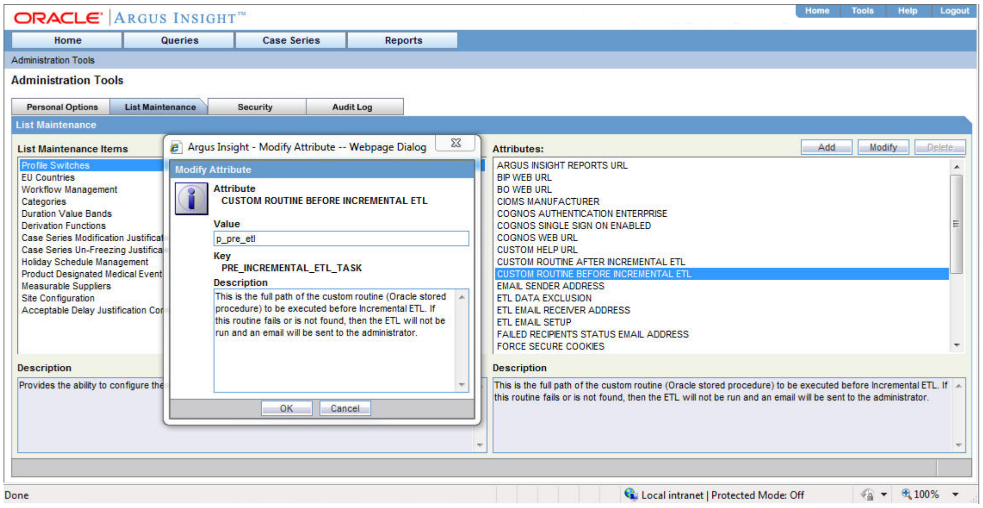
View Oracle Argus Insight Custom Routines

> **Note:**
>
> These routines are Global-level switches, visible in Oracle Argus Insight Administration Tools.
>
> In a multi-tenant environment, these switches are visible only when you login through Default enterprise.

The following are the steps to view the custom routines:

1. Log in to the Oracle Argus Insight Application as Admin user.

   Alternatively, in a multi-tenant environment log in to the Default enterprise.
2. From the menu bar, click **Tools**.
3. Click the **List Maintenance** tab to open the List Maintenance Items.
4. Select **Profile Switches** from the List Maintenance Items.
5. From the **Attributes** section, select CUSTOM ROUTINE BEFORE INCREMENTAL ETL, and click **Modify** to see the Value for this routine.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Home
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Case Series
Reports
Administration Tools
Administration Tools
Personal Options
List Maintenance
Security
Audit Log
List Maintenance
List Maintenance Items
Profile Switches
EU Countries
Workflow Management
Categories
Duration Value Bands
Derivation Functions
Case Series Modification Justificat
Case Series Un-Freezing Justifica
Holiday Schedule Management
Product Designated Medical Event
Measurable Suppliers
Site Configuration
Acceptable Delay Justification Co
Argus Insight - Modify Attribute -- Webpage Dialog
Modify Attribute
OK
Cancel
Attributes:
Add
Modify
Delete
ARGUS INSIGHT REPORTS URL
BIP WEB URL
BO WEB URL
CIOMS MANUFACTURER
COGNOS AUTHENTICATION ENTERPRISE
COGNOS SINGLE SIGN ON ENABLED
COGNOS WEB URL
CUSTOM HELP URL
CUSTOM ROUTINE AFTER INCREMENTAL ETL
CUSTOM ROUTINE BEFORE INCREMENTAL ETL
EMAIL SENDER ADDRESS
ETL DATA EXCLUSION
ETL EMAIL RECEIVER ADDRESS
ETL EMAIL SETUP
FAILED RECIPIENTS STATUS EMAIL ADDRESS
FORCE SECURE COOKIES
Done
Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off
100%

Attribute
CUSTOM ROUTINE BEFORE INCREMENTAL ETL

Value
p_pre_etl

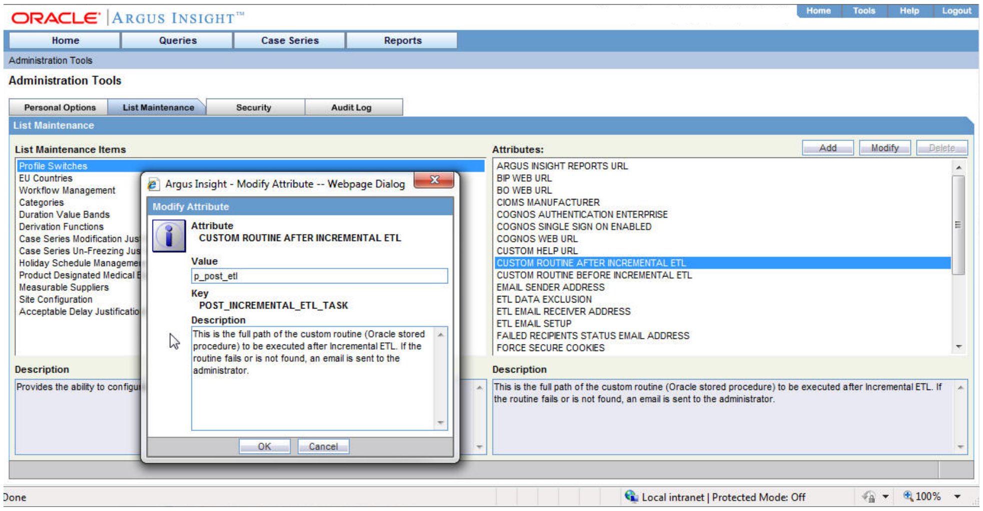
Key
PRE_INCREMENTAL_ETL_TASK

Description
This is the full path of the custom routine (Oracle stored procedure) to be executed before Incremental ETL. If this routine fails or is not found, then the ETL will not be run and an email will be sent to the administrator.

Description
Provides the ability to configure the

Description
This is the full path of the custom routine (Oracle stored procedure) to be executed before Incremental ETL. If this routine fails or is not found, then the ETL will not be run and an email will be sent to the administrator.

6. Similarly, select CUSTOM ROUTINE AFTER INCREMENTAL ETL, and click **Modify** to see the Value for this routine.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Tools
Help
Logout
Home
Queries
Case Series
Reports
Administration Tools
Administration Tools
Personal Options
List Maintenance
Security
Audit Log
List Maintenance
List Maintenance Items
Profile Switches
EU Countries
Workflow Management
Categories
Duration Value Bands
Derivation Functions
Case Series Modification Jus
Case Series Un-Freezing Jus
Holiday Schedule Manageme
Product Designated Medical E
Measurable Suppliers
Site Configuration
Acceptable Delay Justificatio
Argus Insight - Modify Attribute -- Webpage Dialog
Modify Attribute
OK
Cancel
Attributes:
Add
Modify
Delete
ARGUS INSIGHT REPORTS URL
BIP WEB URL
BO WEB URL
CIOMS MANUFACTURER
COGNOS AUTHENTICATION ENTERPRISE
COGNOS SINGLE SIGN ON ENABLED
COGNOS WEB URL
CUSTOM HELP URL
CUSTOM ROUTINE AFTER INCREMENTAL ETL
CUSTOM ROUTINE BEFORE INCREMENTAL ETL
EMAIL SENDER ADDRESS
ETL DATA EXCLUSION
ETL EMAIL RECEIVER ADDRESS
ETL EMAIL SETUP
FAILED RECIPIENTS STATUS EMAIL ADDRESS
FORCE SECURE COOKIES
Done
Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off
100%

Attribute
CUSTOM ROUTINE AFTER INCREMENTAL ETL

Value
p_post_etl

Key
POST_INCREMENTAL_ETL_TASK

Description
This is the full path of the custom routine (Oracle stored procedure) to be executed after Incremental ETL. If the routine fails or is not found, an email is sent to the administrator.

Description
Provides the ability to configu

Description
This is the full path of the custom routine (Oracle stored procedure) to be executed after Incremental ETL. If the routine fails or is not found, an email is sent to the administrator.

Execute Oracle Argus Insight Custom Routines

The ETL Routines can be executed at two levels:

- Before starting the incremental ETL.
- After executing the incremental ETL.

The following are the steps to execute the custom routine:

1. Select the custom routine (PRE or POST), and enter an Oracle stored procedure name in the **Value** text box relevant to that custom routine. This Routine searches the database object that matches the procedure name in the schema APR_MART during Incremental ETL execution.

> **Note:**
>
> To view or modify the Value of a custom routine, refer to the View Oracle Argus Insight Custom Routines.

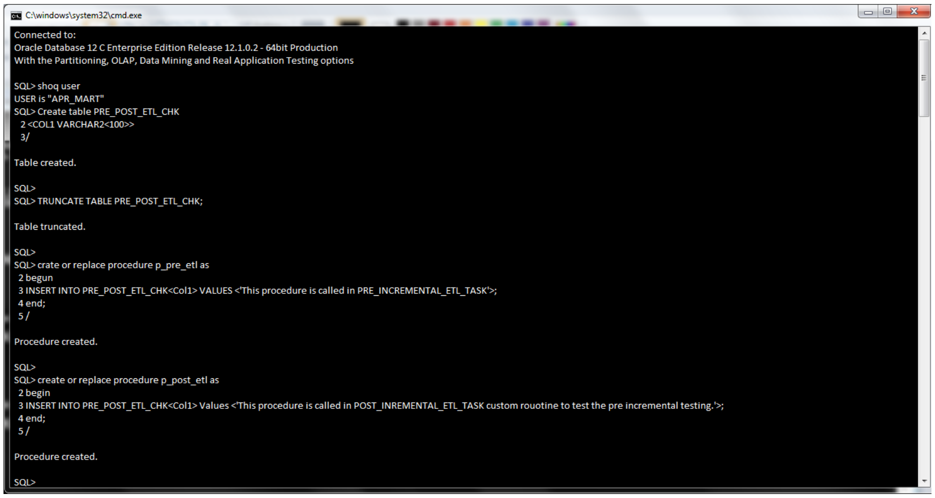
2. If the procedure is found, the application executes the ETL.
   a. If the custom routine executes without any errors, then the application moves to the next step of the Incremental ETL process.
   b. If the Custom routine executes with errors, then the application logs the error(s) in the table MART_DATA_INSERT_LOG and exits.

> **Note:**
>
> - ETL does not process any data before execution of the pre-incremental ETL custom routine.
> - ETL commits the data before the execution of the post-incremental ETL routine.
> - You should manually execute the post-incremental ETL routine, if it fails as it cannot be resumed.

3. To track the error when a custom routine fails, refer to the example as explained below:
   a. Connect to the schema APR_MART, and create:
   A table PRE_POST_ETL_CHK with one column col1 varchar2(100).

   A procedure P_PRE_ETL to insert a row in the table with less than 100 characters.

   A procedure P_POST_ETL to insert a row with more than 100 characters.



```
Connected to:
Oracle Database 12 C Enterprise Edition Release 12.1.0.2 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

SQL> shoq user
USER is "APR_MART"
SQL> Create table PRE_POST_ETL_CHK
  2 <COL1 VARCHAR2<100>>
  3/

Table created.

SQL>
SQL> TRUNCATE TABLE PRE_POST_ETL_CHK;

Table truncated.

SQL>
SQL> crate or replace procedure p_pre_etl as
 2 begun
 3 INSERT INTO PRE_POST_ETL_CHK<Col1> VALUES <'This procedure is called in PRE_INCREMENTAL_ETL_TASK'>;
 4 end;
 5 /

Procedure created.

SQL>
SQL> create or replace procedure p_post_etl as
 2 begin
 3 INSERT INTO PRE_POST_ETL_CHK<Col1> Values <'This procedure is called in POST_INREMENTAL_ETL_TASK custom rouotine to test the pre incremental testing.'>;
 4 end;
 5 /

Procedure created.

SQL>
```

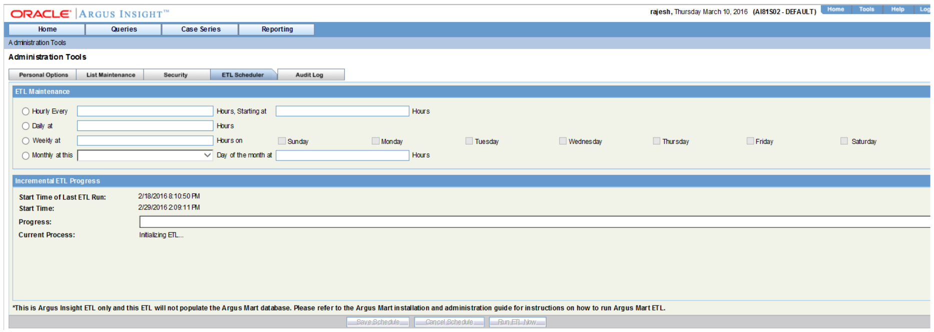
   b. Update the Values of the custom routines.
   For key PRE_INCREMENTAL_ETL_TASK, set the value to P_PRE_ETL.

   For key POST_INCREMENTAL_ETL_TASK, set the value to P_POST_ETL.

The ETL will show an error while executing the post-incremental custom procedure as we try to insert large value than the column's length.

> **Note:**
>
> To view or modify the Value of a custom routine, refer to the View Oracle Argus Insight Custom Routines.

c. Run the incremental ETL.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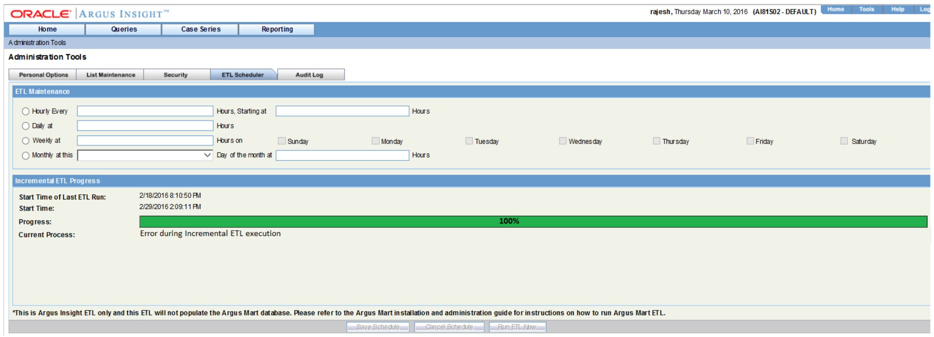
rajesh, Thursday March 10, 2016 (AI81S02 - DEFAULT)
Home
Tools
Help
Log
Home
Queries
Case Series
Reporting
Administration Tools
Administration Tools
Personal Options
List Maintenance
Security
ETL Scheduler
Audit Log
ETL Maintenance
○ Hourly Every
Hours, Starting at
Hours
○ Daily at
Hours
○ Weekly at
Hours on
☐ Sunday
☐ Monday
☐ Tuesday
☐ Wednesday
☐ Thursday
☐ Friday
☐ Saturday
○ Monthly at this
Day of the month at
Hours
Incremental ETL Progress
Save Schedule
Cancel Schedule
Run ETL Now

Start Time of Last ETL Run: 2/18/2016 8:10:50 PM
Start Time: 2/29/2016 2:09:11 PM
Progress:
Current Process: Initializing ETL...

*This is Argus Insight ETL only and this ETL will not populate the Argus Mart database. Please refer to the Argus Mart installation and administration guide for instructions on how to run Argus Mart ETL.

d. Since P_POST_ETL procedure fails to insert a row, error occurs at the end of the ETL execution.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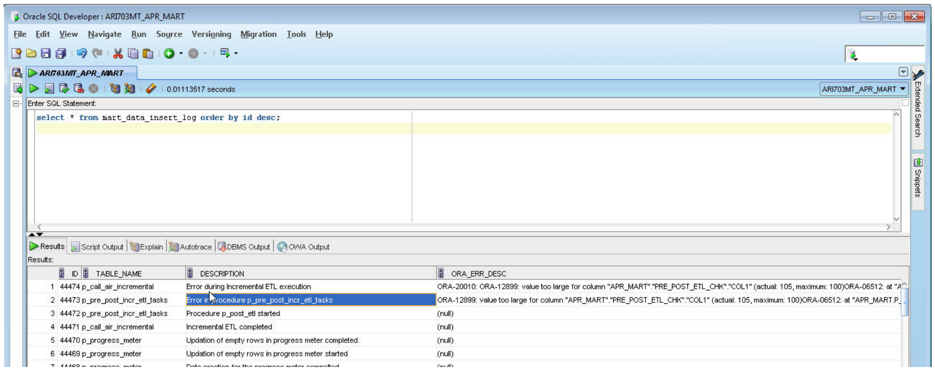
Home
Tools
Help
Log
Home
Queries
Case Series
Reporting
Administration Tools
Administration Tools
Personal Options
List Maintenance
Security
ETL Scheduler
Audit Log
ETL Maintenance
○ Hourly Every
Hours, Starting at
Hours
○ Daily at
Hours
○ Weekly at
Hours on
☐ Sunday
☐ Monday
☐ Tuesday
☐ Wednesday
☐ Thursday
☐ Friday
☐ Saturday
○ Monthly at this
Day of the month at
Hours
Incremental ETL Progress
Save Schedule
Cancel Schedule
Run ETL Now

Start Time of Last ETL Run: 2/18/2016 8:10:50 PM
Start Time: 2/29/2016 2:09:11 PM
Progress: 100%
Current Process: Error during Incremental ETL execution

*This is Argus Insight ETL only and this ETL will not populate the Argus Mart database. Please refer to the Argus Mart installation and administration guide for instructions on how to run Argus Mart ETL.

e. To verify the error, view the table MART_DATA_INSERT_LOG.


Oracle SQL Developer : ARI703MT_APR_MART
File
Edit
View
Navigate
Run
Source
Versioning
Migration
Tools
Help
ARI703MT_APR_MART
ARI703MT_APR_MART
Extended Search
Snippets
Results
Script Output
Explain
Autotrace
DBMS Output
OWA Output

0.01113517 seconds

Enter SQL Statement:

```
select * from mart_data_insert_log order by id desc;
```

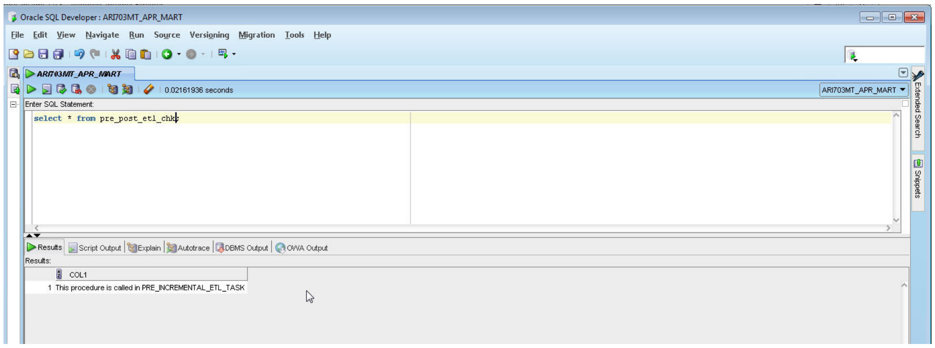
Results:

	ID	TABLE_NAME	DESCRIPTION	ORA_ERR_DESC
1	44474	p_call_air_incremental	Error during Incremental ETL execution	ORA-20010: ORA-12899: value too large for column "APR_MART"."PRE_POST_ETL_CHK"."COL1" (actual: 105, maximum: 100)ORA-06512: at "A
2	44473	p_pre_post_incr_etl_tasks	Error in procedure p_pre_post_incr_etl_tasks	ORA-12899: value too large for column "APR_MART"."PRE_POST_ETL_CHK"."COL1" (actual: 105, maximum: 100)ORA-06512: at "APR_MART.P_
3	44472	p_pre_post_incr_etl_tasks	Procedure p_post_etl started	(null)
4	44471	p_call_air_incremental	Incremental ETL completed	(null)
5	44470	p_progress_meter	Updation of empty rows in progress meter completed.	(null)
6	44469	p_progress_meter	Updation of empty rows in progress meter started	(null)

The actual error text that is displayed in the column ORA_ERR_DESC is as below:

```
"ORA-20010: ORA-12899: value too large for column
"APR_MART"."PRE_POST_ETL_CHK"."COL1" (actual: 105, maximum: 100)
ORA-06512: at "APR_MART.P_POST_ETL", line 3
ORA-06512: at line 1
ORA-06512: at "APR_MART.PKG_PWR_UTIL", line 3306
 -- ERROR while processing p_pre_post_incr_etl_tasks at 25-jun-2013 12:
ORA-06512: at "APR_MART.PKG_AIR_STOM", line 313
ORA-06512: at "APR_MART.PKG_PWR_UTIL", line 3323
ORA-06512: at "APR_MART.PKG_DBMS_JOB", line 1659
```

f. To ensure that a row is inserted from the custom routine before incremental ETL - P_PRE_ETL, view table PRE_POST_ETL_CHK.


Oracle SQL Developer : ARI703MT_APR_MART
File Edit View Navigate Run Source Versioning Migration Tools Help
ARI703MT_APR_MART
0.02161936 seconds
ARI703MT_APR_MART
Enter SQL Statement:
Extended Search
Snippets
Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output OWA Output
Results:

```
select * from pre_post_etl_chk;
```

	COL1
1	This procedure is called in PRE_INCREMENTAL_ETL_TASK

4. If the procedure (or database object) is not found, then the application logs the error(s), and fails the ETL.
In this case, the ETL may be executed if you have explicitly created an exception-handling for such cases to absorb any exceptions, and go to the next step in the ETL process.

   Optionally, to resolve this issue, create a procedure of that name, provide an existing procedure name, or remove the configuration.

> **Note:**
>
> - You should not modify the existing names of the database objects of Oracle Argus Insight, though additional objects can be created as part of customization as per your business needs.
> - The changes related to custom routines should be tested in a test environment before implementing in the production environment.

5

Report Extensibility

This chapter provides the information on the following:

- Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BIP/ BI Publisher) report and the report framework.
- The Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Oracle Argus Insight RPD architecture and how to use flex bucketing in the RPD. The querying is done on the data from Oracle Argus Safety BIP temporary tables that are brought into Oracle Argus Mart tables (information about corresponding report configuration and value of report parameters used for report execution).

For more information, see:

- Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Extensibility
- Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Extensibility

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Extensibility

> **Note:**
>
> The appearance of the user interface that you see in the application may vary from the figures displayed in the subsequent sections.

In this section:

- Assumptions
- Business Purpose
- Global Temporary Tables
- Report Package Features
- Data Model
- BI Publisher Report Templates
- Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Reporting Tips

Assumptions

The Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher) extensibility assumes that the user has a working knowledge of report creation in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher.

See Also:

Oracle FMW - Administrator Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher > Configuring the Catalog

Business Purpose

This report is a generic listing of cases with key *Pharmacovigilance* data elements. This framework can be used for custom reporting.

Global Temporary Tables

Global Temporary Tables (GTTs) are the Oracle tables, having data type as *private*; such that data inserted by a session can be accessed by that session only.

The session-specific rows in a GTT can be preserved for the entire session, as AI report tables are created using *ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS* clause.

The report specific package *pkg_rep_linelisting*, populates the following report GTTs:

- rep_case_tmp
- rep_event_tmp
- rep_prod_dose_tmp
- rep_evt_assess_tmp
- rep_case_detail_tmp - The Case Detail GTT is populated with user accessible cases in the generic package after applying user data security.

For more information, see:

- Extend Global Temporary Tables

Extend Global Temporary Tables

The following are the steps to extend GTTs:

1. Alter the GTT, to add a new column.
2. Write population logic for the new column in User Exit package. For example, to populate case level table *rep_case_tmp* the following User Exit package - procedure can be used: *pkg_rep_linelisting_user_exit.p_modify_case_tmp*
3. Modify the User Exit package to append case number with ABC, such as:

   ```
   PROCEDURE p_modify_case_tmp IS

   BEGIN

   UPDATE REP_CASE_TMP SET CASE_NUM = 'ABC'||CASE_NUM;

   END p_modify_case_tmp;
   ```

   > **Note:**

   Any DML statement or complex PL/SQL logic can be implemented in the User Exit packages.)
4. Compile the User Exit package and run the report.

In the report, you will find case number prefixed with ABC.

Report Package Features

A package is a namespace that organizes a set of related classes and interfaces.

The types of packages used in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report are:

- Generic Package
- Line Listing Package

Generic Package

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report has *pkg_rep_generic* as the generic package that will be used to create/modify all future Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher reports.

This package performs the following functions:

- User Context is set, so that the user can view data only as per user data access rights.
- Global table *rep_case_detail_tmp* is populated with cases after applying data security.
- Log tables population logic is created within the generic package.

This package contains following procedures/functions:

Table 5-1 Generic Package - Procedures and Functions

S.No.	Procedure/Function Name	Parameter/ Argument Used	Description
1.	p_set_user_context	• pi_enterprise_id: Enterprise ID • pi_user_name: Report User Name (the user who has logged in to BI Publisher)	This procedure is used to set user context (for multi-tenancy) and data security variables. Using the package *pkg_rls.set_context*, user context will be set, by passing enterprise ID, user name and application name to the package.
2.	p_pop_case_detail	• pi_querytype: Q - Query, A-Advance Condition, F - Filter, and C - Case Series • pi_id: CASESERIES_ID /QUERY_ID/ AC_ID/Filter_ID to get data for cases	This procedure populates case series in global table *rep_case_detail_tmp*, used in BI Publisher reports. For *p_querytype* = **C**, cases are inserted in global table *rep_case_detail_tmp.* from the table *case_detail*. For *p_querytype* IN ('**Q**', '**F**', '**A**'), the global table *rep_case_detail_tmp* gets populated in the procedure *p_caseseries_from_query.*

Table 5-1 (Cont.) Generic Package - Procedures and Functions

S.No.	Procedure/Function Name	Parameter/ Argument Used	Description
3.	p_rep_execution_log	• pi_ora_err_desc: Oracle-defined error code and description • pi_table_name: Table/Module name • pi_description: User-defined descriptive error message	This procedure is used to log status of table population and SQL exceptions in table *rep_execution_log.* **Routine Call**: PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_case_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_CASE_TMP started.'); Before populating the table *rep_case_tmp*, this procedure logs a message that '*data population for table <rep_case_tmp> started*'. After successful completion of the process, it logs a message that '*data population for table <rep_case_tmp> completed*'. Besides, in each population routine section in the SQL exceptions; this procedure is called to log SQL error messages. **See Also:** Populate Data for Generic Line Listing Report

Table 5-1 (Cont.) Generic Package - Procedures and Functions

S.No.	Procedure/Function Name	Parameter/ Argument Used	Description
4.	p_rep_sql_log	• pi_module_name: identifier to various calling modules • pi_sql_text: Dynamic SQL created	This procedure logs dynamic SQL queries created in the generic package. The following SQL statements are logged in this package: 1. Insert statements in the table *rep_case_detail_tmp*. 2. Update *study_unblind_ok*, *code_broken* statement in the table *rep_case_detail_tmp.* 3. Insert statements in the report log tables. For example: pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_sql_log (pi_module_name, lvc_sql); --lvc_sql Once report is executed, you can copy the query from column *sql_text* of the table *rep_sql_log* where all queries exist. Execute the desired query in the database. **Example Routine Call:** pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_sql_log ('p_caseseries_from_query', lclb_sql); where lclb_sql := 'INSERT INTO rep_case_detail_tmp (case_id) ' || lclb_rpt_sql; Besides, *lclb_rpt_sql* > *sql_for_report* column value from the table *cfg_adv_cond*.
5.	p_keep_report_data	• pi_module_name: Calling module name • pi_src_table: Source table name • pi_tgt_table: Target table name	This procedure maintains session data in the report log tables. It is called in the report specific package *pkg_rep_linelisting*. For example: PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_KEEP_REPORT_DATA ('p_pop_case_tmp', 'REP_CASE_TMP', 'REP_CASE_LOG'); In the above example, if the profile switch *KEEP_REPORT_DATA* value is yes, then the table *rep_case_log* will be populated with the session data *rep_case_tmp*. **See Also:** Log Audit Tables, explained later in this chapter

Table 5-1 (Cont.) Generic Package - Procedures and Functions

S.No.	Procedure/Function Name	Parameter/ Argument Used	Description
6.	f_get_insert_sql	• pi_src_table: Source table name • pi_tgt_table: Target table name • pi_append_flag: Append hint	This internal function generates dynamic SQL to insert data from the report GTT into the report log tables. It also returns the generated SQL. **Example Routine Call**: pkg_rep_generic.f_get_insert_sql (pi_src_table, pi_tgt_table The data from source table is inserted into the target table.
7.	p_caseseries_from_query	• pi_ac_id: Query ID to get SQLs for case detail and blinded security • pi_querytype: Q - Query, and F - Filter	This procedure inserts cases into the table rep_case_detail_tmp, when the Query/Case parameter is passed a value as Q/F: • For Query type - **Q**, the SQL query is fetched from the table *cfg_adv_cond*. • For Query type - **F**, the SQL query is fetched from the table *filter_valuesets*. This procedure is called in the procedure *p_pop_case_detail* to populate cases for Query or Filters.
8.	f_get_query_details	• xdo_user_name: Report User Name (the user who has logged in the BI Publisher) • pi_enterprise_id: Enterprise ID • pi_querytype: C - Case Series, Q - QBE, A - Advanced Condition, or F- Filter	This function populates the Case Series/Query/Advanced Condition/ Filter Name as per the user access rights. The parameter *pi_id* for Case/Query Name prompt, populates with the Case/Query/AC/Filter names based on the selected Enterprise ID. And parameter *pi_querytype* for Case Series/Query prompt, populates as per the logged-in user.

Context Setting

The context settings for multi tenancy are described in this section.

The procedure *p_set_user_context*, sets enterprise, user name (*username*), and application name (*app_name*) context for Oracle Virtual Private Database policy (VPD).

See Also:

Oracle Technical Reference documents for more information on Oracle VPD.

Case Series Data Population

The cases in the table *rep_case_detail_tmp* are populated as follows:

- For Case Series/Query Type **- C**: Cases from the table *case_detail* are populated.
- For Case Series/Query Type **- Q** or **A**: Execute the SQL command on the column *sql_for_report* from the table *cfg_adv_cond.*
- For Case Series/Query Type **- F**: Execute the SQL command on the column *sql_for_report* from the table *cfg_adv_cond* and also join another table *filter_valuesets.*

Line Listing Package

The Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report has *pkg_rep_linelisting* as a Generic Line Listing Report specific package. In this package the report GTTs are populated.

See Also:

Global Temporary Tables

Generic Parameters

For generic parameters, it is mandatory to declare these parameters in the package that are used in the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report. Henceforth, if any new parameter is required to be included in the report then it (new parameter) must be declared in the report specific package.

See Also:

Report Parameters for more information about the parameter variables usage in data model.

The following report parameters are declared in the report package *pkg_rep_linelisting:*

Table 5-2 Report Parameters

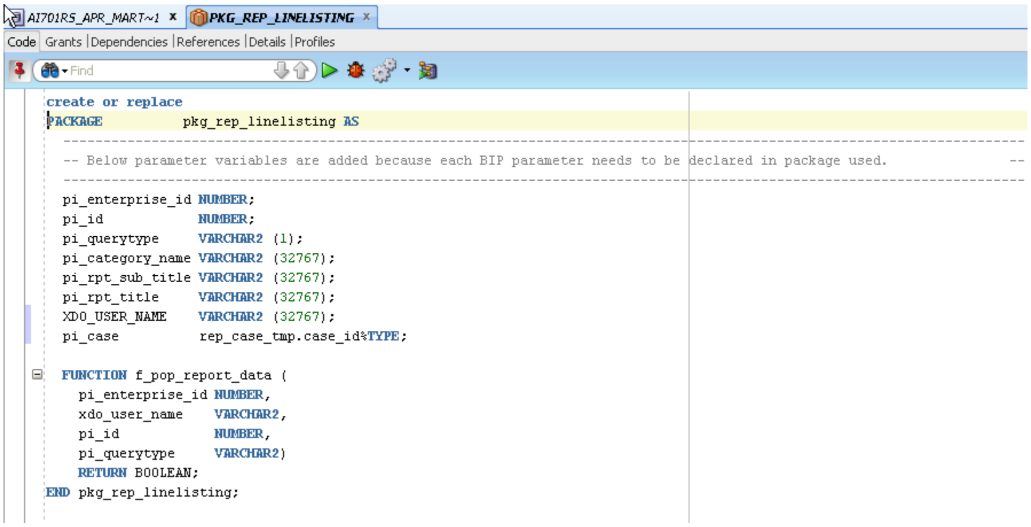
S.No.	Parameter Name	Mandatory/ Optional	Description
1.	pi_enterprise_id: Enterprise ID	Mandatory	A user specific Enterprise ID is passed from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher to the package, where Enterprise ID is fetched from the table *cfg_user_enterprise_apps.*
2.	pi_querytype: Case Series or Query	Mandatory	A Case Series (C), Query/QBE (Q), Advanced Condition (A) or Filter (F) is passed from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher based on the user selection.
3.	pi_id: CASESERIES_ID/ QUERY_ID/AC_ID/ Filter_ID to get data for cases	Mandatory	A user specific case series ID, query ID or filter ID is passed to the package based on the user selection. But in the report, Case series or Query Name is displayed for the enterprise ID and query type selected.
4.	pi_category_name: Category Name	Optional	This is an optional free text parameter, where a user can enter report category name.
5.	pi_rpt_sub_title: Report Sub-heading	Optional	This is an optional free text parameter, where report sub-title is entered.
6.	pi_rpt_title: Report Name	Optional	This is an optional free text parameter, where report name is entered.

Table 5-2 (Cont.) Report Parameters

S.No.	Parameter Name	Mandatory/ Optional	Description
7.	xdo_user_name	Optional	A Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher login user name is passed to this parameter. This is BI Publisher system parameter. **See Also:** *BI Publisher Technical Reference* document.

Add New Parameter in Package

This section is explained with the help of an example. Let us say, you want to add a new parameter *pi_case* and restrict the data model based on the Case ID input. To do so, declare the new parameter in the package as shown below:



```
create or replace
PACKAGE         pkg_rep_linelisting AS
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  -- Below parameter variables are added because each BIP parameter needs to be declared in package used.              --
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  pi_enterprise_id NUMBER;
  pi_id            NUMBER;
  pi_querytype     VARCHAR2 (1);
  pi_category_name VARCHAR2 (32767);
  pi_rpt_sub_title VARCHAR2 (32767);
  pi_rpt_title     VARCHAR2 (32767);
  XDO_USER_NAME    VARCHAR2 (32767);
  pi_case          rep_case_tmp.case_id%TYPE;

  FUNCTION f_pop_report_data (
    pi_enterprise_id NUMBER,
    xdo_user_name    VARCHAR2,
    pi_id            NUMBER,
    pi_querytype     VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
END pkg_rep_linelisting;
```

See Also:

Report Parameters > Add New Parameter in Data Model

Populate Data for Generic Line Listing Report

The list of routines/functions that are used to populate data for the Generic Line Listing Report is as follows:

Table 5-3 List of Routine/Function used for Generic Line Listing Report Data

S.No.	Routine/Function Name	Parameter Used	Description
1.	f_pop_report_data	pi_enterprise_id, xdo_user_name, pi_id, pi_querytype See Also: Report Parameters Generic Parameters	In this function, the following procedures are called in the same order as listed: 1. To set user context call the procedure as: pkg_rep_generic.p_set_user_context (pi_enterprise_id, xdo_user_name); 2. To populate the cases in GTT *rep_case_detail_tmp* after applying user security, call the routine as: pkg_rep_generic.p_pop_case_detail (pi_id,pi_querytype); 3. *p_pop_case_tmp* - This routine is explained later in the table. 4. *p_pop_event_tmp* - This routine is explained later in the table. 5. *p_pop_prod_dose_tmp* - This routine is explained later in the table. 6. *p_pop_evt_assess_tmp* - This routine is explained later in the table.

Table 5-3 (Cont.) List of Routine/Function used for Generic Line Listing Report Data

S.No.	Routine/Function Name	Parameter Used	Description
2.	p_pop_case_tmp	Not applicable	This Procedure populates data in the GTT *rep_case_tmp*. Before inserting data in the table *rep_case_tmp*, log table *rep_execution_log* is populated with the message as: *PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_case_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_CASE_TMP started.');* **See Also:** Generic Parameters Once the processing is completed for all the rows in the table *rep_case_tmp*, log the completion details as: *PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_case_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_CASE_TMP completed successfully. '|| SQL%ROWCOUNT || ' row(s) processed.')* **Calling User Exit procedure:** You can write your own logic to update case data in the User Exit procedure *PKG_REP_LINELISTING_USER_EXIT.P_MODIFY_CASE_TMP;* Any exception/errors while populating the table *rep_case_tmp* are handled in WHEN OTHERS exception as: *pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (SUBSTR (SQLERRM, 1, 300), 'p_pop_case_tmp', 'Error during data population for table REP_CASE_TMP.')*

Table 5-3 (Cont.) List of Routine/Function used for Generic Line Listing Report Data

S.No.	Routine/Function Name	Parameter Used	Description
3.	p_pop_event_tmp	Not applicable	This procedure populates data in the GTT *rep_event_tmp.* Before inserting data in the table *rep_event_tmp*, log table *rep_execution_log* is populated with the message as: *PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_event_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_EVENT_TMP started.');* **See Also:** Generic Parameters Once the processing is completed for all the rows in the table *rep_event_tmp*, log the completion details as: *PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_event_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_EVENT_TMP completed successfully. ' || SQL%ROWCOUNT || ' row(s) processed.');* **Calling User Exit procedure:** You can write your own logic to update the event data in the User Exit procedure: *PKG_REP_LINELISTING_USER_EXIT.P_MODIFY_EVENT_TMP;* Any exception/errors while populating the table *rep_event_tmp* are handled in WHEN OTHERS exception as *pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (SUBSTR (SQLERRM, 1, 300), 'p_pop_event_tmp', 'Error during data population for table REP_EVENT_TMP.'*)

Table 5-3 (Cont.) List of Routine/Function used for Generic Line Listing Report Data

S.No.	Routine/Function Name	Parameter Used	Description
4.	p_pop_prod_dose_tmp	Not applicable	This procedure populates data in the GTT *rep_prod_dose_tmp*. Before inserting data in the table *rep_prod_dose_tmp*, log table *rep_execution_log* is populated with the message as: *PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_prod_dose_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_PROD_DOSE_TMP started.');* **See Also:** Generic Parameters Once the processing is completed for all the rows in the table *rep_prod_dose_tmp*, log the completion details as: PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_prod_dose_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_PROD_DOSE_TMP completed successfully. ' || SQL%ROWCOUNT || ' row(s) processed.'); **Calling User Exit procedure:** You can write your own logic to update the product related data in the User Exit procedure: PKG_REP_LINELISTING_USER_EXIT.P_MODIFY_PROD_DOSE_TMP; Any exception/errors while populating the table *rep_prod_dose_tmp* are handled in WHEN OTHERS exception as: pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (SUBSTR (SQLERRM, 1, 300), 'p_pop_prod_dose_tmp', 'Error during data population for table REP_PROD_DOSE_TMP.')

Table 5-3 (Cont.) List of Routine/Function used for Generic Line Listing Report Data

S.No.	Routine/Function Name	Parameter Used	Description
5.	p_pop_evt_assess_tmp	Not applicable	This procedure populates data in the GTT *rep_evt_assess_tmp*. Before inserting data in the table *rep_evt_assess_tmp*, log table *rep_execution_log* is populated with the message as: PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_evt_assess_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_EVT_ASSESS_TMP started.'); **See Also:** Generic Parameters Once the processing is completed for all the rows in the table *rep_evt_assess_tmp*, log the completion details as: PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_pop_evt_assess_tmp', 'Data population for table REP_EVT_ASSESS_TMP completed successfully. ' || SQL%ROWCOUNT || ' row(s) processed.'); **Calling User Exit procedure:** You can write your own logic to update the event assessment data in the User Exit procedure: PKG_REP_LINELISTING_USER_EXIT.P_MODIFY_EVT_ASSESS_TMP; Any exception/errors while populating the table *rep_evt_assess_tmp* are handled in WHEN OTHERS exception as: pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (SUBSTR (SQLERRM, 1, 300), 'p_pop_evt_assess_tmp', 'Error during data population for table REP_EVT_ASSESS_TMP.'); Any error exception in the function *f_pop_report_data*, is handled with message as: pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (SUBSTR (SQLERRM, 1, 300), 'f_pop_report_data', 'Error during execution of f_pop_report_data for ENTERPRISE ID - ' || pi_enterprise_id || ', USER NAME - ' || xdo_user_name || '.')

Log (Audit) Table

The log tables are divided into three categories as follows:

- **Session Details** - There are four report log tables to hold the session data, namely:
  - rep_case_log
  - rep_prod_dose_log
  - rep_event_log
  - rep_evt_assess_log

  These tables are populated only if the BI Publisher profile switch **KEEP_REPORT_DATA** is '**Y**' that is, populate the report log tables. By default it is set as '**N**' that is, do not populate the report log tables. This is an enterprise specific switch.

  The profile switch are available in the *Argus Insight List Maintenance* section, where you can set it to 'Y' or 'N'.

  See Also:

  Admin Guide > *<section - TBD>* for the profile switch information.

  The procedure *p_keep_report_data*, in generic package is used to populate data for the Report Log tables.

  See Also:

  Generic Package

- **Process Details** - The log table *rep_execution_log*, records the entire report table process details. At each temporary table population procedures the log table will be populated. In all exceptions, this log table is populated with Oracle SQL errors.
  See Also:

  Generic Package

- **Dynamic SQL Details -** The log table *rep_sql_log*, is populated with the dynamic SQLs generated in the generic package, only if the database profile switch **LOG_REPORT_SQL** value is '**1**' that is, yes. This is a global switch to identify, if report SQL is to be logged or not. The default value of this switch is '**0**' that is, no.
  This database switch is not available in the Argus Insight UI List maintenance section. It is required to be set in the database only.

  See Also:

  - Generic Package
  - Populate Data for Generic Line Listing Report

User Exits

A User Exit is a package, which provides a way to pass control from reports specific package to a User Exit package that performs some function (more appropriately data manipulation function), and then return control to main report specific package.

User Exit is used for data manipulations that need extended procedural capabilities.

In section *Populate Data for Generic Line Listing Report*, under each report table population, corresponding User Exit tables are mentioned.

See Also:

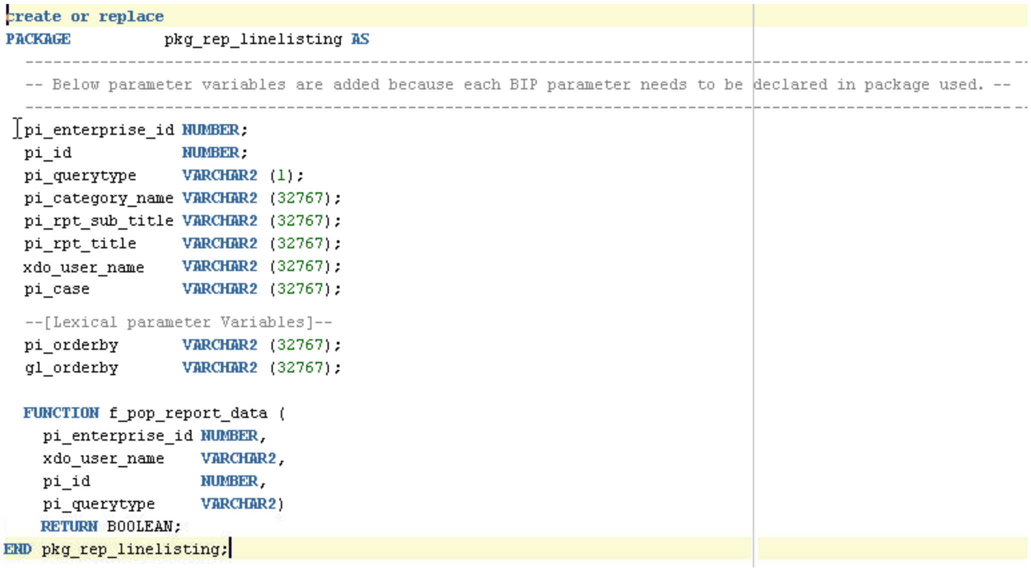
- Global Temporary Tables > Extend Global Temporary Tables

- Populate Data for Generic Line Listing Report

Lexical Parameters

A Lexical Parameter is a placeholder column containing the actual text to be used in a query. At runtime report query can be modified using lexical parameters.

Modify the Report Package specification to add Lexical Parameters as shown below:

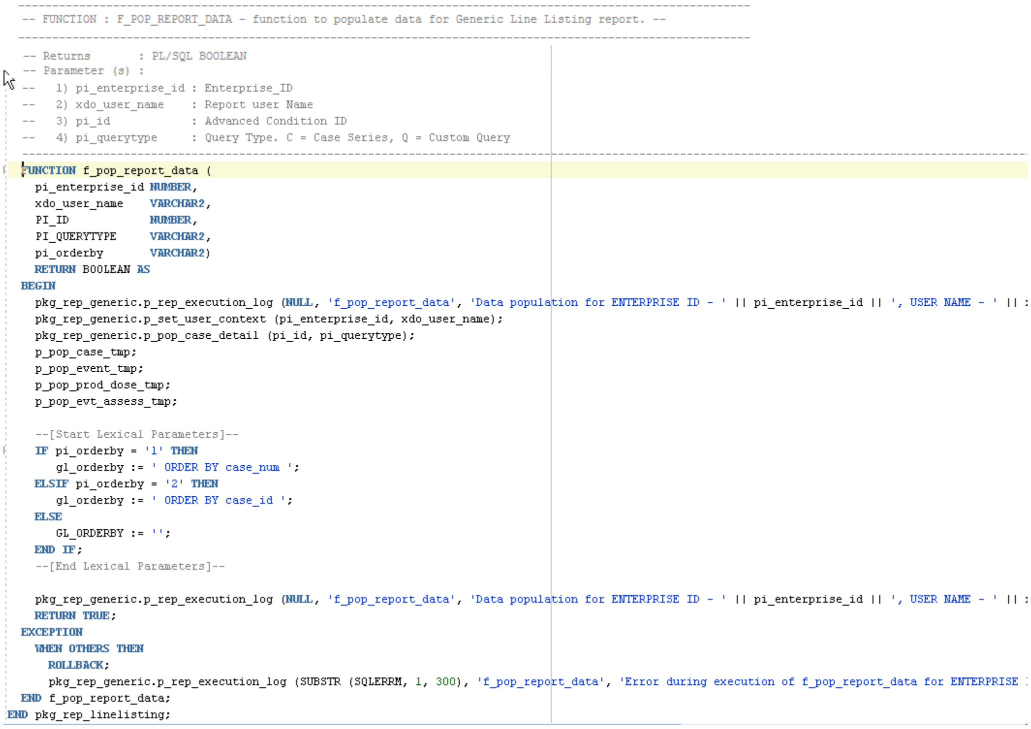


```
create or replace
PACKAGE          pkg_rep_linelisting AS
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  -- Below parameter variables are added because each BIP parameter needs to be declared in package used. --
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  pi_enterprise_id NUMBER;
  pi_id            NUMBER;
  pi_querytype     VARCHAR2 (1);
  pi_category_name VARCHAR2 (32767);
  pi_rpt_sub_title VARCHAR2 (32767);
  pi_rpt_title     VARCHAR2 (32767);
  xdo_user_name    VARCHAR2 (32767);
  pi_case          VARCHAR2 (32767);

  --[Lexical parameter Variables]--
  pi_orderby       VARCHAR2 (32767);
  gl_orderby       VARCHAR2 (32767);

  FUNCTION f_pop_report_data (
    pi_enterprise_id NUMBER,
    xdo_user_name    VARCHAR2,
    pi_id            NUMBER,
    pi_querytype     VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
END pkg_rep_linelisting;
```

In the above figure, two Lexical Parameters *pi_orderby* and *gl_orderby* are added to the Report Package.

pi_orderby is the parameter in the Data Model based on the value selected in this parameter, the parameter *gl_orderby* will be selected.

Now, add code in the Report Package body that is, in the function *f_pop_report_data*, the parameter *pi_orderby* is included as shown below:

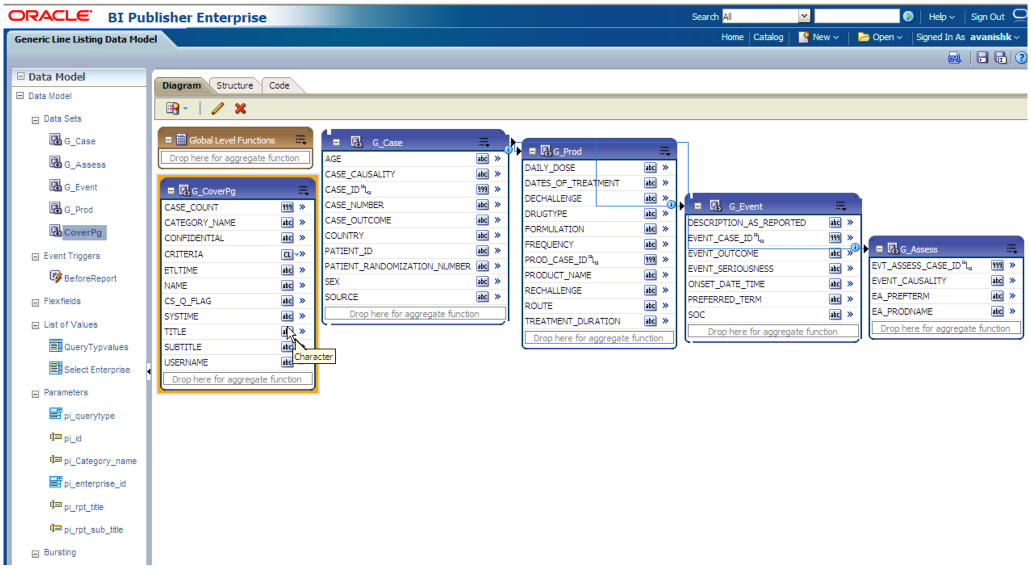


```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-- FUNCTION : F_POP_REPORT_DATA - function to populate data for Generic Line Listing report. --
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-- Returns         : PL/SQL BOOLEAN
-- Parameter (s) :
--    1) pi_enterprise_id : Enterprise_ID
--    2) xdo_user_name     : Report user Name
--    3) pi_id             : Advanced Condition ID
--    4) pi_querytype      : Query Type. C = Case Series, Q = Custom Query
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FUNCTION f_pop_report_data (
  pi_enterprise_id NUMBER,
  xdo_user_name     VARCHAR2,
  PI_ID             NUMBER,
  PI_QUERYTYPE      VARCHAR2,
  pi_orderby        VARCHAR2)
  RETURN BOOLEAN AS
BEGIN
  pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (NULL, 'f_pop_report_data', 'Data population for ENTERPRISE ID - ' || pi_enterprise_id || ', USER NAME - ' ||
  pkg_rep_generic.p_set_user_context (pi_enterprise_id, xdo_user_name);
  pkg_rep_generic.p_pop_case_detail (pi_id, pi_querytype);
  p_pop_case_tmp;
  p_pop_event_tmp;
  p_pop_prod_dose_tmp;
  p_pop_evt_assess_tmp;

  --[Start Lexical Parameters]--
  IF pi_orderby = '1' THEN
     gl_orderby := ' ORDER BY case_num ';
  ELSIF pi_orderby = '2' THEN
     gl_orderby := ' ORDER BY case_id ';
  ELSE
     GL_ORDERBY := '';
  END IF;
  --[End Lexical Parameters]--

  pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (NULL, 'f_pop_report_data', 'Data population for ENTERPRISE ID - ' || pi_enterprise_id || ', USER NAME - ' ||
  RETURN TRUE;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    ROLLBACK;
    pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (SUBSTR (SQLERRM, 1, 300), 'f_pop_report_data', 'Error during execution of f_pop_report_data for ENTERPRISE
END f_pop_report_data;
END pkg_rep_linelisting;
```

Once the package is compiled without any errors, refer to Add Lexical Parameter in Data Model, to add the lexical parameters in the BI Publisher.

Data Model

In Argus Insight Generic Line Listing Report, there are five data sets, where `G_Case` is the master data set from which `case_id` column is linked to all other data sets, such as `G_Prod`, `G_Event` and `G_Assess`. So, for each `case_id` all the child data values will be fetched.


ORACLE BI Publisher Enterprise
Search All
Help
Sign Out
Generic Line Listing Data Model
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Data Model
Data Model
Data Sets
G_Case
G_Assess
G_Event
G_Prod
CoverPg
Event Triggers
BeforeReport
Flexfields
List of Values
QueryTypvalues
Select Enterprise
Parameters
pi_querytype
pi_id
pi_Category_name
pi_enterprise_id
pi_rpt_title
pi_rpt_sub_title
Bursting
Diagram
Structure
Code
Global Level Functions
Drop here for aggregate function
G_CoverPg
CASE_COUNT
CATEGORY_NAME
CONFIDENTIAL
CRITERIA
ETLTIME
NAME
CS_Q_FLAG
SYSTIME
TITLE
SUBTITLE
USERNAME
Character
G_Case
AGE
CASE_CAUSALITY
CASE_ID
CASE_NUMBER
CASE_OUTCOME
COUNTRY
PATIENT_ID
PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER
SEX
SOURCE
G_Prod
DAILY_DOSE
DATES_OF_TREATMENT
DECHALLENGE
DRUGTYPE
FORMULATION
FREQUENCY
PROD_CASE_ID
PRODUCT_NAME
RECHALLENGE
ROUTE
TREATMENT_DURATION
G_Event
DESCRIPTION_AS_REPORTED
EVENT_CASE_ID
EVENT_OUTCOME
EVENT_SERIOUSNESS
ONSET_DATE_TIME
PREFERRED_TERM
SOC
G_Assess
EVT_ASSESS_CASE_ID
EVENT_CAUSALITY
EA_PREFTERM
EA_PRODNAME

For more information, see:

- Example - Generate sample XML Data Structure with our Data Model
- Data Sets
- Report Parameters
- Event Triggers
- Add Lexical Parameter in Data Model

Example - Generate sample XML Data Structure with our Data Model

```
<G_CASE>
<CASE_ID>10031422</CASE_ID>
<CASE_NUMBER>BIPLLREPORT2</CASE_NUMBER>

<G_PROD>
<DAILY_DOSE>3.333 ml</DAILY_DOSE>
<DRUGTYPE>S</DRUGTYPE>
<PROD_CASE_ID>10031422</PROD_CASE_ID>
<PRODUCT_NAME>MMR StudyDB Name Comp</PRODUCT_NAME>
</G_PROD>

<G_EVENT>
<DESCRIPTION_AS_REPORTED>yellow fever</DESCRIPTION_AS_REPORTED>
<EVENT_CASE_ID>10031422</EVENT_CASE_ID>
<PREFERRED_TERM>Yellow fever</PREFERRED_TERM>
<SOC>Infections and infestations</SOC>
</G_EVENT>

<G_EVENT>
<DESCRIPTION_AS_REPORTED>rash</DESCRIPTION_AS_REPORTED>
<EVENT_CASE_ID>10031422</EVENT_CASE_ID>
<PREFERRED_TERM>Rash</PREFERRED_TERM>
<SOC>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</SOC>
</G_EVENT>

<G_ASSESS>
...
</G_ASSESS>
```

`</G_CASE>`

See Also:

Oracle Fusion Middleware - Report Designer Guide > Chapter 9

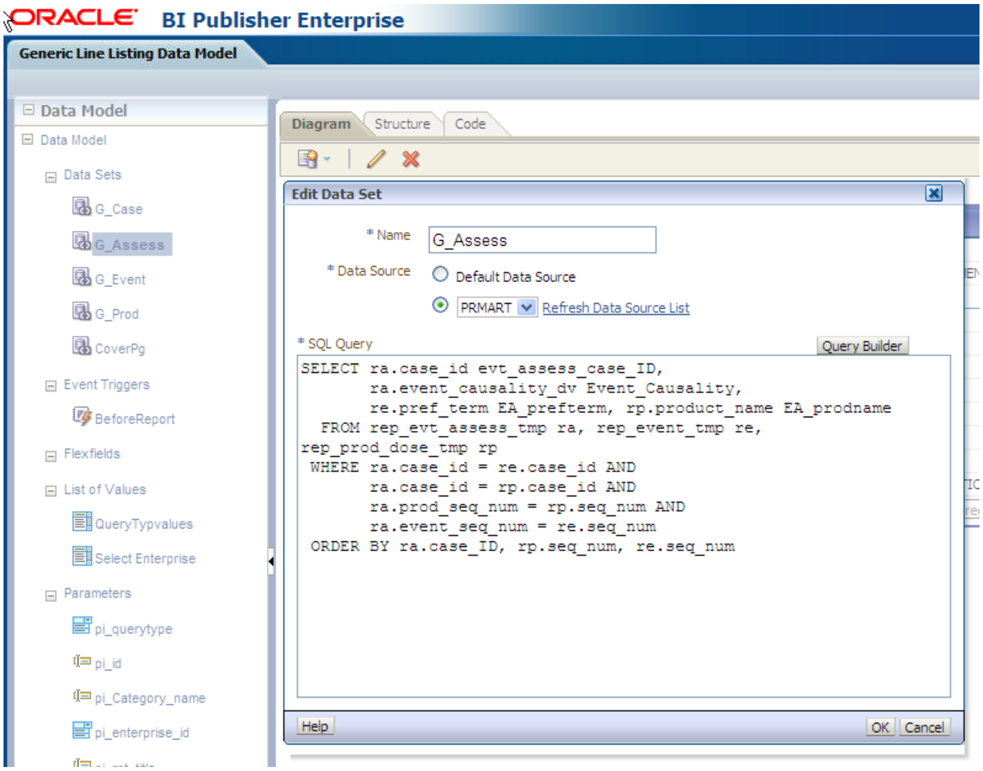
Data Sets

This section contains the information of the following actions:

Add New Column in Existing Data Set

The following are the steps to add a new column in a data set:

1. Click on the data set in which you need to add a column and edit using icons below **Diagram** tab.
2. Let us edit data set *G_Assess*. Click on *G_Assess* and edit the Data Set as shown below:


ORACLE BI Publisher Enterprise
Generic Line Listing Data Model
Data Model
Data Model
Data Sets
G_Case
G_Assess
G_Event
G_Prod
CoverPg
Event Triggers
BeforeReport
Flexfields
List of Values
QueryTypvalues
Select Enterprise
Parameters
pi_querytype
pi_id
pi_Category_name
pi_enterprise_id
Diagram
Structure
Code
Edit Data Set
Query Builder
Help
OK
Cancel

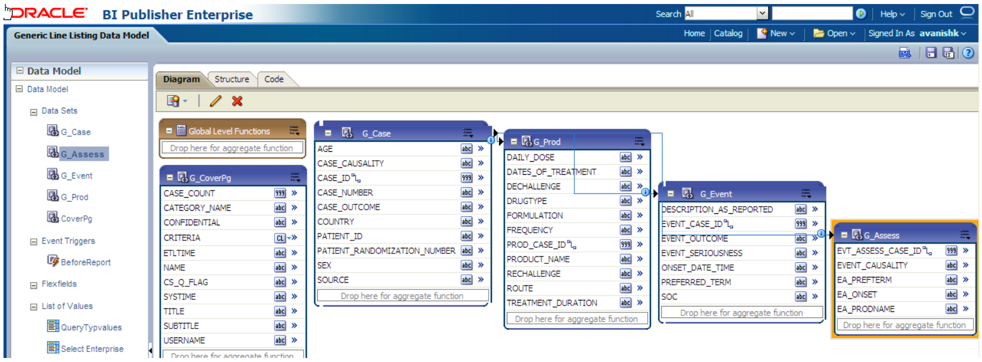
* Name: G_Assess

* Data Source: ○ Default Data Source ● PRMART Refresh Data Source List

* SQL Query

```
SELECT ra.case_id evt_assess_case_ID,
       ra.event_causality_dv Event_Causality,
       re.pref_term EA_prefterm, rp.product_name EA_prodname
  FROM rep_evt_assess_tmp ra, rep_event_tmp re,
rep_prod_dose_tmp rp
 WHERE ra.case_id = re.case_id AND
       ra.case_id = rp.case_id AND
       ra.prod_seq_num = rp.seq_num AND
       ra.event_seq_num = re.seq_num
 ORDER BY ra.case_ID, rp.seq_num, re.seq_num
```

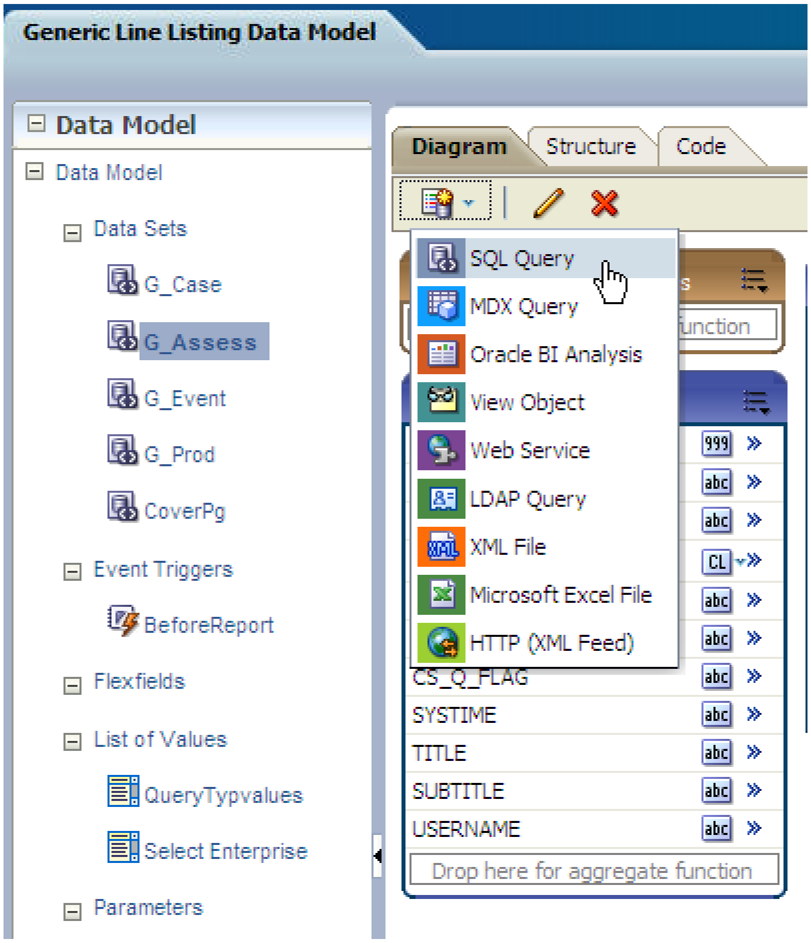
3. In the SQL Query, add any column from the available tables and click **Query Builder**. For example, *re.onset_ve EA_onset*. Once query is built successfully, the column is added to the data set *G_Assess.*



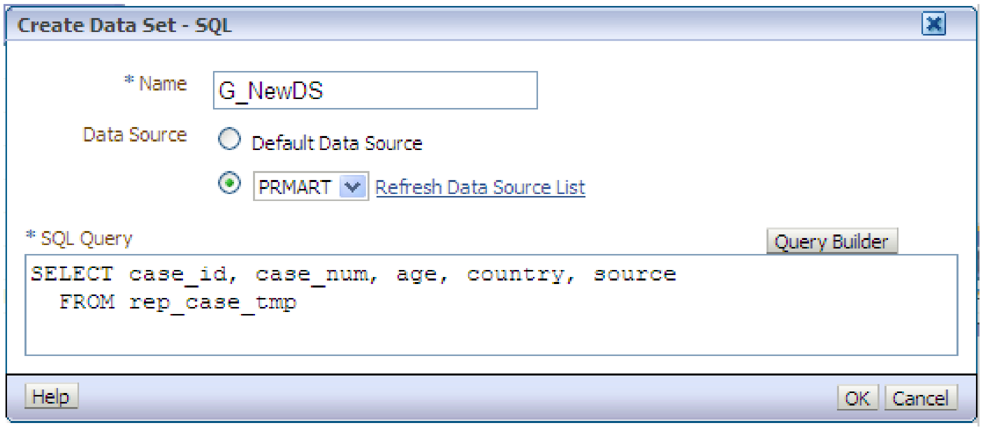
Add New Data Set

The following are the steps to add a new data set:

1. Click on **New Data Set** icon and select **SQL Query** as shown below:


Generic Line Listing Data Model
Data Model
Data Model
Data Sets
G_Case
G_Assess
G_Event
G_Prod
CoverPg
Event Triggers
BeforeReport
Flexfields
List of Values
QueryTypvalues
Select Enterprise
Parameters
Diagram
Structure
Code
SQL Query
MDX Query
Oracle BI Analysis
View Object
Web Service
LDAP Query
XML File
Microsoft Excel File
HTTP (XML Feed)
CS_Q_FLAG
SYSTIME
TITLE
SUBTITLE
USERNAME
Drop here for aggregate function

2. Write a valid SQL statement to fetch values from the report GTTs. Enter a data set name, such as *G_NewDS* and select proper *Data Source* from the list box. Click **OK**.


Create Data Set - SQL
Query Builder
Refresh Data Source List
Help
OK
Cancel

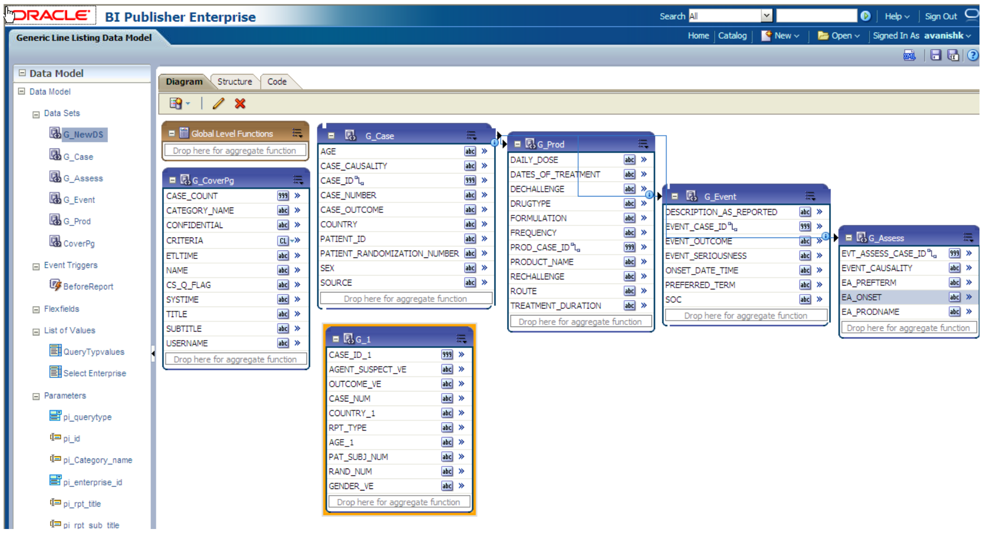
* Name: G_NewDS

Data Source: ○ Default Data Source ● PRMART

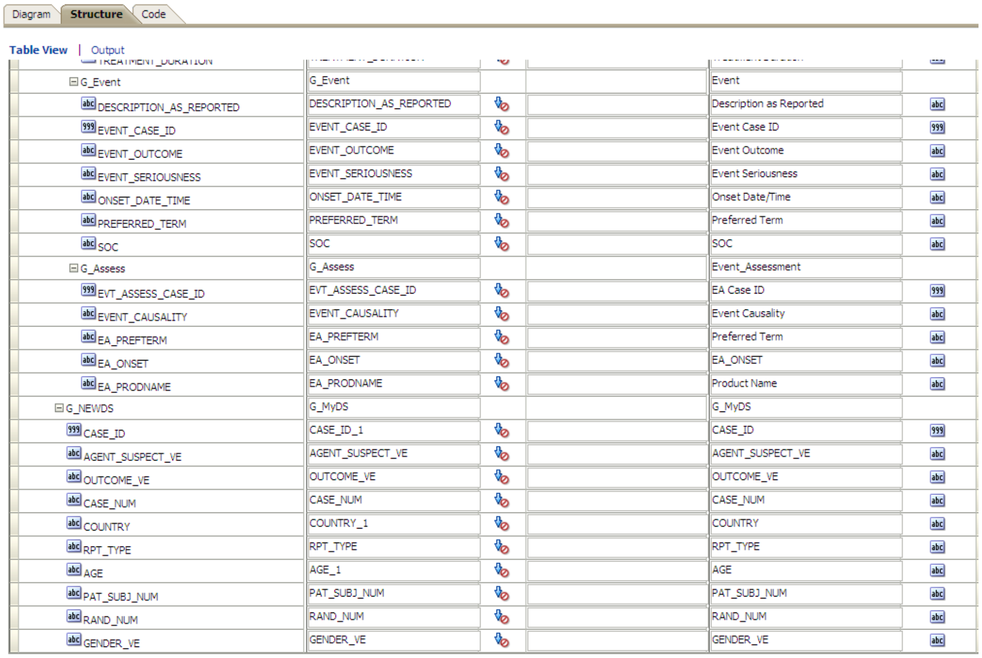
* SQL Query

```
SELECT case_id, case_num, age, country, source
  FROM rep_case_tmp
```

3. You can see that new data set *G_NewDS* is created.


ORACLE
BI Publisher Enterprise
Search All
Help
Sign Out
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Generic Line Listing Data Model
Data Model
Data Model
Data Sets
G_NewDS
G_Case
G_Assess
G_Event
G_Prod
CoverPg
Event Triggers
BeforeReport
Flexfields
List of Values
QueryTypvalues
Select Enterprise
Parameters
pi_querytype
pi_id
pi_Category_name
pi_enterprise_id
pi_rpt_title
pi_rpt_sub_title
Diagram
Structure
Code
Global Level Functions
Drop here for aggregate function
G_CoverPg
CASE_COUNT
CATEGORY_NAME
CONFIDENTIAL
CRITERIA
ETLTIME
NAME
CS_Q_FLAG
SYSTIME
TITLE
SUBTITLE
USERNAME
Drop here for aggregate function
G_Case
AGE
CASE_CAUSALITY
CASE_ID
CASE_NUMBER
CASE_OUTCOME
COUNTRY
PATIENT_ID
PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER
SEX
SOURCE
Drop here for aggregate function
G_1
CASE_ID_1
AGENT_SUSPECT_VE
OUTCOME_VE
CASE_NUM
COUNTRY_1
RPT_TYPE
AGE_1
PAT_SUBJ_NUM
RAND_NUM
GENDER_VE
Drop here for aggregate function
G_Prod
DAILY_DOSE
DATES_OF_TREATMENT
DECHALLENGE
DRUGTYPE
FORMULATION
FREQUENCY
PROD_CASE_ID
PRODUCT_NAME
RECHALLENGE
ROUTE
TREATMENT_DURATION
Drop here for aggregate function
G_Event
DESCRIPTION_AS_REPORTED
EVENT_CASE_ID
EVENT_OUTCOME
EVENT_SERIOUSNESS
ONSET_DATE_TIME
PREFERRED_TERM
SOC
Drop here for aggregate function
G_Assess
EVT_ASSESS_CASE_ID
EVENT_CAUSALITY
EA_PREFTERM
EA_ONSET
EA_PRODNAME
Drop here for aggregate function

4. Save the new Data Model and verify that new data set and columns are available in the data model. Click **Structure** tab to give proper business names for the newly added columns. You can see new data set *G_NEWDS* is available. Modify the business name to *G_MyDS*.



G_Event	G_Event		Event	
abc DESCRIPTION_AS_REPORTED	DESCRIPTION_AS_REPORTED		Description as Reported	abc
999 EVENT_CASE_ID	EVENT_CASE_ID		Event Case ID	999
abc EVENT_OUTCOME	EVENT_OUTCOME		Event Outcome	abc
abc EVENT_SERIOUSNESS	EVENT_SERIOUSNESS		Event Seriousness	abc
abc ONSET_DATE_TIME	ONSET_DATE_TIME		Onset Date/Time	abc
abc PREFERRED_TERM	PREFERRED_TERM		Preferred Term	abc
abc SOC	SOC		SOC	abc
G_Assess	G_Assess		Event_Assessment	
999 EVT_ASSESS_CASE_ID	EVT_ASSESS_CASE_ID		EA Case ID	999
abc EVENT_CAUSALITY	EVENT_CAUSALITY		Event Causality	abc
abc EA_PREFTERM	EA_PREFTERM		Preferred Term	abc
abc EA_ONSET	EA_ONSET		EA_ONSET	abc
abc EA_PRODNAME	EA_PRODNAME		Product Name	abc
G_NEWDS	G_MyDS		G_MyDS	
999 CASE_ID	CASE_ID_1		CASE_ID	999
abc AGENT_SUSPECT_VE	AGENT_SUSPECT_VE		AGENT_SUSPECT_VE	abc
abc OUTCOME_VE	OUTCOME_VE		OUTCOME_VE	abc
abc CASE_NUM	CASE_NUM		CASE_NUM	abc
abc COUNTRY	COUNTRY_1		COUNTRY	abc
abc RPT_TYPE	RPT_TYPE		RPT_TYPE	abc
abc AGE	AGE_1		AGE	abc
abc PAT_SUBJ_NUM	PAT_SUBJ_NUM		PAT_SUBJ_NUM	abc
abc RAND_NUM	RAND_NUM		RAND_NUM	abc
abc GENDER_VE	GENDER_VE		GENDER_VE	abc

Report Parameters

Report parameters are used to specify the data to use in a report, connect related reports together, and vary report presentation.

The following report parameters are used in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher:

Note:

All the below mentioned parameters, which are used in the report data model must be declared in the report specific package.

If any of the parameters are not declared in the package, those parameters cannot be used in the data model.

Table 5-4 Report Parameters

S.No.	Parameter Name	Label/ Display Name	Parameter Type	Data Type	Description
1.	pi_enterprise_id	Enterprise ID	Drop-down list	Integer	This prompt lists the Enterprise ID of all the enterprises as per your login credentials (that is, to which logged in user belongs). You are required to select an enterprise for which you want to run the report. For the menu type, parameter list of values object needs to be selected. The List of Value *Select Enterprise* is selected for this parameter. In the list of values any valid SQL query can be provided. In this parameter Enterprise ID is listed.
2.	pi_querytype	Case Series or Query	Fixed drop-down list	String	Generic Line Listing Report can be run on a Case Series, QBE, Advanced Condition or Filter. This is a drop-down (single select) list that allows user to select one of these type on which you want to run the report. The default value selected for this parameter is *Case Series*.
3.	pi_id	Case Series/ Query Name	Drop-down list	Integer	An Enterprise ID is passed to get the correct Case Series/QBE/Advanced Condition/Filter names as per the login credentials. Case series, QBE, Advanced Condition or Filter name will be listed based on the Case Series or Query parameter selected by you. You will be allowed to select any one option from the drop-down list. In the report, Case Series or Query name is shown in the drop-down list, but Case Series ID or Query/Filter ID will be passed to the database packages.

Table 5-4 (Cont.) Report Parameters

S.No.	Parameter Name	Label/ Display Name	Parameter Type	Data Type	Description
4.	pi_category_name	Category Name	User Input	String	This is optional text prompt where you can enter the name of report category (or Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher folder where report is saved). This will be printed in report header box of *Cover Page* section.
5.	pi_rpt_title	Report Name	User Input	String	This is an optional text prompt where you can enter a report title. This will be printed on each page of the report.
6.	pi_rpt_sub_title	Report Sub-Heading	User Input	String	This is an optional text prompt where you can enter report sub-heading. This will be printed on each page of the report.

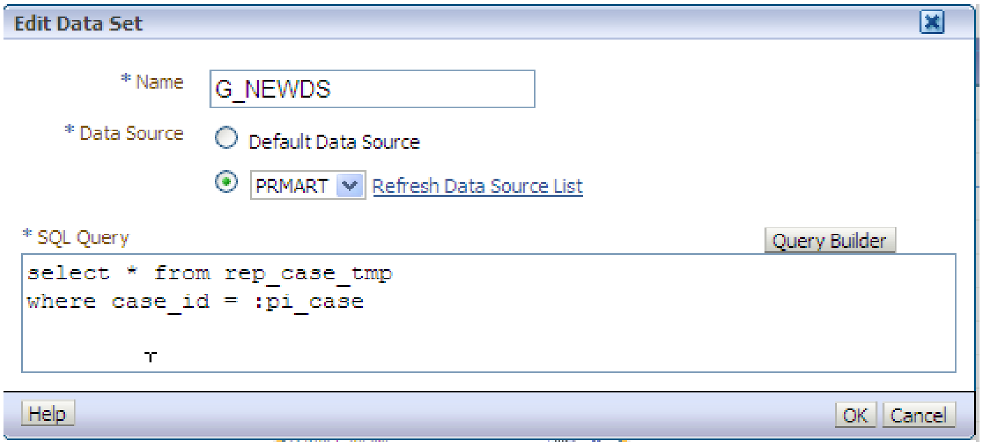
See Also:

Report Mapping Specification Document > 2.1.6. Report Prompts

Add New Parameter in Data Model

The following are the steps to add new parameter in the data model:

1. Include the parameter in the data set. For example, you want to see data for a *Case ID*. Add **where** condition with a parameter *pi_case* in the data set *G_NEWDS.*



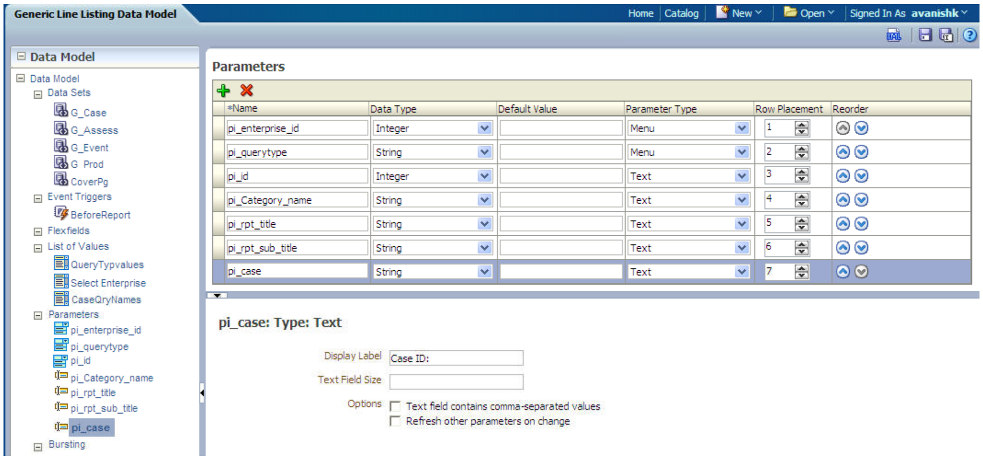
* Name: G_NEWDS

* Data Source: ○ Default Data Source ● PRMART

* SQL Query

```
select * from rep_case_tmp
where case_id = :pi_case
```

2. Click **Query Builder** and new parameter is created. Click **OK** to confirm.
3. The parameter *pi_case* is now available in the parameter section of the Data Model.


Generic Line Listing Data Model
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Data Model
Data Model
Data Sets
G_Case
G_Assess
G_Event
G_Prod
CoverPg
Event Triggers
BeforeReport
Flexfields
List of Values
QueryTypvalues
Select Enterprise
CaseQryNames
Parameters
pi_enterprise_id
pi_querytype
pi_id
pi_Category_name
pi_rpt_title
pi_rpt_sub_title
pi_case
Bursting

Parameters

*Name	Data Type	Default Value	Parameter Type	Row Placement	Reorder
pi_enterprise_id	Integer		Menu	1	
pi_querytype	String		Menu	2	
pi_id	Integer		Text	3	
pi_Category_name	String		Text	4	
pi_rpt_title	String		Text	5	
pi_rpt_sub_title	String		Text	6	
pi_case	String		Text	7	

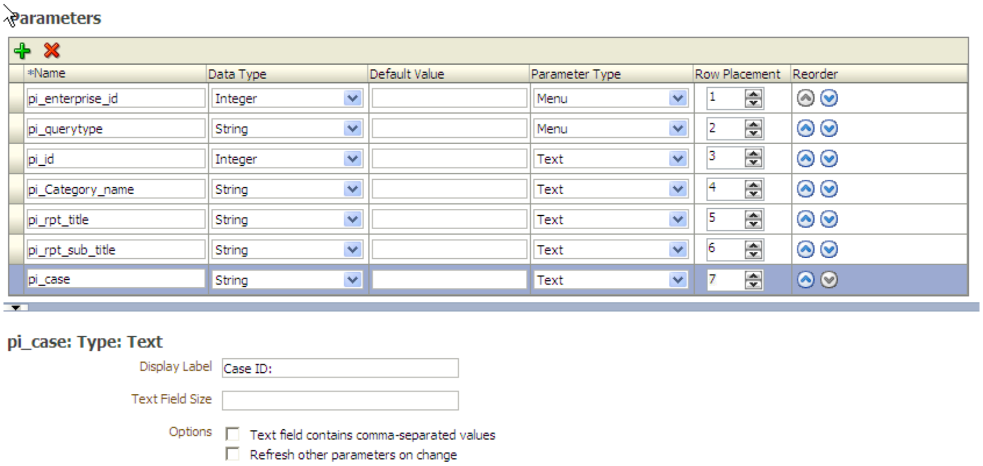
pi_case: Type: Text

Display Label: Case ID:

Text Field Size:

Options ☐ Text field contains comma-separated values
☐ Refresh other parameters on change

4. Add the display label for the new added parameter, which will be shown at the time of report execution.


Parameters

*Name	Data Type	Default Value	Parameter Type	Row Placement	Reorder
pi_enterprise_id	Integer		Menu	1	
pi_querytype	String		Menu	2	
pi_id	Integer		Text	3	
pi_Category_name	String		Text	4	
pi_rpt_title	String		Text	5	
pi_rpt_sub_title	String		Text	6	
pi_case	String		Text	7	

pi_case: Type: Text

Display Label: Case ID:

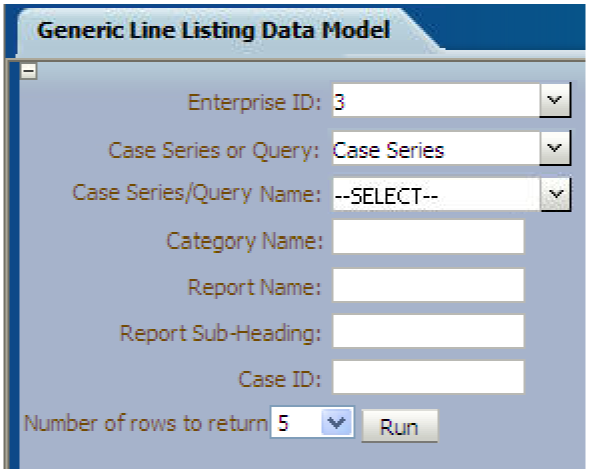
Text Field Size:

Options ☐ Text field contains comma-separated values
☐ Refresh other parameters on change

5. Declare the parameter *pi_case* in the Generic Report Line Listing Package *pkg_rep_linelisting*. It is mandatory to declare the parameter in the report package. If the parameter is not declared, the report will not execute. Execute the report and you will be able to search data based on the newly added parameter *Case ID*.

See Also:

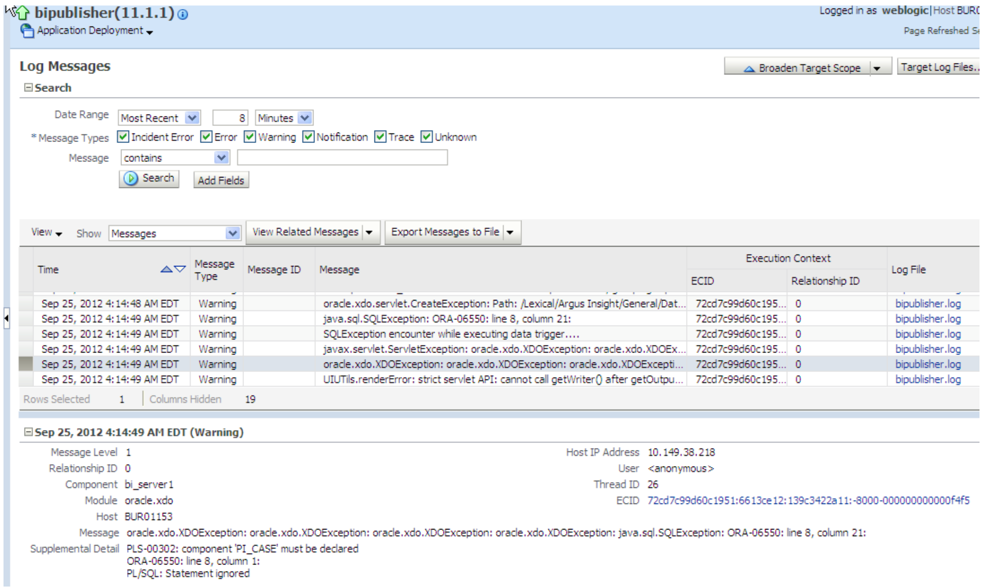
Add New Parameter in Package



Generic Line Listing Data Model

Enterprise ID:	3
Case Series or Query:	Case Series
Case Series/Query Name:	--SELECT--
Category Name:	
Report Name:	
Report Sub-Heading:	
Case ID:	
Number of rows to return	5

6. If the parameter is not declared in the package, the error message *Component PI_CASE must be declared as shown in the enterprise manager bipublisher logs* displays as shown below:



Log Messages

Search

Date Range: Most Recent 8 Minutes

* Message Types: ☑ Incident Error ☑ Error ☑ Warning ☑ Notification ☑ Trace ☑ Unknown

Message: contains

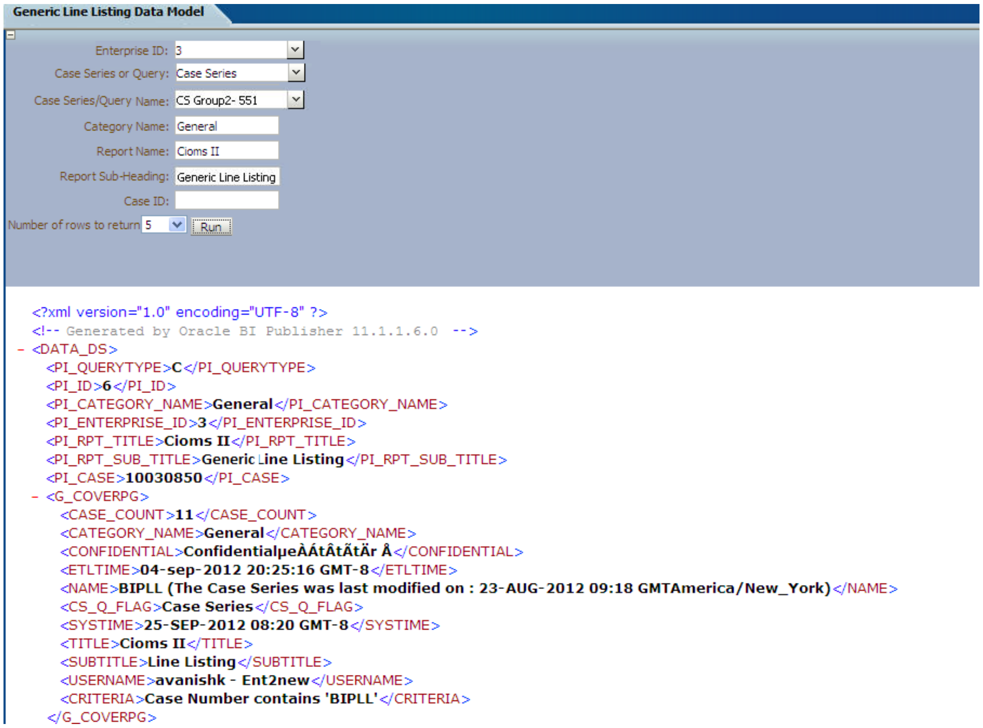
Time	Message Type	Message ID	Message	Execution Context		Log File
				ECID	Relationship ID	
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:48 AM EDT	Warning		oracle.xdo.servlet.CreateException: Path: /Lexical/Argus Insight/General/Dat...	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		java.sql.SQLException: ORA-06550: line 8, column 21:	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		SQLException encounter while executing data trigger....	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		javax.servlet.ServletException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOEx...	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOExcepti...	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		UIUTils.renderError: strict servlet API: cannot call getWriter() after getOutpu...	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log

Rows Selected 1 | Columns Hidden 19

Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT (Warning)

Message Level 1
Relationship ID 0
Component bi_server1
Module oracle.xdo
Host BUR01153
Host IP Address 10.149.38.218
User <anonymous>
Thread ID 26
ECID 72cd7c99d60c1951:6613ce12:139c3422a11:-8000-00000000000f4f5
Message oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: java.sql.SQLException: ORA-06550: line 8, column 21:
Supplemental Detail PLS-00302: component 'PI_CASE' must be declared
ORA-06550: line 8, column 1:
PL/SQL: Statement ignored

7. Once the parameter *pi_case* is declared in the package, the report is executed successfully.



Enterprise ID: 3
Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Name: CS Group2- 551
Category Name: General
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: Generic Line Listing
Case ID:
Number of rows to return 5

```
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
  <!-- Generated by Oracle BI Publisher 11.1.1.6.0  -->
- <DATA_DS>
    <PI_QUERYTYPE>C</PI_QUERYTYPE>
    <PI_ID>6</PI_ID>
    <PI_CATEGORY_NAME>General</PI_CATEGORY_NAME>
    <PI_ENTERPRISE_ID>3</PI_ENTERPRISE_ID>
    <PI_RPT_TITLE>Cioms II</PI_RPT_TITLE>
    <PI_RPT_SUB_TITLE>Generic Line Listing</PI_RPT_SUB_TITLE>
    <PI_CASE>10030850</PI_CASE>
  - <G_COVERPG>
      <CASE_COUNT>11</CASE_COUNT>
      <CATEGORY_NAME>General</CATEGORY_NAME>
      <CONFIDENTIAL>ConfidentialµeÀÁtÂtÃtÄr Å</CONFIDENTIAL>
      <ETLTIME>04-sep-2012 20:25:16 GMT-8</ETLTIME>
      <NAME>BIPLL (The Case Series was last modified on : 23-AUG-2012 09:18 GMTAmerica/New_York)</NAME>
      <CS_Q_FLAG>Case Series</CS_Q_FLAG>
      <SYSTIME>25-SEP-2012 08:20 GMT-8</SYSTIME>
      <TITLE>Cioms II</TITLE>
      <SUBTITLE>Line Listing</SUBTITLE>
      <USERNAME>avanishk - Ent2new</USERNAME>
      <CRITERIA>Case Number contains 'BIPLL'</CRITERIA>
    </G_COVERPG>
```

Event Triggers

The following are the steps to view event triggers:

1. In Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report, there are three different types of event trigger: *Before Data, After Data* and *Schedule*.
2. In the Event Triggers, for the Generic Line Listing Report you will create *Before Data* trigger, which will set the user context before populating all the reporting GTTs. The function called in the Event Trigger as shown in the above picture is:

   pkg_rep_linelisting.f_pop_report_data(:pi_enterprise_id,:xdo_user_name,:pi_id,:pi_querytype)
3. In case, you want to delete some customized tables after data is generated, you can create Event Trigger of type *After Data* and call package with delete statements.

   See Also:

   Report Designer's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

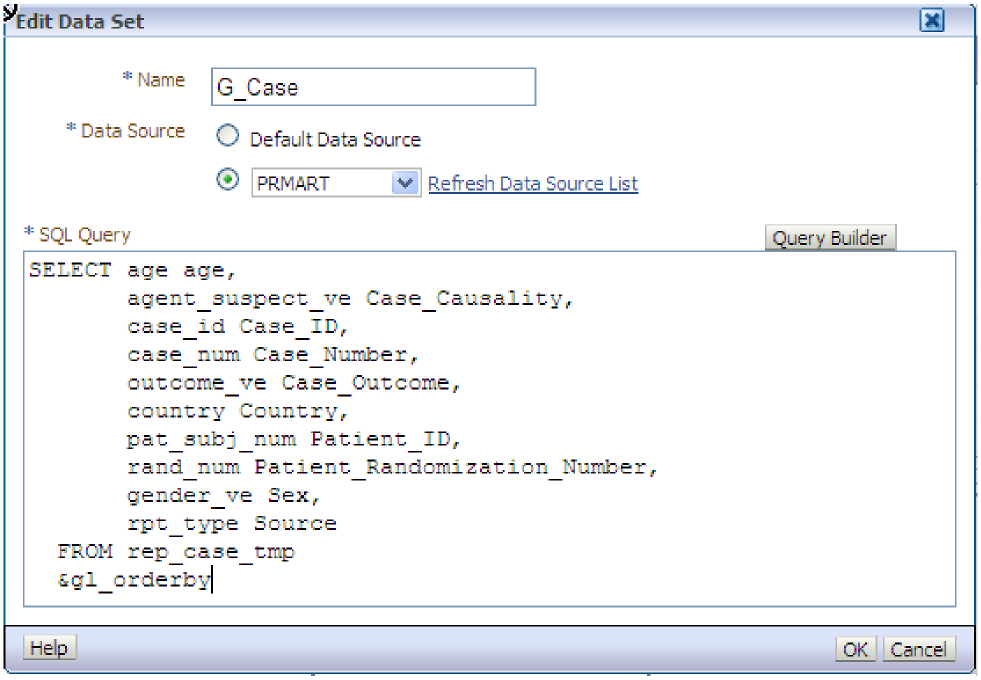
Add Lexical Parameter in Data Model

The following are the steps to add lexical parameter in the data model:

1. Edit the data set *G_Case*. Add Lexical Parameter *&gl_orderby*, as declared in the package.

   See Also:

   Lexical Parameters


Edit Data Set
Query Builder
Refresh Data Source List
Help
OK
Cancel

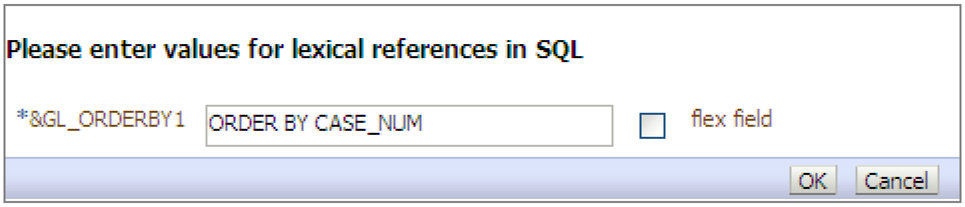
* Name: G_Case

* Data Source: ○ Default Data Source ● PRMART

* SQL Query

```
SELECT age age,
       agent_suspect_ve Case_Causality,
       case_id Case_ID,
       case_num Case_Number,
       outcome_ve Case_Outcome,
       country Country,
       pat_subj_num Patient_ID,
       rand_num Patient_Randomization_Number,
       gender_ve Sex,
       rpt_type Source
  FROM rep_case_tmp
  &gl_orderby
```

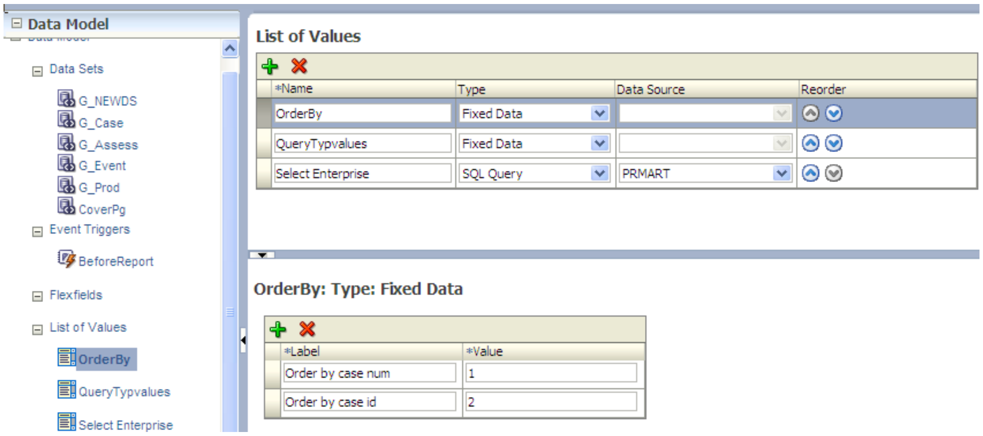
2. When Lexical Parameters are added for the first time in the Data Model, Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher will ask for lexical references in SQL that is, Default Value for the Lexical Parameter.



Please enter values for lexical references in SQL

*&GL_ORDERBY1: ORDER BY CASE_NUM ☐ flex field

3. Create a List of Values, **Order By** as shown below:


Data Model
Data Sets
G_NEWDS
G_Case
G_Assess
G_Event
G_Prod
CoverPg
Event Triggers
BeforeReport
Flexfields
List of Values
OrderBy
QueryTypvalues
Select Enterprise

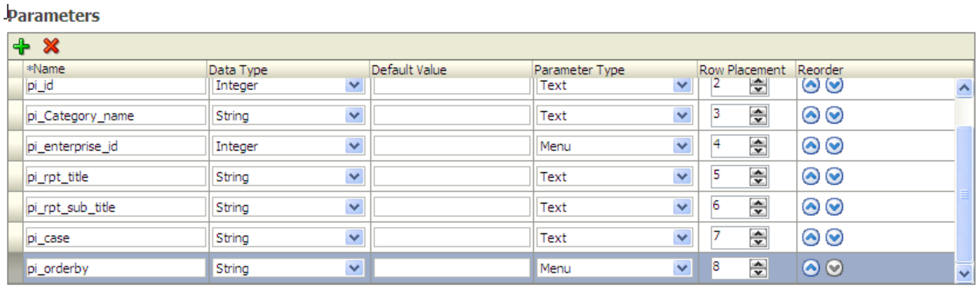
List of Values

*Name	Type	Data Source	Reorder
OrderBy	Fixed Data		
QueryTypvalues	Fixed Data		
Select Enterprise	SQL Query	PRMART	

OrderBy: Type: Fixed Data

*Label	*Value
Order by case num	1
Order by case id	2

4. Create the parameter *pi_orderby* in the Data Model and assign the *LOV-OrderBy* as shown below:



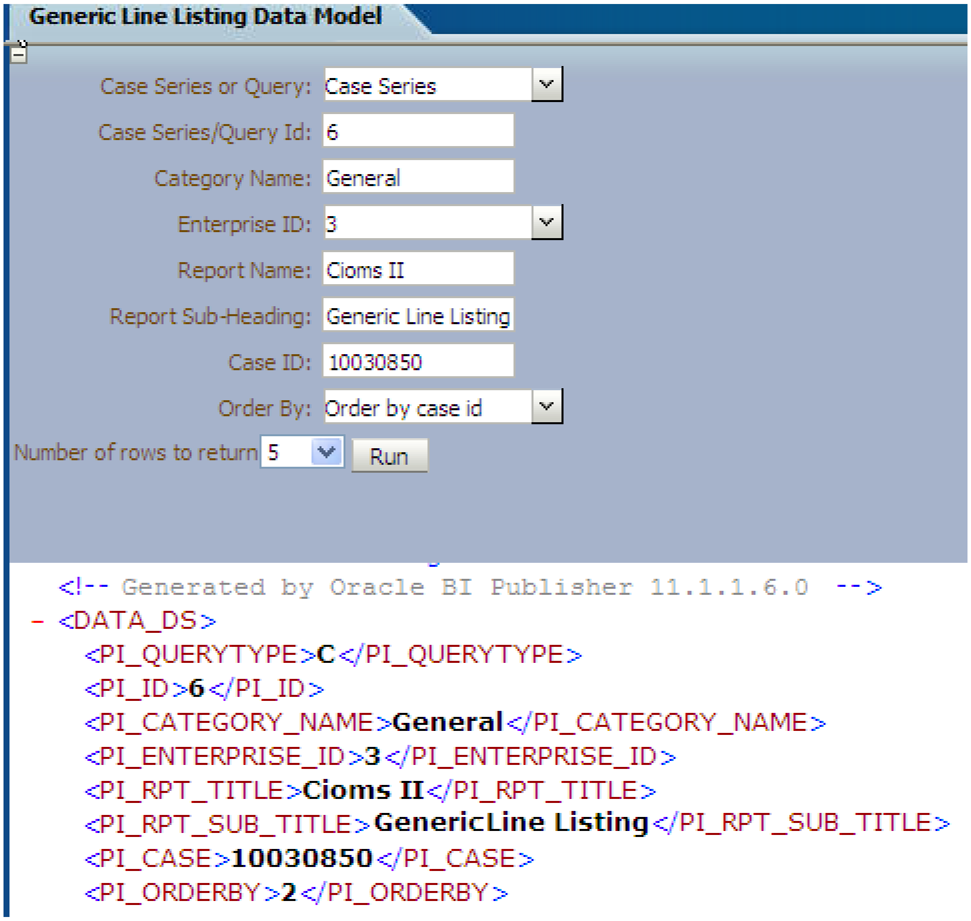
Parameters

*Name	Data Type	Default Value	Parameter Type	Row Placement	Reorder
pi_id	Integer		Text	2	
pi_Category_name	String		Text	3	
pi_enterprise_id	Integer		Menu	4	
pi_rpt_title	String		Text	5	
pi_rpt_sub_title	String		Text	6	
pi_case	String		Text	7	
pi_orderby	String		Menu	8	

5. View the Report by selecting the parameter *OrderBy*.
6. Execute the Report and verify that data is in order by Case ID as per the selected option. You can find that the XML value of *pi_orderby* is '**2**'. In the package *pi_orderby* value '**2**' means Order By *case_id*.

   See Also:

   Lexical Parameters

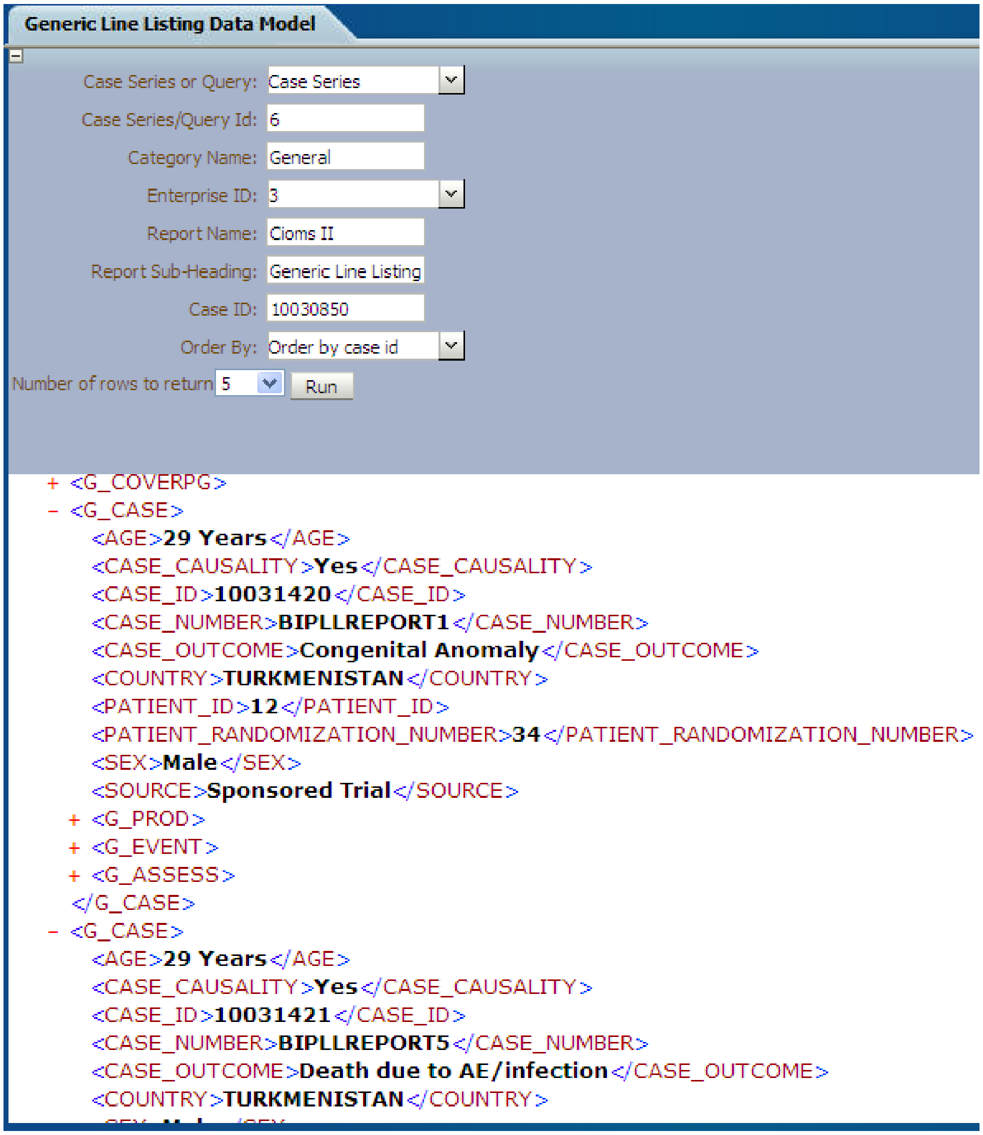


Generic Line Listing Data Model

Case Series or Query:	Case Series
Case Series/Query Id:	6
Category Name:	General
Enterprise ID:	3
Report Name:	Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading:	Generic Line Listing
Case ID:	10030850
Order By:	Order by case id
Number of rows to return	5

```
  <!-- Generated by Oracle BI Publisher 11.1.1.6.0 -->
- <DATA_DS>
    <PI_QUERYTYPE>C</PI_QUERYTYPE>
    <PI_ID>6</PI_ID>
    <PI_CATEGORY_NAME>General</PI_CATEGORY_NAME>
    <PI_ENTERPRISE_ID>3</PI_ENTERPRISE_ID>
    <PI_RPT_TITLE>Cioms II</PI_RPT_TITLE>
    <PI_RPT_SUB_TITLE>GenericLine Listing</PI_RPT_SUB_TITLE>
    <PI_CASE>10030850</PI_CASE>
    <PI_ORDERBY>2</PI_ORDERBY>
```

7. Check the case data for the order of cases by *case_id: 10031420* and *10031421* in figure shown below:

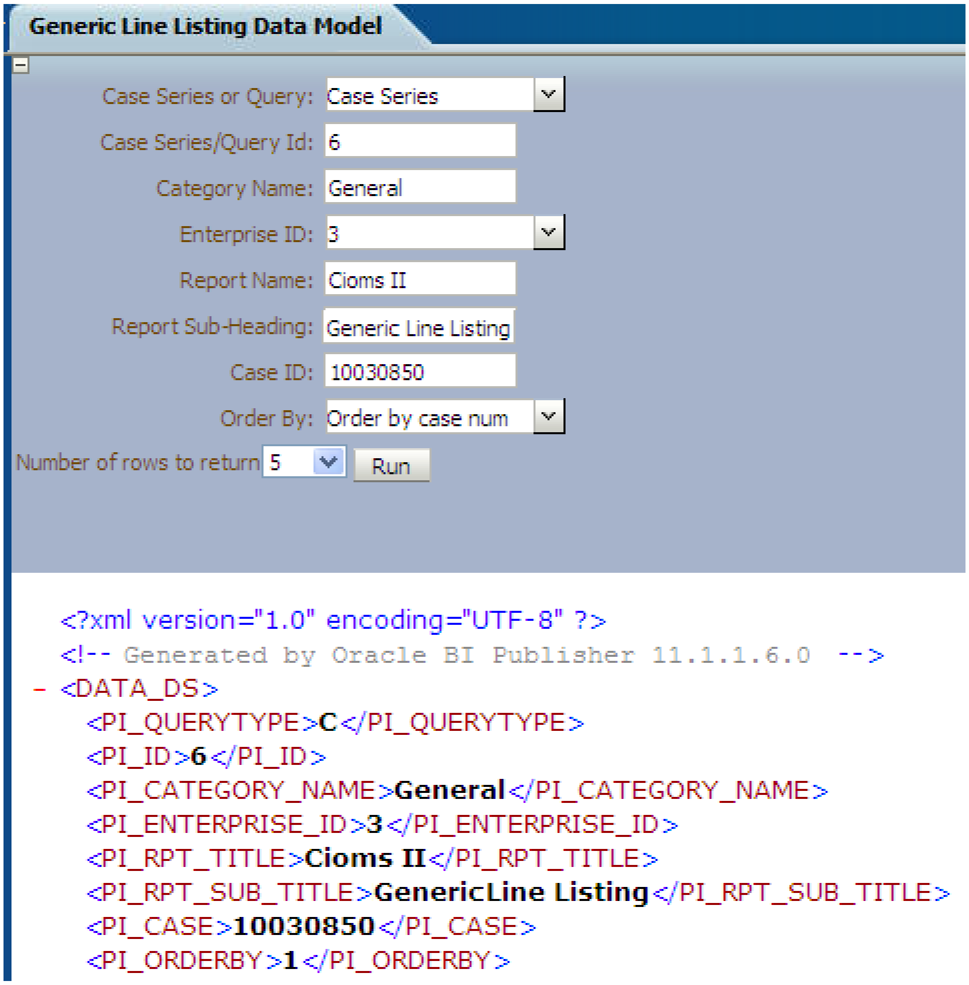


Generic Line Listing Data Model

Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Id: 6
Category Name: General
Enterprise ID: 3
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: Generic Line Listing
Case ID: 10030850
Order By: Order by case id
Number of rows to return 5

```
+ <G_COVERPG>
- <G_CASE>
    <AGE>29 Years</AGE>
    <CASE_CAUSALITY>Yes</CASE_CAUSALITY>
    <CASE_ID>10031420</CASE_ID>
    <CASE_NUMBER>BIPLLREPORT1</CASE_NUMBER>
    <CASE_OUTCOME>Congenital Anomaly</CASE_OUTCOME>
    <COUNTRY>TURKMENISTAN</COUNTRY>
    <PATIENT_ID>12</PATIENT_ID>
    <PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER>34</PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER>
    <SEX>Male</SEX>
    <SOURCE>Sponsored Trial</SOURCE>
  + <G_PROD>
  + <G_EVENT>
  + <G_ASSESS>
  </G_CASE>
- <G_CASE>
    <AGE>29 Years</AGE>
    <CASE_CAUSALITY>Yes</CASE_CAUSALITY>
    <CASE_ID>10031421</CASE_ID>
    <CASE_NUMBER>BIPLLREPORT5</CASE_NUMBER>
    <CASE_OUTCOME>Death due to AE/infection</CASE_OUTCOME>
    <COUNTRY>TURKMENISTAN</COUNTRY>
```

8. Now, select the *Order By case_num* option in the Data Model.

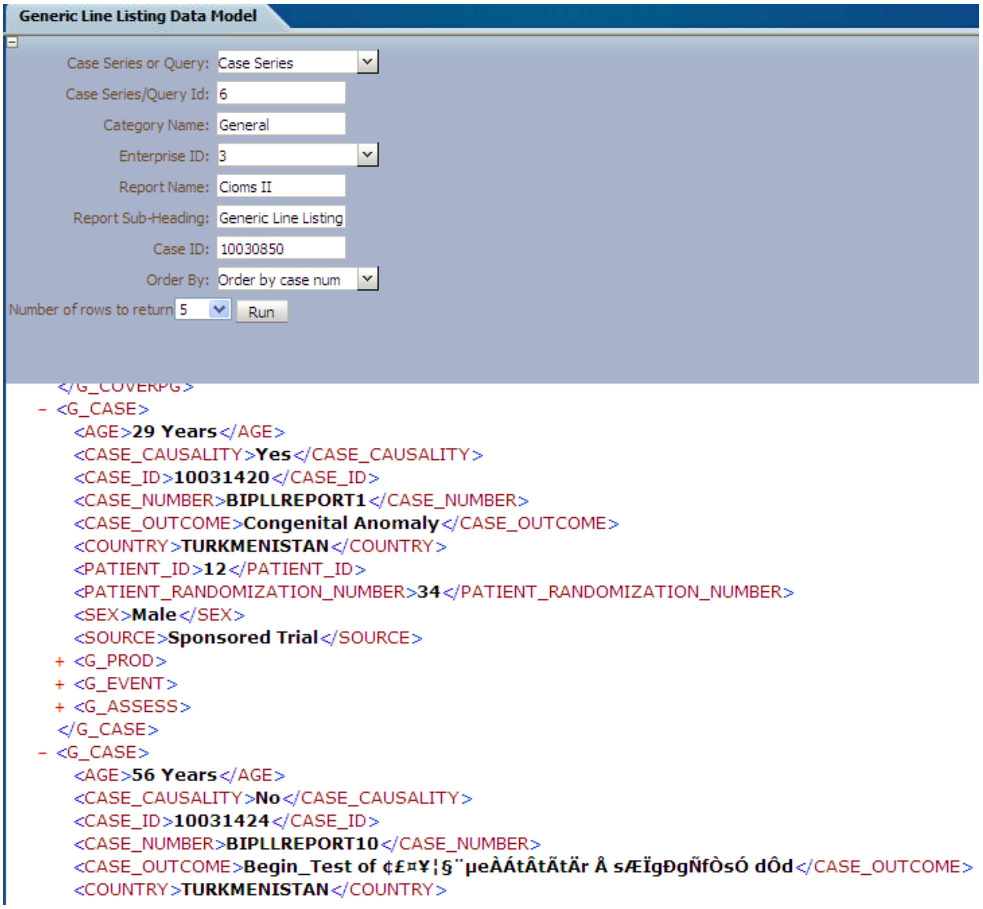


Generic Line Listing Data Model

Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Id: 6
Category Name: General
Enterprise ID: 3
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: Generic Line Listing
Case ID: 10030850
Order By: Order by case num
Number of rows to return 5

```
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
  <!-- Generated by Oracle BI Publisher 11.1.1.6.0  -->
- <DATA_DS>
    <PI_QUERYTYPE>C</PI_QUERYTYPE>
    <PI_ID>6</PI_ID>
    <PI_CATEGORY_NAME>General</PI_CATEGORY_NAME>
    <PI_ENTERPRISE_ID>3</PI_ENTERPRISE_ID>
    <PI_RPT_TITLE>Cioms II</PI_RPT_TITLE>
    <PI_RPT_SUB_TITLE>GenericLine Listing</PI_RPT_SUB_TITLE>
    <PI_CASE>10030850</PI_CASE>
    <PI_ORDERBY>1</PI_ORDERBY>
```

9. Verify the case data for order of cases by *case_num: 10031420* and *10031424*, in the figure shown below:



Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Id: 6
Category Name: General
Enterprise ID: 3
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: Generic Line Listing
Case ID: 10030850
Order By: Order by case num
Number of rows to return 5

```
  </G_COVERPG>
- <G_CASE>
    <AGE>29 Years</AGE>
    <CASE_CAUSALITY>Yes</CASE_CAUSALITY>
    <CASE_ID>10031420</CASE_ID>
    <CASE_NUMBER>BIPLLREPORT1</CASE_NUMBER>
    <CASE_OUTCOME>Congenital Anomaly</CASE_OUTCOME>
    <COUNTRY>TURKMENISTAN</COUNTRY>
    <PATIENT_ID>12</PATIENT_ID>
    <PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER>34</PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER>
    <SEX>Male</SEX>
    <SOURCE>Sponsored Trial</SOURCE>
  + <G_PROD>
  + <G_EVENT>
  + <G_ASSESS>
  </G_CASE>
- <G_CASE>
    <AGE>56 Years</AGE>
    <CASE_CAUSALITY>No</CASE_CAUSALITY>
    <CASE_ID>10031424</CASE_ID>
    <CASE_NUMBER>BIPLLREPORT10</CASE_NUMBER>
    <CASE_OUTCOME>Begin_Test of ¢£¤¥¦§¨µeÀÁtÂtÃtÄr Å sÆÏgÐgÑfÒsÓ dÔd</CASE_OUTCOME>
    <COUNTRY>TURKMENISTAN</COUNTRY>
```

BI Publisher Report Templates

To view Event Assessment Data in the reports, you should create Event Assessment as a separate block in both Layout Editor and Rich Text File (RTF) template; Product and Event details should be fetched from the Event Assessment Level only to see Event Assessment Data.

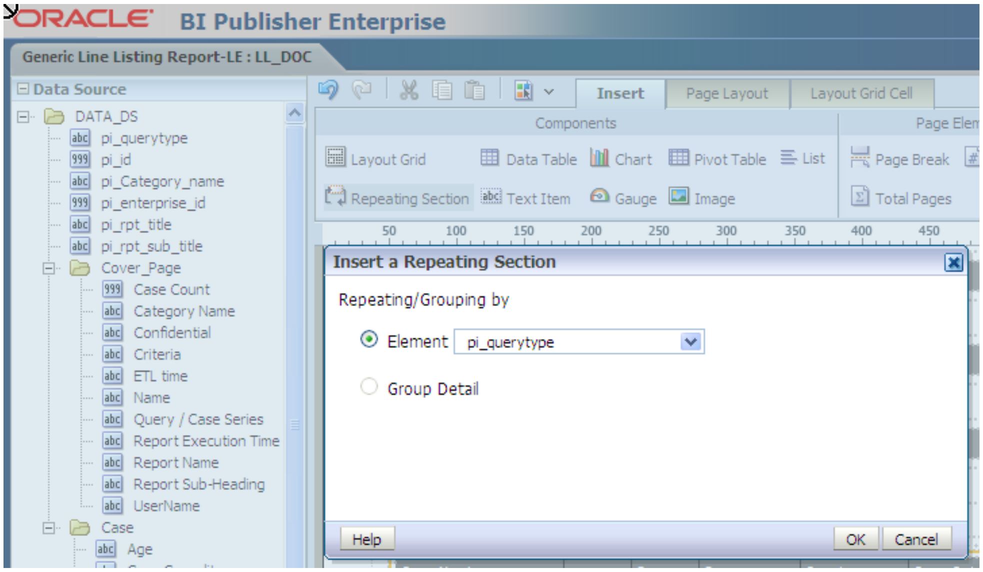
This section explains the types of report template used in BI Publisher Report as follows:

- Layout Editor
- Rich Text File Template
- Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Logs

Layout Editor

The following are the steps to edit/modify an existing report layout:

1. Create a Repeating section as shown below:


ORACLE BI Publisher Enterprise
Generic Line Listing Report-LE : LL_DOC
Data Source
DATA_DS
pi_querytype
pi_id
pi_Category_name
pi_enterprise_id
pi_rpt_title
pi_rpt_sub_title
Cover_Page
Case Count
Category Name
Confidential
Criteria
ETL time
Name
Query / Case Series
Report Execution Time
Report Name
Report Sub-Heading
UserName
Case
Age
Insert
Page Layout
Layout Grid Cell
Components
Layout Grid
Data Table
Chart
Pivot Table
List
Repeating Section
Text Item
Gauge
Image
Page Break
Total Pages
Help
OK
Cancel

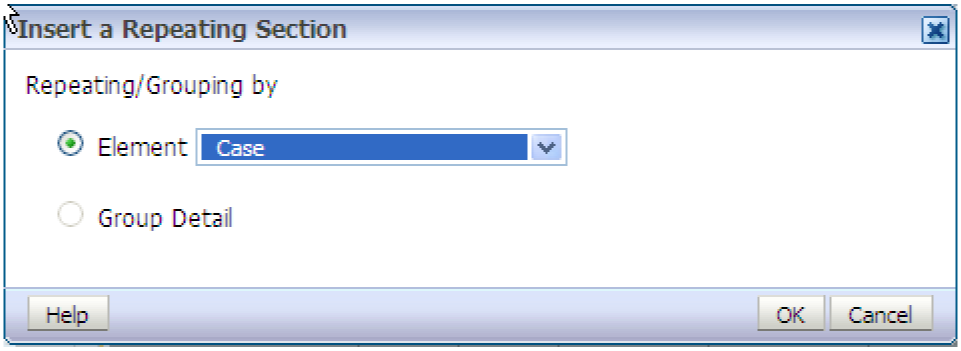
Insert a Repeating Section

Repeating/Grouping by

● Element: pi_querytype

○ Group Detail

2. Select a valid *Group Name* that is, **Element** from the element drop-down list.


Help
OK
Cancel

Insert a Repeating Section

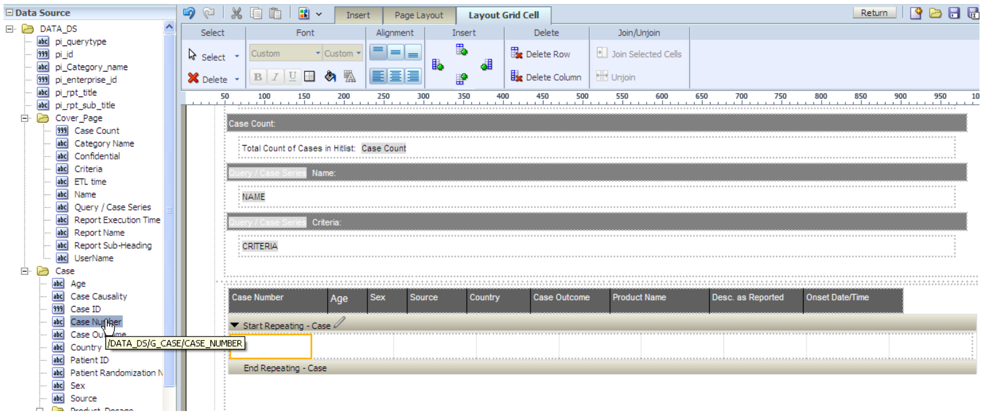
Repeating/Grouping by

● Element: Case

○ Group Detail

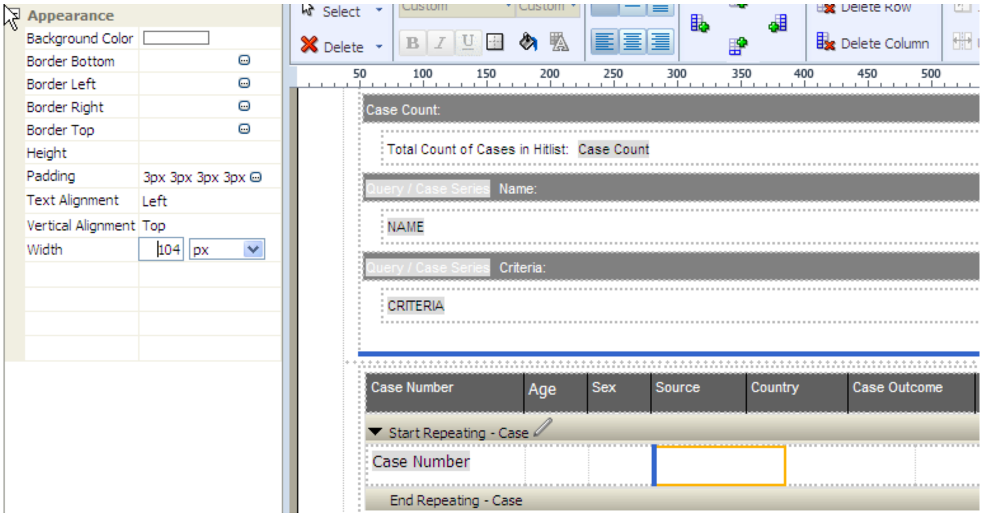
3. A Repeating section is created.

4. Add columns in the Repeating section. For example, click **Case Number** and drag it to the Report Layout section.

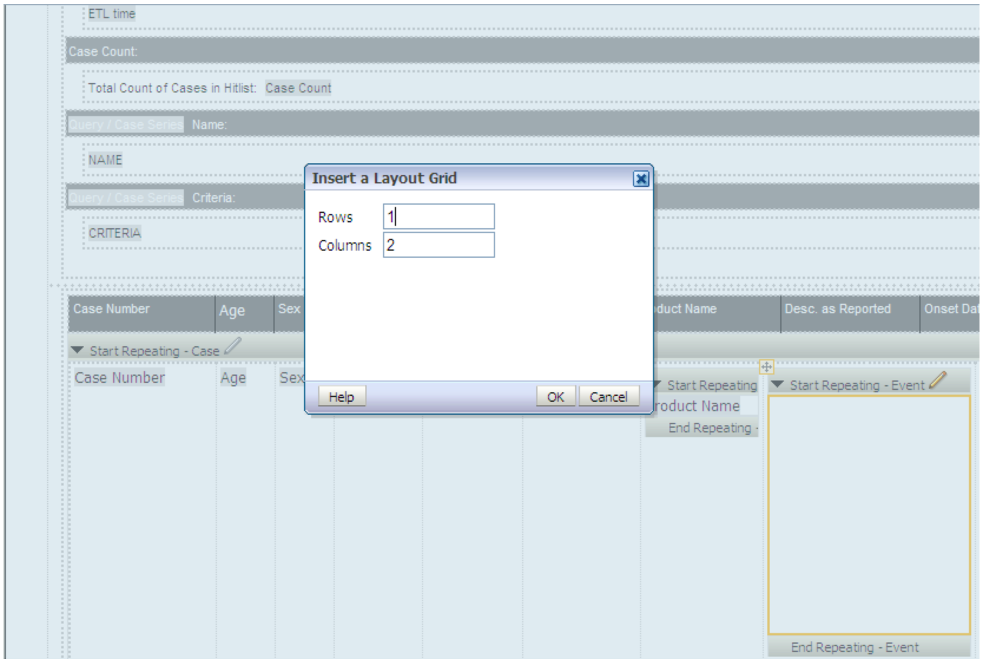

Data Source
DATA_DS
pi_querytype
pi_id
pi_Category_name
pi_enterprise_id
pi_rpt_title
pi_rpt_sub_title
Cover_Page
Case Count
Category Name
Confidential
Criteria
ETL time
Name
Query / Case Series
Report Execution Time
Report Name
Report Sub-Heading
UserName
Case
Age
Case Causality
Case ID
Case Number
Case Outcome
Country
Patient ID
Patient Randomization N
Sex
Source
/DATA_DS/G_CASE/CASE_NUMBER
Insert
Page Layout
Layout Grid Cell
Return
Select
Delete
Font
Alignment
Delete Row
Delete Column
Join/Unjoin
Join Selected Cells
Unjoin
Case Count:
Total Count of Cases in Hitlist: Case Count
Name:
NAME
Criteria:
CRITERIA
Case Number
Age
Sex
Source
Country
Case Outcome
Product Name
Desc. as Reported
Onset Date/Time
Start Repeating - Case
End Repeating - Case

5. Drag Case Level columns only in the above Repeating section. Columns from other groups, such as **Product** or **Event** should not be included here.

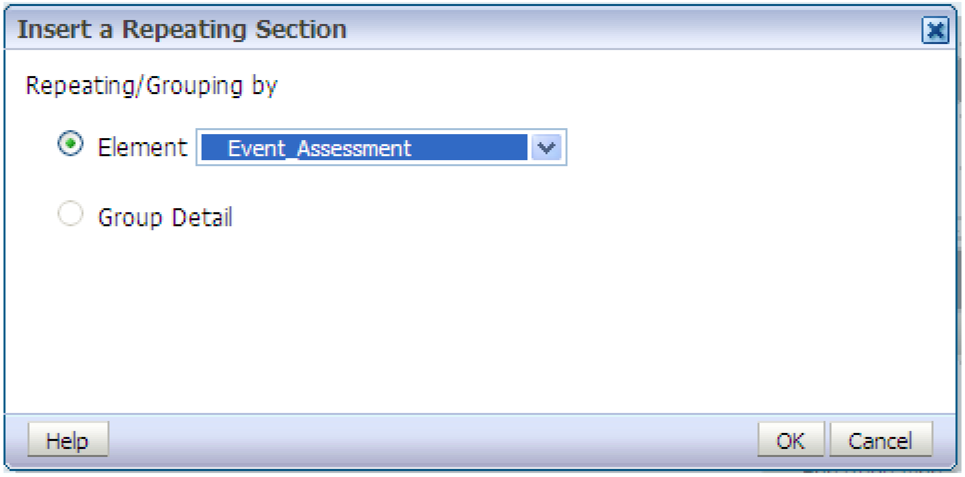
6. Add a child Repeating section for the Product.


Appearance
Background Color
Border Bottom
Border Left
Border Right
Border Top
Height
Padding 3px 3px 3px 3px
Text Alignment Left
Vertical Alignment Top
Width 104 px
Select
Delete
Delete Row
Delete Column
Case Count:
Total Count of Cases in Hitlist: Case Count
Query / Case Series Name:
NAME
Query / Case Series Criteria:
CRITERIA
Case Number
Age
Sex
Source
Country
Case Outcome
Start Repeating - Case
Case Number
End Repeating - Case

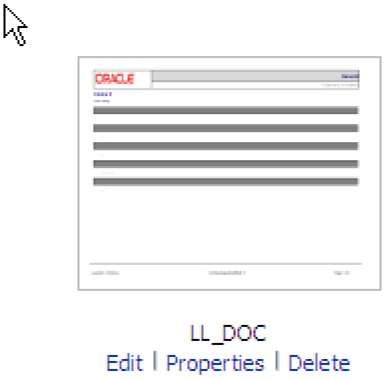
7. In the Repeating section, you can add **Layout Grid** with as many required columns as you want to include in the report.


ETL time
Case Count:
Total Count of Cases in Hitlist: Case Count
Query / Case Series Name:
NAME
Query / Case Series Criteria:
CRITERIA
Insert a Layout Grid
Rows 1
Columns 2
Help
OK
Cancel
Case Number
Age
Sex
duct Name
Desc. as Reported
Onset Da
Start Repeating - Case
Case Number
Age
Sex
Start Repeating
roduct Name
End Repeating
Start Repeating - Event
End Repeating - Event

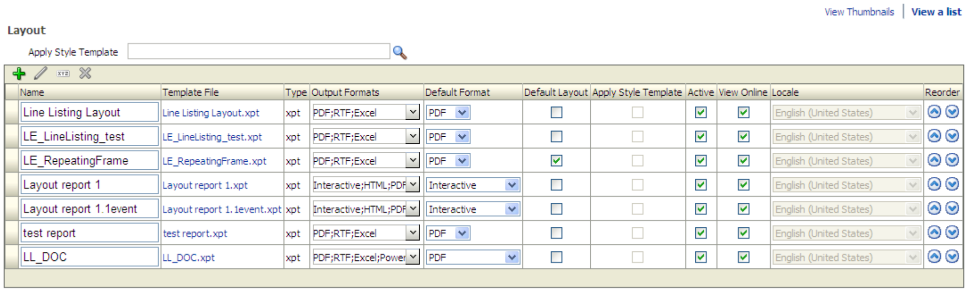
8. Add Repeating section for child group *Event Assessment*. Once added, save the report and click **Return**.


Insert a Repeating Section
Repeating/Grouping by
● Element Event_Assessment
○ Group Detail
Help
OK
Cancel

9. The Report is displayed as shown below:

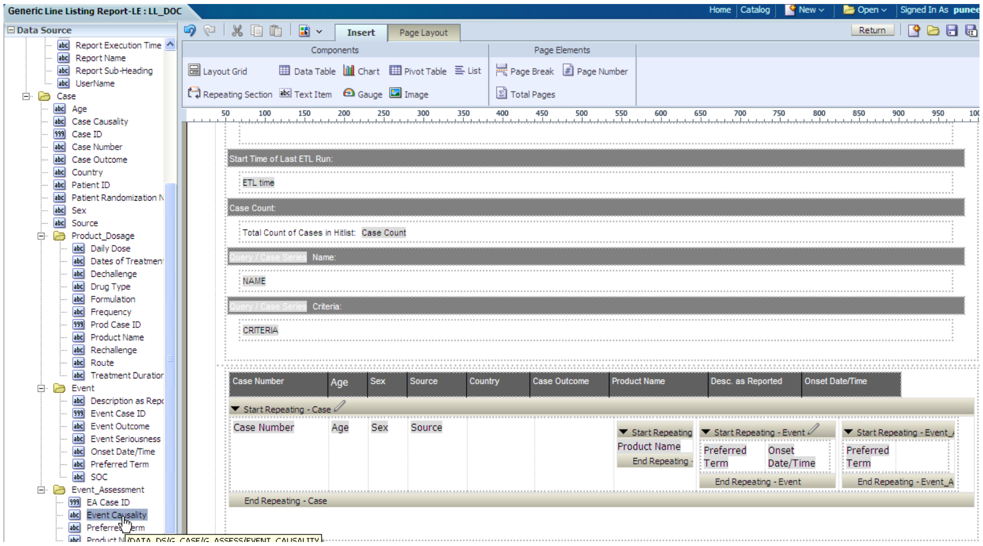

LL_DOC
Edit | Properties | Delete

10. Click **View a list** to select Default Format, Default Report and etc.

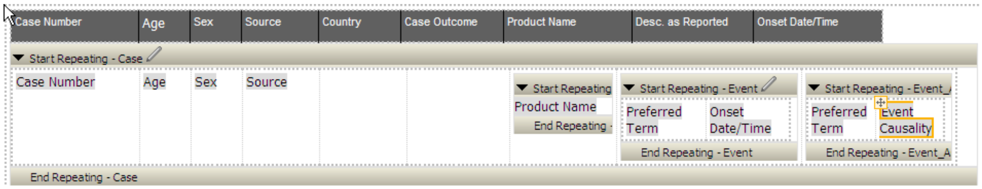

View Thumbnails | View a list
Layout
Apply Style Template

Name	Template File	Type	Output Formats	Default Format	Default Layout	Apply Style Template	Active	View Online	Locale	Reorder
Line Listing Layout	Line Listing Layout.xpt	xpt	PDF;RTF;Excel	PDF	☐	☐	☑	☑	English (United States)	
LE_LineListing_test	LE_LineListing_test.xpt	xpt	PDF;RTF;Excel	PDF	☐	☐	☑	☑	English (United States)	
LE_RepeatingFrame	LE_RepeatingFrame.xpt	xpt	PDF;RTF;Excel	PDF	☑	☐	☑	☑	English (United States)	
Layout report 1	Layout report 1.xpt	xpt	Interactive;HTML;PDF	Interactive	☐	☐	☑	☑	English (United States)	
Layout report 1.1event	Layout report 1.1event.xpt	xpt	Interactive;HTML;PDF	Interactive	☐	☐	☑	☑	English (United States)	
test report	test report.xpt	xpt	PDF;RTF;Excel	PDF	☐	☐	☑	☑	English (United States)	
LL_DOC	LL_DOC.xpt	xpt	PDF;RTF;Excel;Power	PDF	☐	☐	☑	☑	English (United States)	

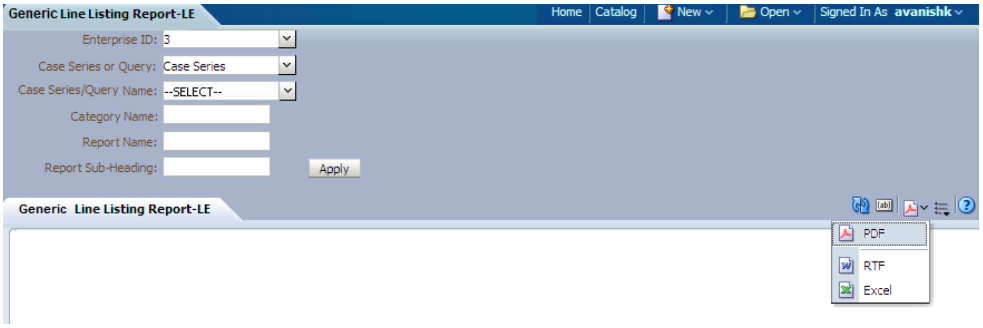
11. To add more columns in a Repeating section, go to Data Source panel and select the required column from the appropriate group. Drag the selected column into the Repeating section.


Generic Line Listing Report-LE : LL_DOC
Data Source
Insert
Page Layout
Components
Page Elements
Layout Grid
Data Table
Chart
Pivot Table
List
Repeating Section
Text Item
Gauge
Image
Page Break
Page Number
Total Pages
Start Time of Last ETL Run:
ETL time
Case Count:
Total Count of Cases in Hitlist: Case Count
Name:
NAME
Criteria:
CRITERIA
Case Number
Age
Sex
Source
Country
Case Outcome
Product Name
Desc. as Reported
Onset Date/Time
Start Repeating - Case
End Repeating - Case
Event_Assessment
Event Causality

12. The column *Event Causality* is added in the **Event Assessment** section.

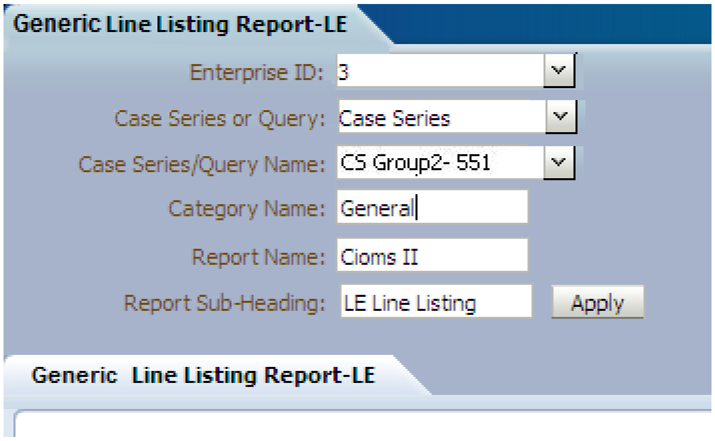

Case Number
Age
Sex
Source
Country
Case Outcome
Product Name
Desc. as Reported
Onset Date/Time
Start Repeating - Case
Start Repeating
Product Name
End Repeating
Start Repeating - Event
Preferred Term
Onset Date/Time
End Repeating - Event
Start Repeating - Event_A
Preferred Term
Event Causality
End Repeating - Event_A
End Repeating - Case

13. To execute the report, click **Report Link** or **Open** the report. The following screen displays:


Generic Line Listing Report-LE
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Apply
Generic Line Listing Report-LE
PDF
RTF
Excel

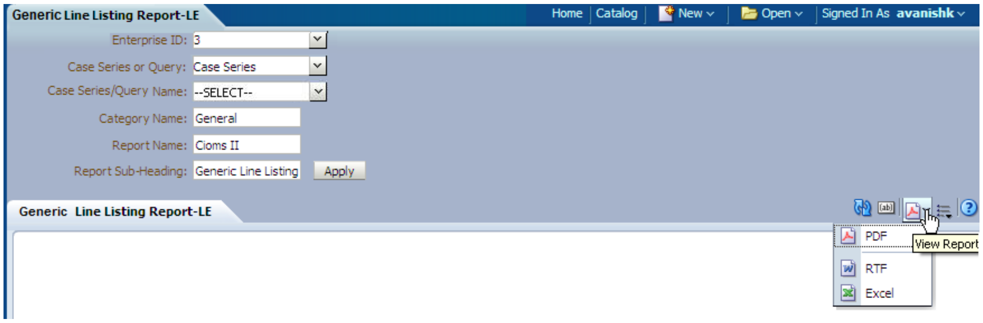
Enterprise ID: 3
Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Name: --SELECT--
Category Name:
Report Name:
Report Sub-Heading:

14. Enter the appropriate parameters.


Generic Line Listing Report-LE
Apply
Generic Line Listing Report-LE

Enterprise ID: 3
Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Name: CS Group2- 551
Category Name: General
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: LE Line Listing

15. Select a report output type, like *PDF*.

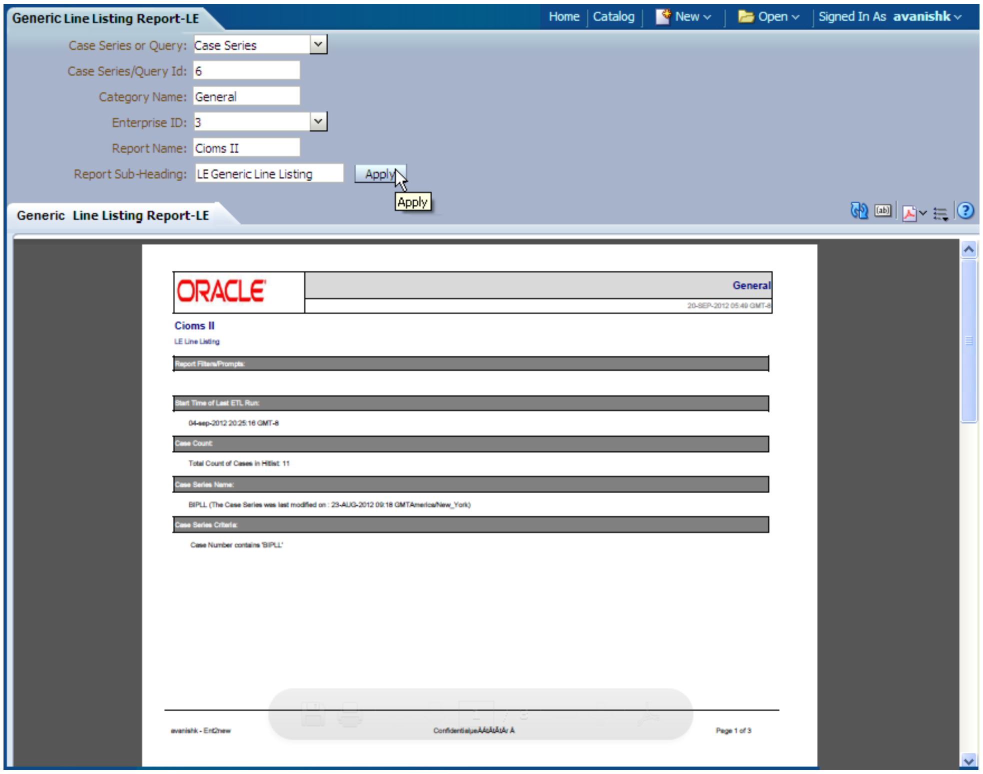


Generic Line Listing Report-LE

Enterprise ID: 3
Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Name: --SELECT--
Category Name: General
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: Generic Line Listing

Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Apply
Generic Line Listing Report-LE
PDF
View Report
RTF
Excel

16. The report is generated in PDF format.



Generic Line Listing Report-LE

Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Id: 6
Category Name: General
Enterprise ID: 3
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: LE Generic Line Listing

General
20-SEP-2012 05:49 GMT-8
Cioms II
LE Line Listing
Report Filters/Prompts:
Start Time of Last ETL Run:
04-sep-2012 20:25:16 GMT-8
Case Count:
Total Count of Cases in Hitlist: 11
Case Series Name:
BIPLL (The Case Series was last modified on : 23-AUG-2012 09:18 GMTAmerica/New_York)
Case Series Criteria:
Case Number contains 'BIPLL'

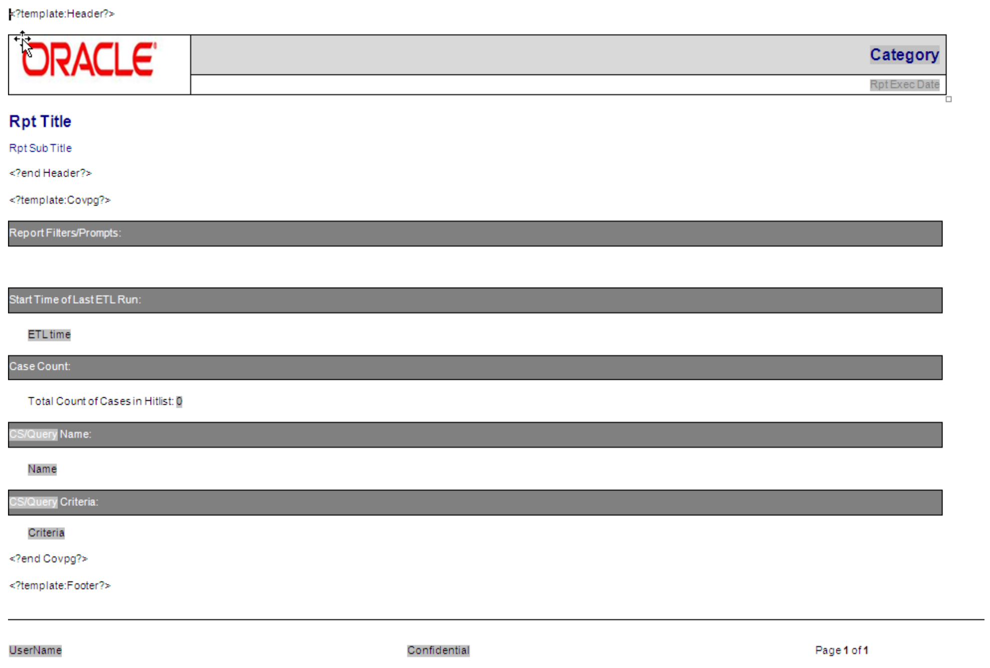
avanishk - Ent2new
Page 1 of 3

Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Apply
Apply
Generic Line Listing Report-LE
ORACLE

Rich Text File Template

The RTF template has a main template and one sub-template. You can use the sub-template in any future reports.

- **Sub-template:** The sub-template cover page details are as shown below:



<?template:Header?>

ORACLE

Category

Rpt Exec Date

Rpt Title

Rpt Sub Title

<?end Header?>

<?template:Covpg?>

Report Filters/Prompts:

Start Time of Last ETL Run:

ETL time

Case Count:

Total Count of Cases in Hitlist: 0

CS/Query Name:

Name

CS/Query Criteria:

Criteria

<?end Covpg?>

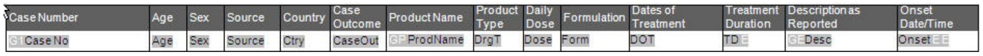
<?template:Footer?>

UserName Confidential Page 1 of 1

The sub-template is divided into three categories:

- **Template- Header:** It contains Company Logo, Report Run Date, Report Category, Report Title, and Report Sub-heading.
- **Template- CovPG:** It contains Report Prompts, Start ETL Time, Case Count, Query/Case Criteria and Name.
- **Template- Footer:** It contains Login User, Confidentiality and Page Number.

- **Main Template:** In this template the report columns are created in different tables for different groups. Besides, sub-template should be called in the Main Template as shown below:

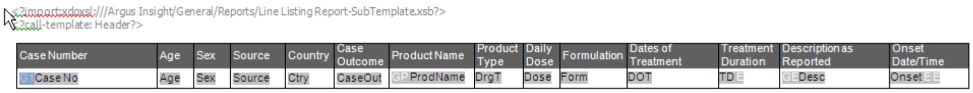


Case Number	Age	Sex	Source	Country	Case Outcome	Product Name	Product Type	Daily Dose	Formulation	Dates of Treatment	Treatment Duration	Description as Reported	Onset Date/Time
G1Case No	Age	Sex	Source	Ctry	CaseOut	GP ProdName	DrgT	Dose	Form	DOT	TD E	GEDesc	Onset EE

Adding New Column in RTF

The following are the steps to add a new column in RTF:

1. Remove any existing column from the specific group, like Product or Event and add a new column from the same group. Or, reduce the width of the column to add a new column without removing an existing column.
2. To view **Event Assessment** values, **Product** and **Event** information should be fetched from the Event Assessment Level only. You should not compare Event Assessment Data with Product and Event level columns given in the Default Report template.
3. Click **Edit** in the RTF template report and save the RTF template at your local machine.



```
<?import:xdoxsl:///Argus Insight/General/Reports/Line Listing Report-SubTemplate.xsb?>
<?call-template: Header?>
```

Case Number	Age	Sex	Source	Country	Case Outcome	Product Name	Product Type	Daily Dose	Formulation	Dates of Treatment	Treatment Duration	Description as Reported	Onset Date/Time
G1Case No	Age	Sex	Source	Ctry	CaseOut	GP ProdName	DrgT	Dose	Form	DOT	TD E	GEDesc	Onset EE

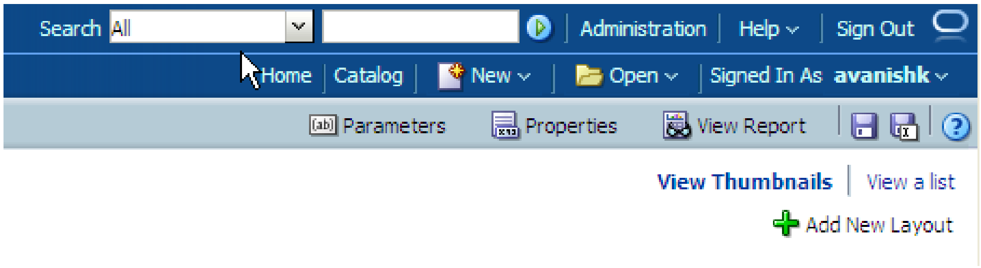
The File Download dialog box appears.

4. Click **Open** to display the RTF template document. Double-click on any existing column of BI Publisher. The BI Publisher **Properties** displays. Enter any valid XML tag for BI Publisher columns.

   See Also:

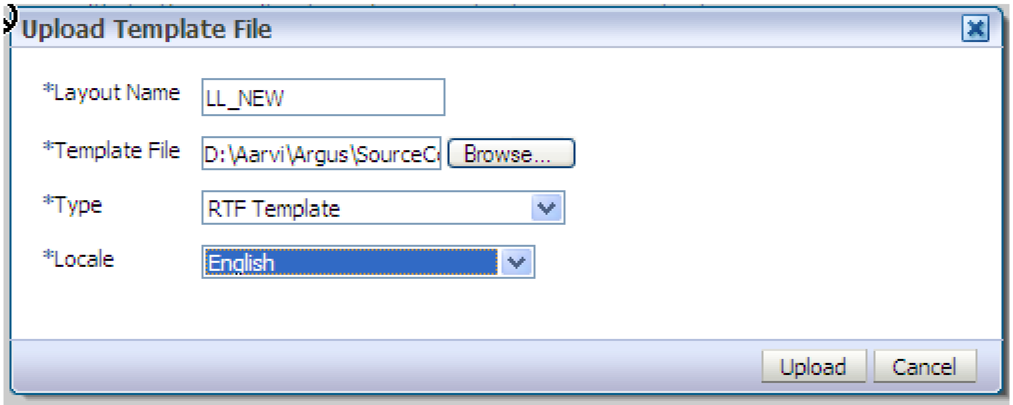
   Add New Data Set for XML tags available under the Data Sets **Structure** tab.

5. Modify the column *Country* to display *Patient Random Number* column and save the RTF.
6. Upload RTF to the report. Click **Add New Layout** option as shown below:


Search All
Administration
Help
Sign Out
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Parameters
Properties
View Report
View Thumbnails
View a list
Add New Layout

The Upload Template File dialog box appears.

7. Click **Upload**.
8. Select the new **RTF template**.


Upload Template File
Browse...
Upload
Cancel

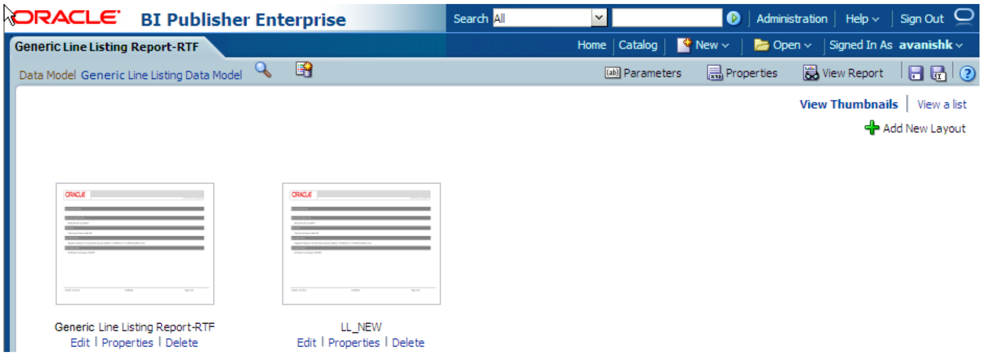
*Layout Name LL_NEW

*Template File D:\Aarvi\Argus\SourceC

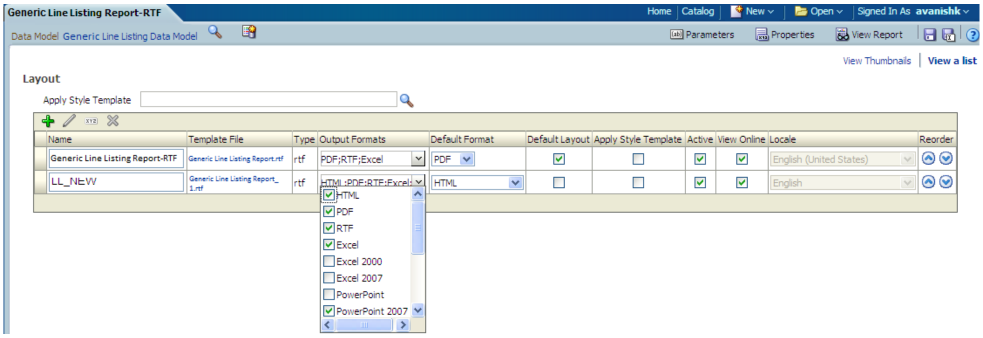
*Type RTF Template

*Locale English

9. Once uploaded, you can find two layouts in Thumbnail format as shown below:


ORACLE BI Publisher Enterprise
Search All
Administration
Help
Sign Out
Generic Line Listing Report-RTF
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Data Model Generic Line Listing Data Model
Parameters
Properties
View Report
View Thumbnails
View a list
Add New Layout
Generic Line Listing Report-RTF
Edit | Properties | Delete
LL_NEW
Edit | Properties | Delete

10. Click **View a list** option to select Default Report and Output Format options. Once you have saved the changes, click on view report option to execute the report.

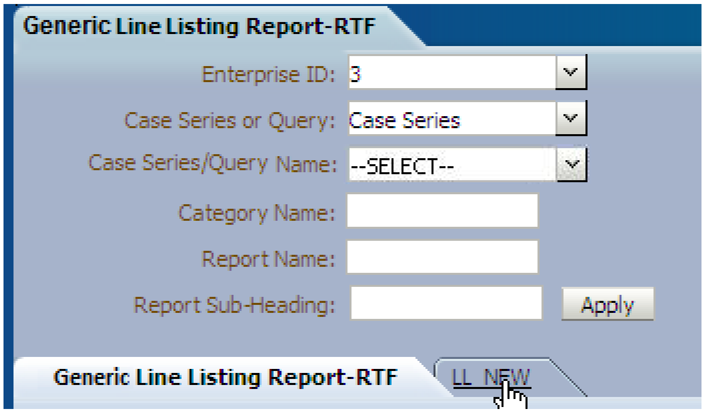

Generic Line Listing Report-RTF
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Data Model Generic Line Listing Data Model
Parameters
Properties
View Report
View Thumbnails
View a list
HTML
PDF
RTF
Excel
Excel 2000
Excel 2007
PowerPoint
PowerPoint 2007

Layout

Apply Style Template

Name	Template File	Type	Output Formats	Default Format	Default Layout	Apply Style Template	Active	View Online	Locale	Reorder
Generic Line Listing Report-RTF	Generic Line Listing Report.rtf	rtf	PDF;RTF;Excel	PDF	☑	☐	☑	☑	English (United States)	
LL_NEW	Generic Line Listing Report_1.rtf	rtf	HTML;PDF;RTF;Excel;	HTML	☐	☐	☑	☑	English	

11. You can find both the Layouts and can view any Report Template Output by selecting the appropriate tab. After passing correct parameters click **Apply**.


Generic Line Listing Report-RTF
Apply
Generic Line Listing Report-RTF
LL_NEW

Enterprise ID: 3

Case Series or Query: Case Series

Case Series/Query Name: --SELECT--

Category Name:

Report Name:

Report Sub-Heading:

See Also:

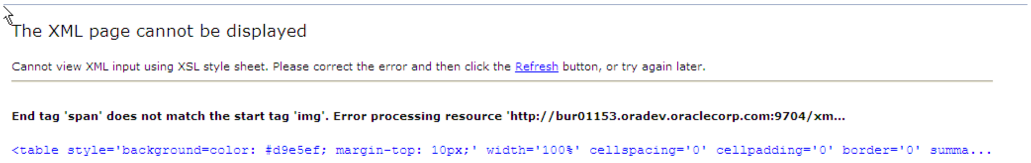
Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Technical Reference Manual > *Report Designer's Guide* > *Oracle Fusion* >*Creating an RTF template* section.

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Logs

While running Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report, by passing incorrect/ invalid parameters, sometimes you may get the following error messages:

```
File does not begin with '%PDF-'. Local\EWHa4ipsm8u
```

Or,



The XML page cannot be displayed

Cannot view XML input using XSL style sheet. Please correct the error and then click the Refresh button, or try again later.

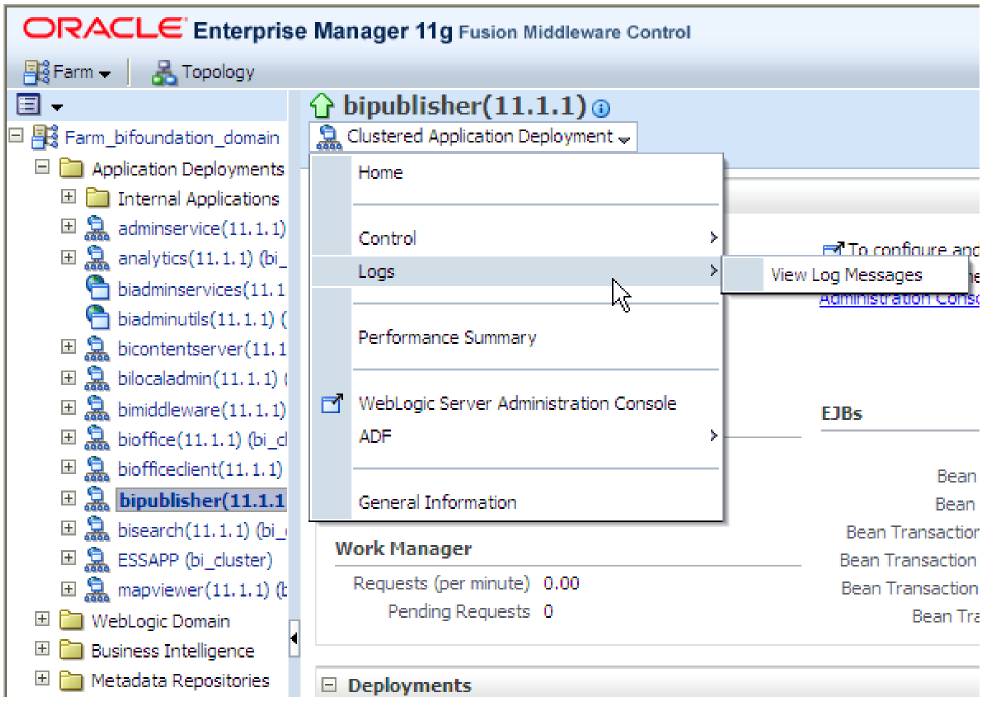
```
End tag 'span' does not match the start tag 'img'. Error processing resource 'http://bur01153.oradev.oraclecorp.com:9704/xm...

<table style='background=color: #d9e5ef; margin-top: 10px;' width='100%' cellspacing='0' cellpadding='0' border='0' summa...
```

Verify the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher logs from the Enterprise Manager.

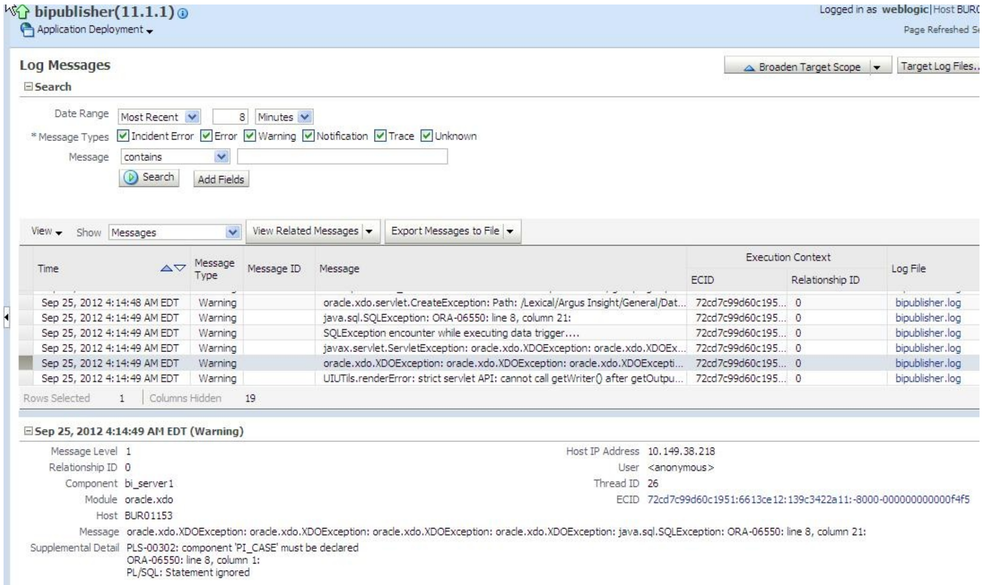
You can verify the AI log tables or login to enterprise manager to check the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher server logs.

The following are the steps to check Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher server logs:

1. Login to **Enterprise Manager**.
2. Click **Applications > BI Publisher**.
3. Click **Clustered Application Deployment > Logs and View Log messages** as shown below:


ORACLE Enterprise Manager 11g Fusion Middleware Control
Farm
Topology
Farm_bifoundation_domain
Application Deployments
Internal Applications
adminservice(11.1.1)
analytics(11.1.1) (bi_
biadminservices(11.1
biadminutils(11.1.1) (
bicontentserver(11.1
bilocaladmin(11.1.1)
bimiddleware(11.1.1)
bioffice(11.1.1) (bi_cl
biofficeclient(11.1.1)
bipublisher(11.1.1
bisearch(11.1.1) (bi_
ESSAPP (bi_cluster)
mapviewer(11.1.1) (b
WebLogic Domain
Business Intelligence
Metadata Repositories
bipublisher(11.1.1)
Clustered Application Deployment
Home
Control
Logs
View Log Messages
Performance Summary
WebLogic Server Administration Console
ADF
General Information
To configure and
Administration Conso
EJBs
Bean
Bean
Bean Transaction
Bean Transaction
Bean Transaction
Bean Tra
Work Manager
Requests (per minute) 0.00
Pending Requests 0
Deployments

4. Select the *Date Range* or *Message Type* and click **Search**. The Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher logs displays as the search result.


bipublisher(11.1.1)
Application Deployment
Logged in as weblogic|Host BUR
Page Refreshed S
Log Messages
Broaden Target Scope
Target Log Files...
Search
Search
Add Fields
View
Show
View Related Messages
Export Messages to File

Date Range: Most Recent 8 Minutes

* Message Types: ☑ Incident Error ☑ Error ☑ Warning ☑ Notification ☑ Trace ☑ Unknown

Message: contains

Show: Messages

Time	Message Type	Message ID	Message	Execution Context ECID	Execution Context Relationship ID	Log File
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:48 AM EDT	Warning		oracle.xdo.servlet.CreateException: Path: /Lexical/Argus Insight/General/Dat...	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		java.sql.SQLException: ORA-06550: line 8, column 21:	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		SQLException encounter while executing data trigger....	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		javax.servlet.ServletException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOEx...	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOExcepti...	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log
Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT	Warning		UIUTils.renderError: strict servlet API: cannot call getWriter() after getOutpu...	72cd7c99d60c195...	0	bipublisher.log

Rows Selected 1 | Columns Hidden 19

Sep 25, 2012 4:14:49 AM EDT (Warning)

Message Level: 1
Relationship ID: 0
Component: bi_server1
Module: oracle.xdo
Host: BUR01153
Host IP Address: 10.149.38.218
User: <anonymous>
Thread ID: 26
ECID: 72cd7c99d60c1951:6613ce12:139c3422a11:-8000-00000000000f4f5
Message: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: oracle.xdo.XDOException: java.sql.SQLException: ORA-06550: line 8, column 21:
Supplemental Detail:

```
PLS-00302: component 'PI_CASE' must be declared
ORA-06550: line 8, column 1:
PL/SQL: Statement ignored
```

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Reporting Tips

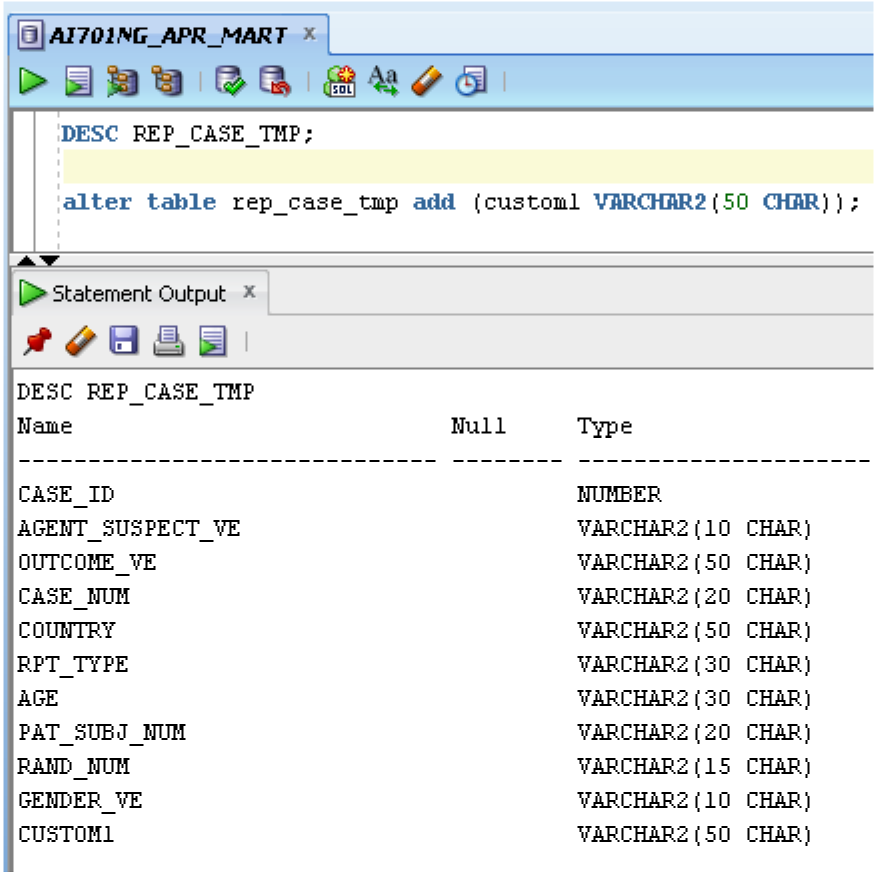
You can extend our existing report model using the following actions:

- Add Column in Global Temporary Tables
- Populate New Column in User Exit Package
- Add New Column in Data Set
- Add New Column in Layout Report

Add Column in Global Temporary Tables

The GTTs are created in the MART database.

To add new column in a GTT, login to the **Mart schema** and add a new column *CUSTOM* in the *GTT rep_case_tmp* as shown below:

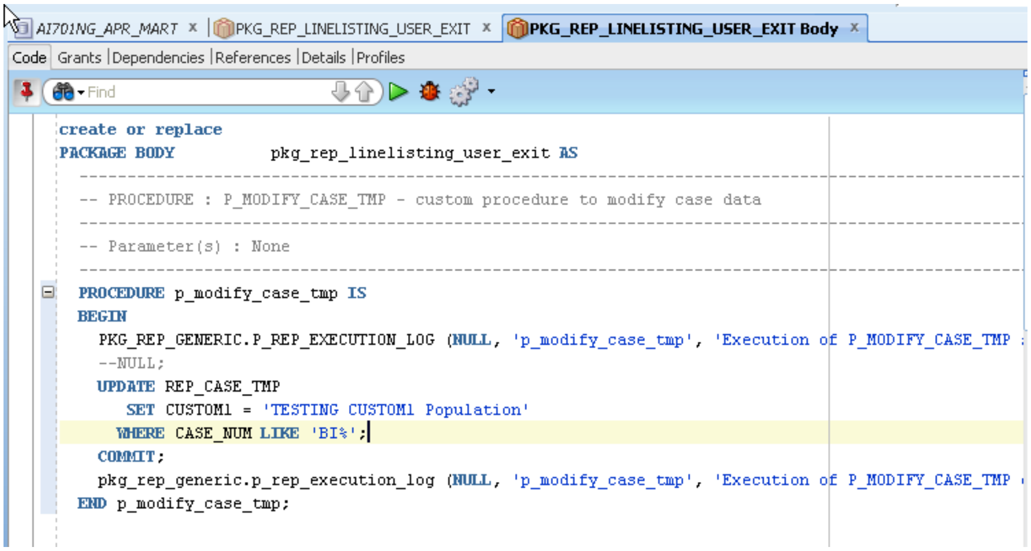


```
DESC REP_CASE_TMP;

alter table rep_case_tmp add (custom1 VARCHAR2(50 CHAR));
```

```
DESC REP_CASE_TMP
Name                           Null     Type
------------------------------ -------- ---------------------
CASE_ID                                 NUMBER
AGENT_SUSPECT_VE                        VARCHAR2(10 CHAR)
OUTCOME_VE                              VARCHAR2(50 CHAR)
CASE_NUM                                VARCHAR2(20 CHAR)
COUNTRY                                 VARCHAR2(50 CHAR)
RPT_TYPE                                VARCHAR2(30 CHAR)
AGE                                     VARCHAR2(30 CHAR)
PAT_SUBJ_NUM                            VARCHAR2(20 CHAR)
RAND_NUM                                VARCHAR2(15 CHAR)
GENDER_VE                               VARCHAR2(10 CHAR)
CUSTOM1                                 VARCHAR2(50 CHAR)
```

Populate New Column in User Exit Package

You can populate the column *CUSTOM* in User Exit package by modifying the package to include your DML statements and compile the package as shown below:

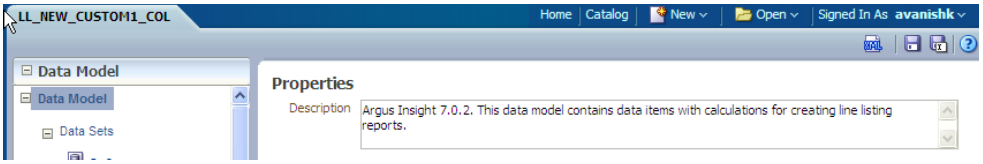

AI701NG_APR_MART
PKG_REP_LINELISTING_USER_EXIT
PKG_REP_LINELISTING_USER_EXIT Body
Code
Grants
Dependencies
References
Details
Profiles
Find

```
create or replace
PACKAGE BODY          pkg_rep_linelisting_user_exit AS
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  -- PROCEDURE : P_MODIFY_CASE_TMP - custom procedure to modify case data
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  -- Parameter(s) : None
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  PROCEDURE p_modify_case_tmp IS
  BEGIN
    PKG_REP_GENERIC.P_REP_EXECUTION_LOG (NULL, 'p_modify_case_tmp', 'Execution of P_MODIFY_CASE_TMP :
    --NULL;
    UPDATE REP_CASE_TMP
       SET CUSTOM1 = 'TESTING CUSTOM1 Population'
      WHERE CASE_NUM LIKE 'BI%';
    COMMIT;
    pkg_rep_generic.p_rep_execution_log (NULL, 'p_modify_case_tmp', 'Execution of P_MODIFY_CASE_TMP
  END p_modify_case_tmp;
```

Add New Column in Data Set

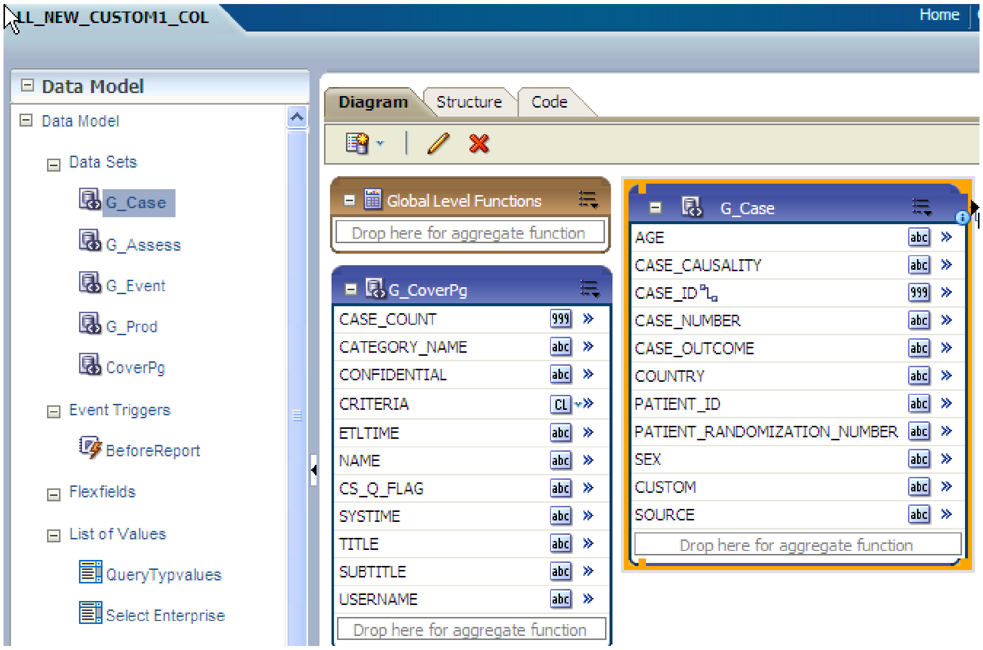
The following are the steps to add a new column in the data set:

1. Edit the existing Data Model and save the new Data Model with appropriate name, such as **LL_NEW_CUSTOM1_COL**.

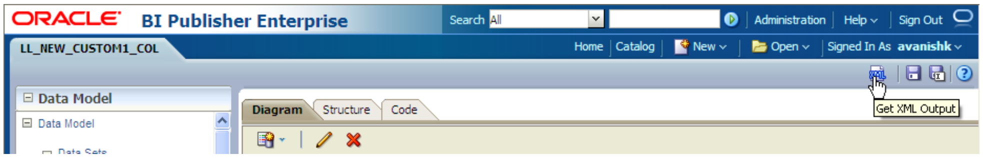

LL_NEW_CUSTOM1_COL
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Data Model
Data Model
Data Sets
Properties

Description: Argus Insight 7.0.2. This data model contains data items with calculations for creating line listing reports.

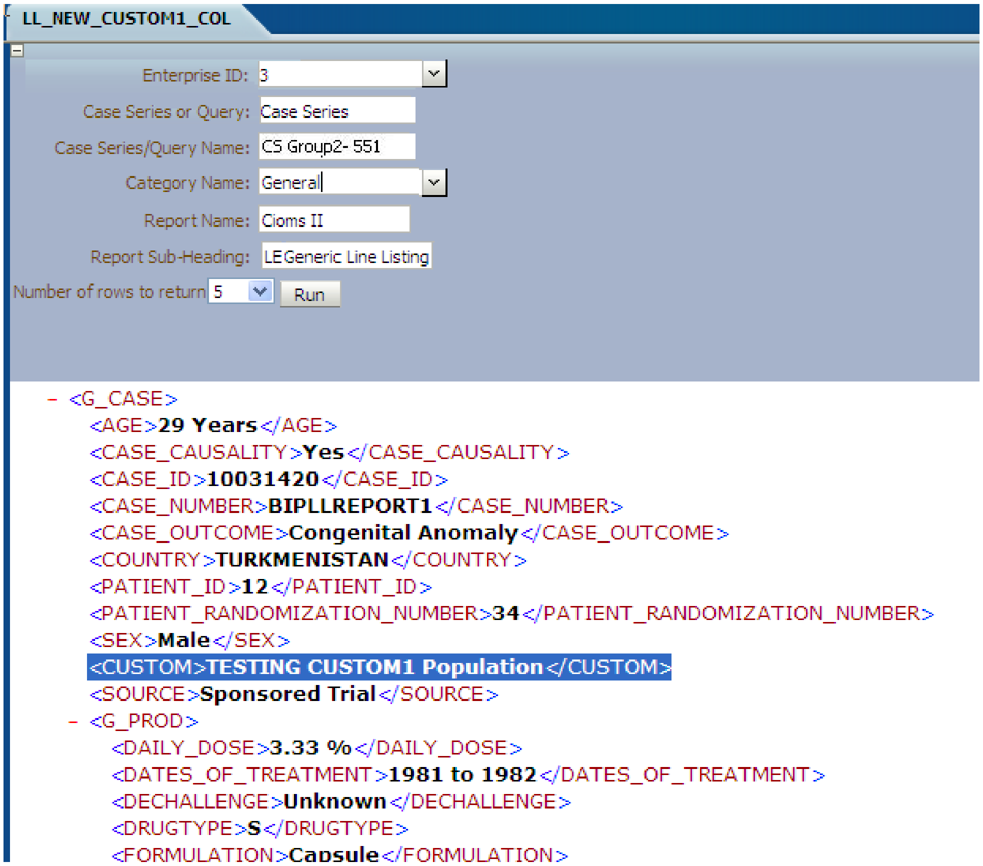
2. Edit the data set *G_Case*, include the new column and save the Data Model. The column *CUSTOM* is added to the data set as shown below:


LL_NEW_CUSTOM1_COL
Home
Data Model
Data Model
Data Sets
G_Case
G_Assess
G_Event
G_Prod
CoverPg
Event Triggers
BeforeReport
Flexfields
List of Values
QueryTypvalues
Select Enterprise
Diagram
Structure
Code
Global Level Functions
Drop here for aggregate function
G_CoverPg
CASE_COUNT
CATEGORY_NAME
CONFIDENTIAL
CRITERIA
ETLTIME
NAME
CS_Q_FLAG
SYSTIME
TITLE
SUBTITLE
USERNAME
Drop here for aggregate function
G_Case
AGE
CASE_CAUSALITY
CASE_ID
CASE_NUMBER
CASE_OUTCOME
COUNTRY
PATIENT_ID
PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER
SEX
CUSTOM
SOURCE
Drop here for aggregate function

3. Click **Get XML Output** to view the XML output of the new data model.


ORACLE
BI Publisher Enterprise
Search All
Administration
Help
Sign Out
LL_NEW_CUSTOM1_COL
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Data Model
Data Model
Data Sets
Diagram
Structure
Code
Get XML Output

4. In the above generated XML output, verify the column *CUSTOM* that is populated with the value as per the logic written in the *User Exit* package.


LL_NEW_CUSTOM1_COL
Run

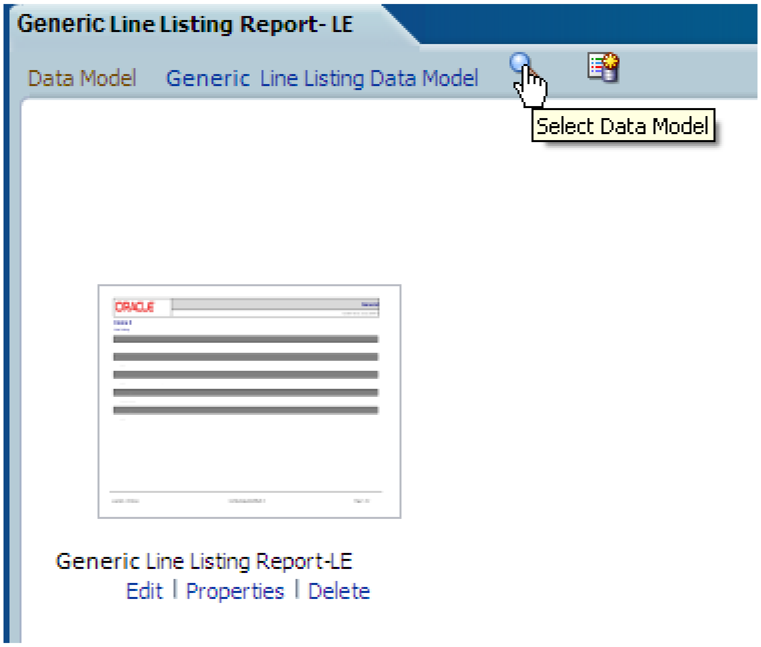
Enterprise ID: 3
Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Name: CS Group2- 551
Category Name: General
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: LEGeneric Line Listing
Number of rows to return 5

```
- <G_CASE>
    <AGE>29 Years</AGE>
    <CASE_CAUSALITY>Yes</CASE_CAUSALITY>
    <CASE_ID>10031420</CASE_ID>
    <CASE_NUMBER>BIPLLREPORT1</CASE_NUMBER>
    <CASE_OUTCOME>Congenital Anomaly</CASE_OUTCOME>
    <COUNTRY>TURKMENISTAN</COUNTRY>
    <PATIENT_ID>12</PATIENT_ID>
    <PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER>34</PATIENT_RANDOMIZATION_NUMBER>
    <SEX>Male</SEX>
    <CUSTOM>TESTING CUSTOM1 Population</CUSTOM>
    <SOURCE>Sponsored Trial</SOURCE>
  - <G_PROD>
      <DAILY_DOSE>3.33 %</DAILY_DOSE>
      <DATES_OF_TREATMENT>1981 to 1982</DATES_OF_TREATMENT>
      <DECHALLENGE>Unknown</DECHALLENGE>
      <DRUGTYPE>S</DRUGTYPE>
      <FORMULATION>Capsule</FORMULATION>
```

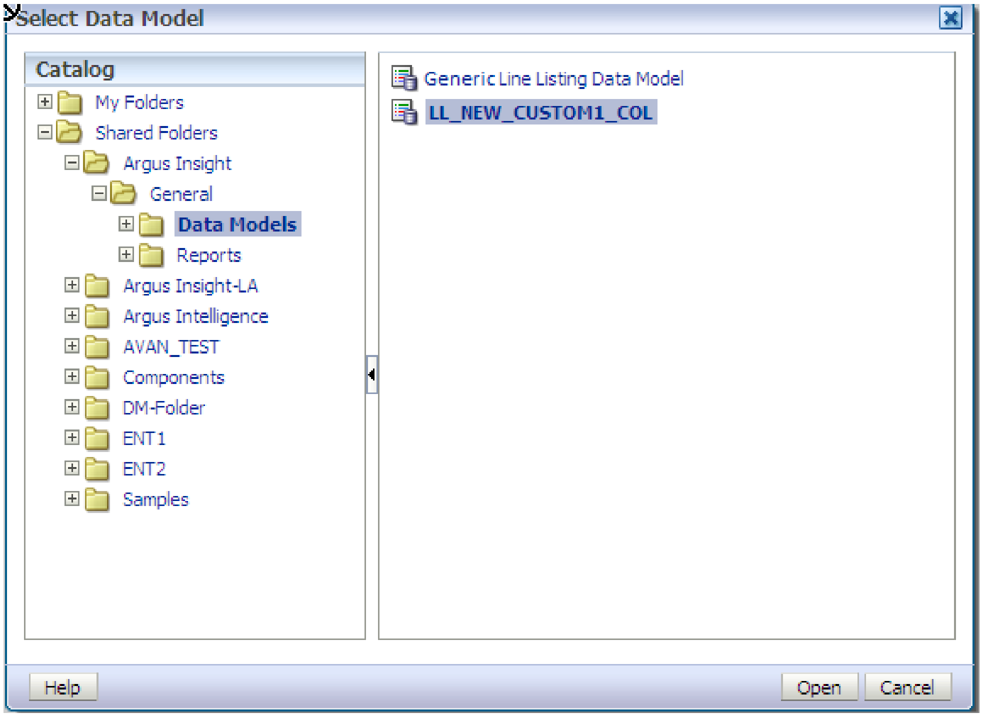
Add New Column in Layout Report

The following are the steps to add a new column in the Layout Report:

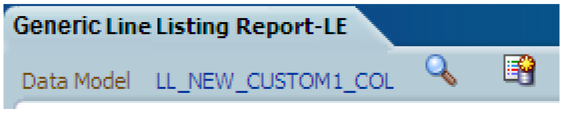
1. Edit the existing Layout Report and save as **LL_NEW_CUSTOM_LE**. Check that new data model is selected for the new Layout Report.


Generic Line Listing Report- LE
Data Model
Generic Line Listing Data Model
Select Data Model
Generic Line Listing Report-LE
Edit | Properties | Delete

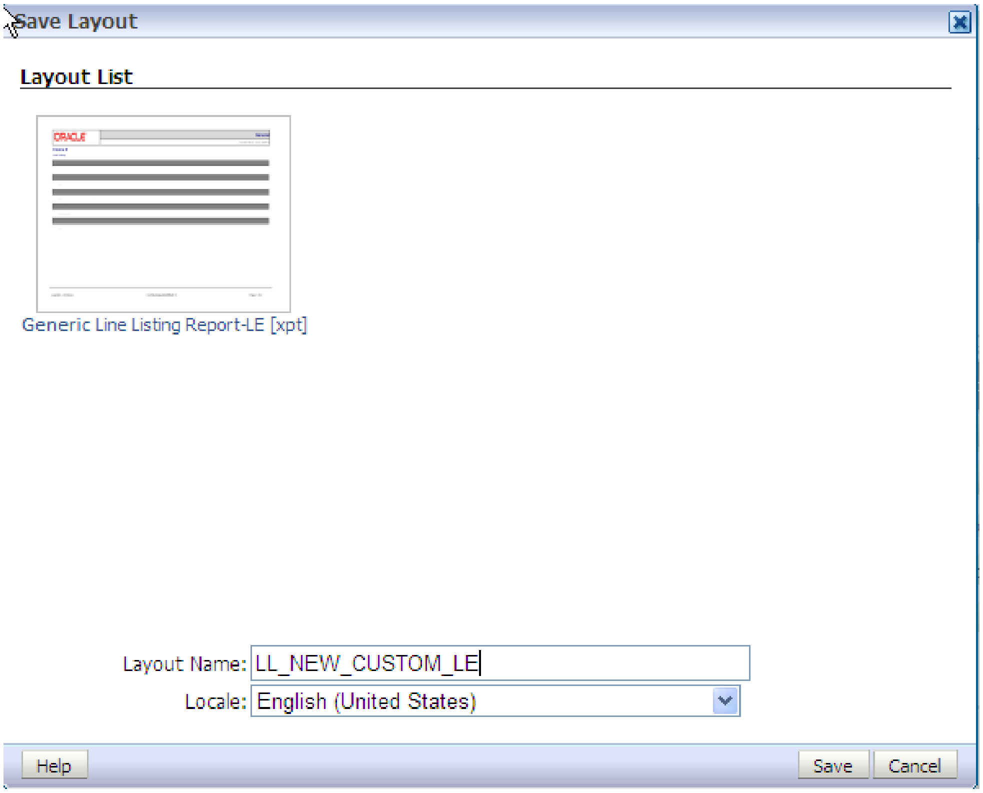
2. Select the Data Model **LL_CUSTOM1_COL**


Select Data Model
Catalog
My Folders
Shared Folders
Argus Insight
General
Data Models
Reports
Argus Insight-LA
Argus Intelligence
AVAN_TEST
Components
DM-Folder
ENT1
ENT2
Samples
Generic Line Listing Data Model
LL_NEW_CUSTOM1_COL
Help
Open
Cancel

3. At the top-left corner, you can see the new data model as selected for the Layout Report.


Generic Line Listing Report-LE
Data Model
LL_NEW_CUSTOM1_COL

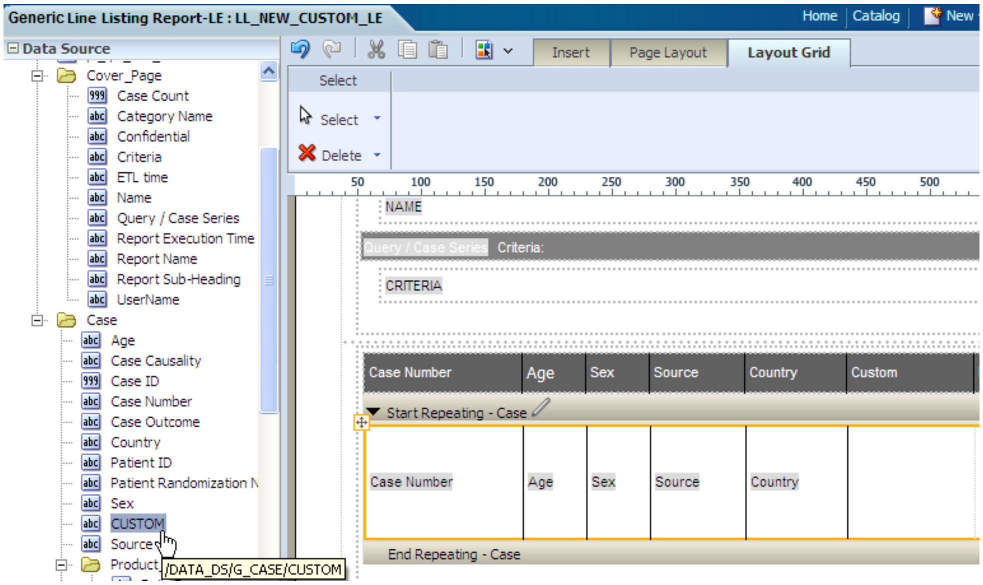
4. Save the Layout Report as **LL_NEW_CUSTOM_LE.**


Save Layout
Layout List
Generic Line Listing Report-LE [xpt]
Help
Save
Cancel

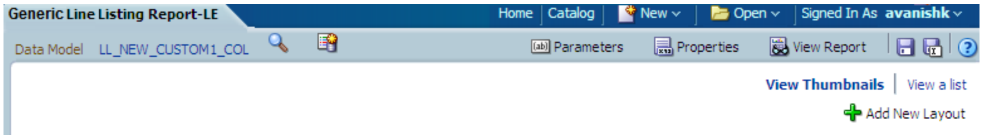
Layout Name: LL_NEW_CUSTOM_LE

Locale: English (United States)

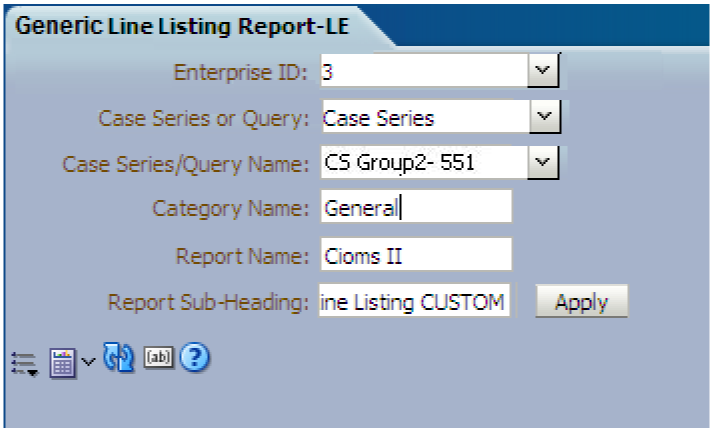
5. In the Data Source panel you can view the column *CUSTOM*.


Generic Line Listing Report-LE : LL_NEW_CUSTOM_LE
Home
Catalog
New
Data Source
Insert
Page Layout
Layout Grid
Select
Select
Delete
Cover_Page
Case Count
Category Name
Confidential
Criteria
ETL time
Name
Query / Case Series
Report Execution Time
Report Name
Report Sub-Heading
UserName
Case
Age
Case Causality
Case ID
Case Number
Case Outcome
Country
Patient ID
Patient Randomization N
Sex
CUSTOM
Source
Product
/DATA_DS/G_CASE/CUSTOM
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
NAME
Query / Case Series
Criteria:
CRITERIA
Case Number
Age
Sex
Source
Country
Custom
Start Repeating - Case
Case Number
Age
Sex
Source
Country
End Repeating - Case

6. Drag the column and include in the **Case Repeating** section only. Save the Layout Report. Click **Return** and then click **View Report**.


Generic Line Listing Report-LE
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Data Model
LL_NEW_CUSTOM1_COL
Parameters
Properties
View Report
View Thumbnails
View a list
Add New Layout

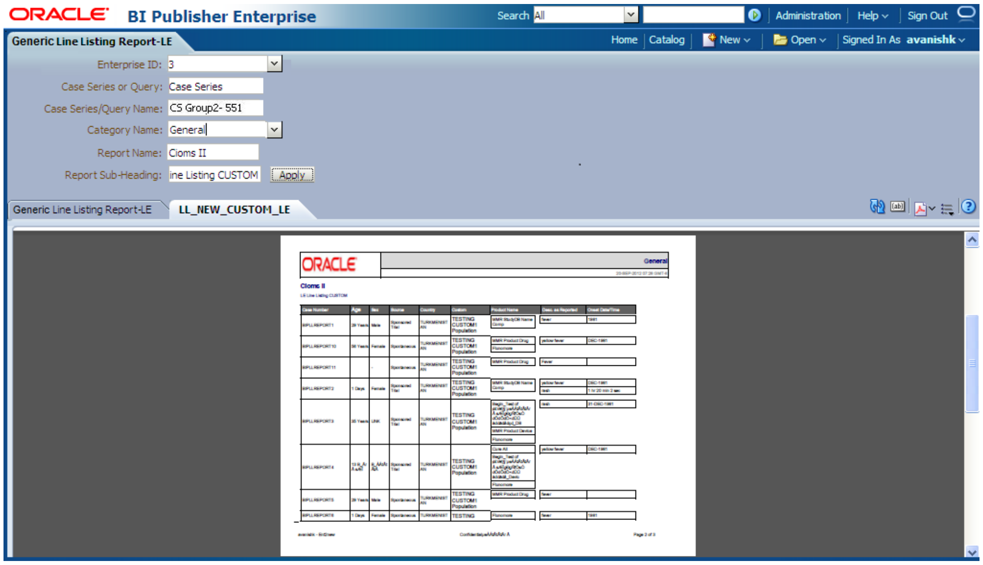
7. Enter the appropriate values to the *Report Parameters* and click **Apply**.



Generic Line Listing Report-LE

Enterprise ID: 3
Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Name: CS Group2- 551
Category Name: General
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: ine Listing CUSTOM

8. Check that the report is executed successfully with CUSTOM value populated as per the logic.

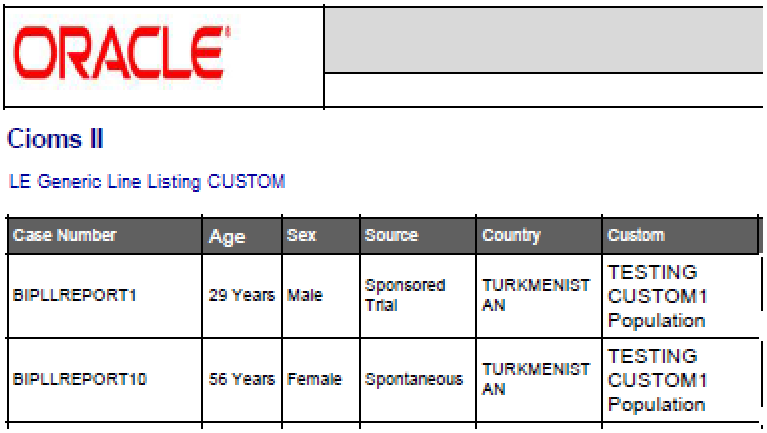


ORACLE BI Publisher Enterprise
Search All
Administration
Help
Sign Out
Home
Catalog
New
Open
Signed In As avanishk
Apply
Generic Line Listing Report-LE
LL_NEW_CUSTOM_LE

Generic Line Listing Report-LE

Enterprise ID: 3
Case Series or Query: Case Series
Case Series/Query Name: CS Group2- 551
Category Name: General
Report Name: Cioms II
Report Sub-Heading: ine Listing CUSTOM

9. You can see that the column *CUSTOM* is populated.



Cioms II

LE Generic Line Listing CUSTOM

Case Number	Age	Sex	Source	Country	Custom
BIPLLREPORT1	29 Years	Male	Sponsored Trial	TURKMENISTAN	TESTING CUSTOM1 Population
BIPLLREPORT10	56 Years	Female	Spontaneous	TURKMENISTAN	TESTING CUSTOM1 Population

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Extensibility

Oracle Argus Insight provides an out of the box RPD for analyzing the aggregate reporting data which is generated by Oracle Argus Safety/Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher. As part of Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher aggregate reporting generation, Oracle Argus Safety system populates log tables. These tables are used in the RPD for further analysis by creating Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Answers and Dashboards.

The Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher tables in Oracle Argus Mart are populated from Oracle Argus Safety (Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher enabled) through Oracle Argus Mart Initial/Incremental ETL. The Initial ETL will fetches all the data, whereas the Incremental ETL fetches only the updated data between the last ETL execution time and the current execution time.

Incremental ETL will not fetch the purged data from Oracle Argus Safety.

For more details on data purging, refer to Database Jobs in the *Oracle Argus Safety Flexible Reporting Extensibility Guide*.

This section comprises the following topics:

- Assumptions
- RPD Architecture
- Add New Dimension Using Flex Bucketing
- Create Custom Dashboards and Prompts

Assumptions

The Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition extensibility has the following assumptions:

- The user has a working knowledge of Dashboard/BI Answers and RPD in Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.
- The RPD and Catalog are deployed as per the *Oracle Argus Insight Installation Guide* for Release 8.2.

RPD Architecture

The RPD architecture comprises the following layers:

- Physical Layer
- BMM Layer
- Presentation Layer

Physical Layer

The following tables are fetched into the physical layer of the RPD as Facts:

- Case (RM_RPT_AGG_CASE)
- Drug (RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG)

- Event (RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT)
- Event To Drug (RM_RPT_AGG_EV2DRUG)

The various tables used in Physical Layer are:

- Code List Discrete Table
- Dimension Tables
- Prompts
- Connection Pool
- User Security Table
- Event Polling Table
- Facts
- Measure

Code List Discrete Table

Most of the dimensions are based on the Code List Discrete table (RM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE_D). It contains all the code list IDs like COUNTRY, DOSE_UNITS etc, and their display value.

Few tables such as Drug names, Event reactions are from the Actual tables.

See Add New Dimension Using Flex Bucketing, for details on how the Code List table is used as a Dimension.

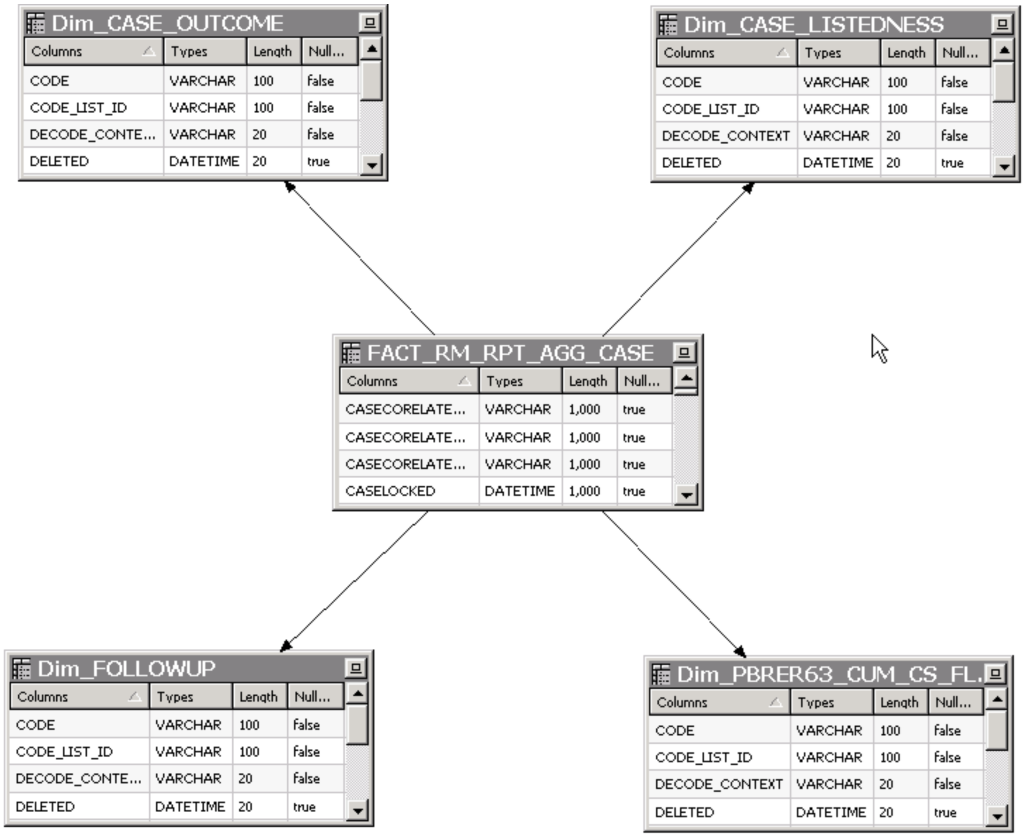
In physical layer of the RPD aliases for all the dimensions and facts are available. For the Code List Discrete table multiple aliases for different dimension attributes are available.

For example:

Case Seriousness, Case Listedness, and Event Outcome are from the Code List Discrete table, so for each code list ID an alias and a dimension is made available.

The following screen displays the joins of these dimensions with the respective Fact table:

Figure 5-1 Joins of Dimensions with the Fact table



Dim_CASE_OUTCOME

Columns	Types	Length	Null...
CODE	VARCHAR	100	false
CODE_LIST_ID	VARCHAR	100	false
DECODE_CONTE...	VARCHAR	20	false
DELETED	DATETIME	20	true

Dim_CASE_LISTEDNESS

Columns	Types	Length	Null...
CODE	VARCHAR	100	false
CODE_LIST_ID	VARCHAR	100	false
DECODE_CONTEXT	VARCHAR	20	false
DELETED	DATETIME	20	true

FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE

Columns	Types	Length	Null...
CASECORELATE...	VARCHAR	1,000	true
CASECORELATE...	VARCHAR	1,000	true
CASECORELATE...	VARCHAR	1,000	true
CASELOCKED	DATETIME	1,000	true

Dim_FOLLOWUP

Columns	Types	Length	Null...
CODE	VARCHAR	100	false
CODE_LIST_ID	VARCHAR	100	false
DECODE_CONTE...	VARCHAR	20	false
DELETED	DATETIME	20	true

Dim_PBRER63_CUM_CS_FL

Columns	Types	Length	Null...
CODE	VARCHAR	100	false
CODE_LIST_ID	VARCHAR	100	false
DECODE_CONTEXT	VARCHAR	20	false
DELETED	DATETIME	20	true

See Add New Dimension Using Flex Bucketing, for details on how the Join conditions are applied.

Dimension Tables

Other Dimension tables are from direct tables such as Drug names and Reactions etc.

Few dimensions are derived from the select statements. The following tables are created:

- RM_RPT_AGG_CLINICALDRUGROLE_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_DIAG_SYMPT_FLAG_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_TREATMENT_LIST_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_REACTION_D
- RM_LM_CLINICAL_REF_TYPES_D
- RM_LM_REF_TYPES_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_PERIOD_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_PRIM_STUDY_PROD_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_PROD_NAMES_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_STUDY_ID_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_STUDY_NAMES_D

Prompts

The Dashboard and Page prompts dimension available are:

- Dim_Enterprise_Id
- Dim_Report_Form_Id
- Dim_Report_Template
- Dim_Report_Type

These prompts are created from the following tables:

- RM_RPT_AGG_ENTERPRISE_ID_D
- RM_RPT_AGG_PROMPTS_D
- REPORT_FORM_ID_D

For more information on these dimensions, see Appendix: Dimensions and their Mapping.

Connection Pool

The connection to Oracle Argus Mart is established using the AM_BI user, which is a Read-only user created during Oracle Argus Mart schema creation.

To display the enterprises along with their data as per the user access rights, set context as 0 (zero) in Connection Pool.

Other security settings are taken care by the User Security table.

User Security Table

A periodic report configuration that is created in Oracle Argus Safety can be shared across multiple user groups. The users under these user groups will have access to Modify and Execute the Report Configuration. This information is saved in the security table RM_RPT_AGG_USER_ACCESS_S.

This security table is joined to all the Facts, so that for the logged in user, only those reports information is available which he has access to. Other data security (blinding etc) settings are taken care by BIP tables in **Argus Safety**.

Event Polling Table

An Event Polling table RM_BI_S_NQ_EPT is created to handle event polling.

Refer to the *Oracle OBIEE Guide* for more information on Event Polling.

BMM Layer

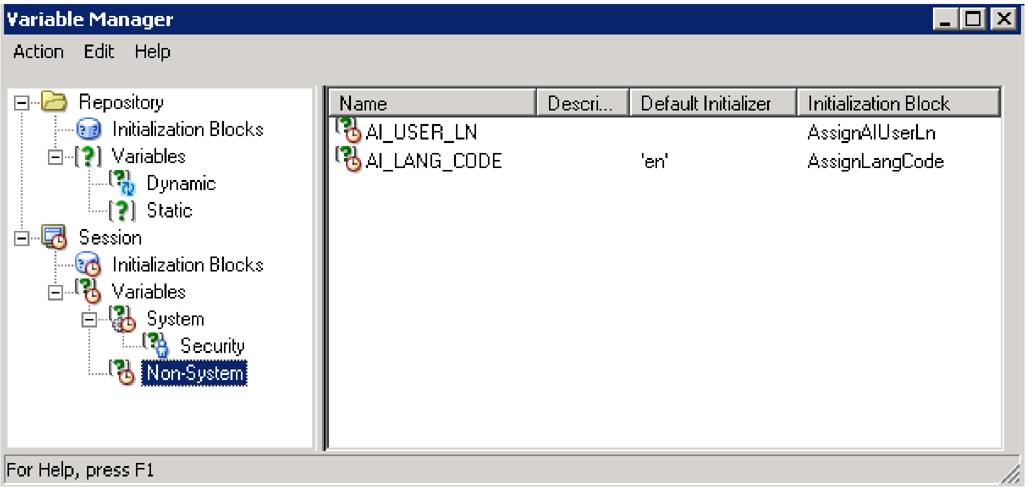
For all the dimensions, logical hierarchies are created at this layer and WHERE clause is added.

See Add New Dimension Using Flex Bucketing, for an example of setting the WHERE clause.

In the Argus Insight RPD, two session variables are created:

- AI_USER_LN — Validates the logged in user name.
- AI_LANG_CODE — Contains the value **en**. Avoids hard coding of the value in the WHERE clause in the BMM layer at various places.

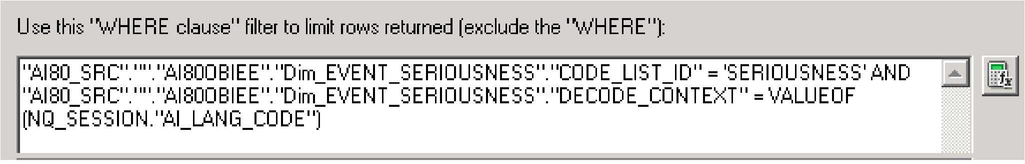
Figure 5-2 Variable Manager in RPD


Variable Manager
Action
Edit
Help
Repository
Initialization Blocks
Variables
Dynamic
Static
Session
Initialization Blocks
Variables
System
Security
Non-System
For Help, press F1

Name	Descri...	Default Initializer	Initialization Block
AI_USER_LN			AssignAIUserLn
AI_LANG_CODE		'en'	AssignLangCode

For example:

Figure 5-3 BMM layer—WHERE clause using AI_LANG_CODE



Use this "WHERE clause" filter to limit rows returned (exclude the "WHERE"):

```
"AI80_SRC"."".."AI800BIEE"."Dim_EVENT_SERIOUSNESS"."CODE_LIST_ID" = 'SERIOUSNESS' AND
"AI80_SRC"."".."AI800BIEE"."Dim_EVENT_SERIOUSNESS"."DECODE_CONTEXT" = VALUEOF
(NQ_SESSION."AI_LANG_CODE")
```

Facts

The following are the logical combination of fact tables that are created in the RPD:

- Case Fact
- Drug Fact
- Event Fact
- Event to Drug Fact
- Case Event Fact
- Case Drug Fact
- Case Event to Drug Fact
- Consolidated Fact

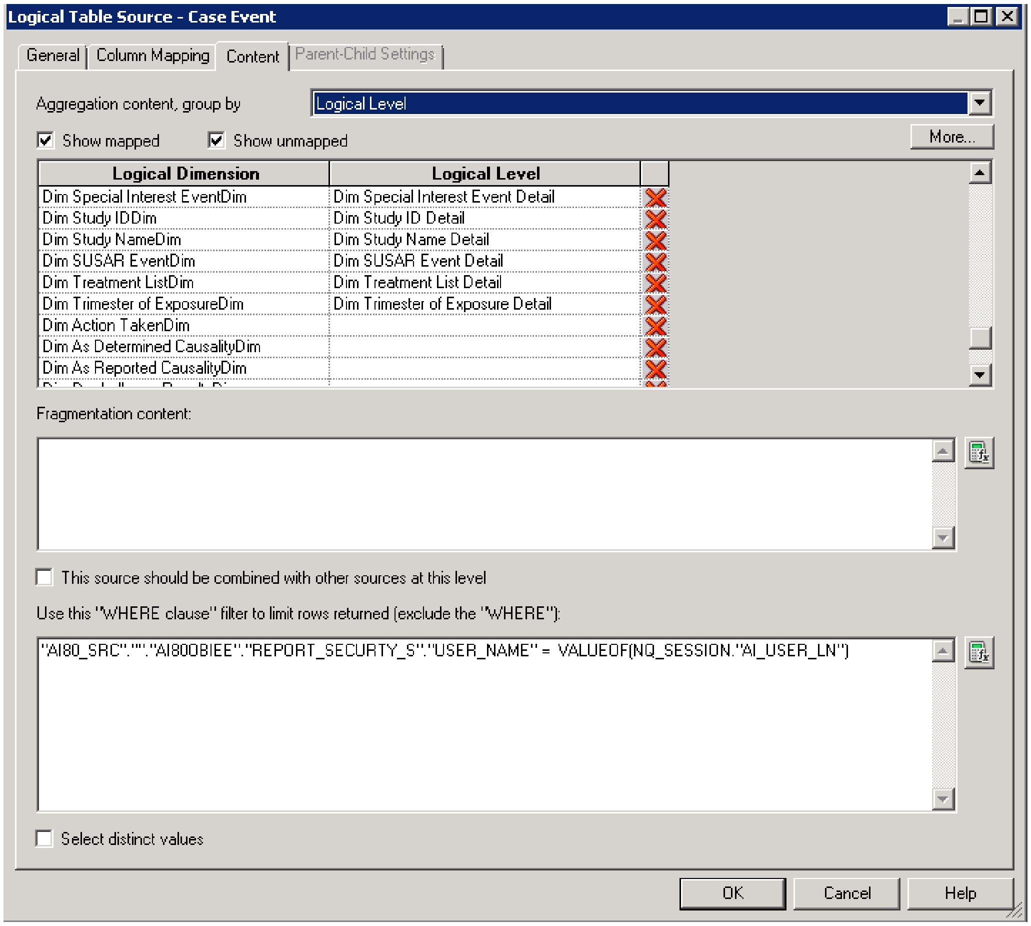
For example:

- Case Fact in physical table is FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE.
- Case Event Fact is a combination of tables FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE and FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT.

See Appendix: Dimensions and their Mapping, for details of RPD including dimensions, Fact tables and their joins.

The logical level should be set for each dimension (based on the access of each dimension) for all the logical Facts properly.

Figure 5-4   Logical Table Source


Logical Table Source - Case Event
General
Column Mapping
Content
Parent-Child Settings
More...
Fragmentation content:
OK
Cancel
Help

Aggregation content, group by: Logical Level

☑ Show mapped ☑ Show unmapped

Logical Dimension	Logical Level
Dim Special Interest EventDim	Dim Special Interest Event Detail
Dim Study IDDim	Dim Study ID Detail
Dim Study NameDim	Dim Study Name Detail
Dim SUSAR EventDim	Dim SUSAR Event Detail
Dim Treatment ListDim	Dim Treatment List Detail
Dim Trimester of ExposureDim	Dim Trimester of Exposure Detail
Dim Action TakenDim	
Dim As Determined CausalityDim	
Dim As Reported CausalityDim	

☐ This source should be combined with other sources at this level

Use this "WHERE clause" filter to limit rows returned (exclude the "WHERE"):

```
"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."REPORT_SECURTY_S"."USER_NAME" =  VALUEOF(NQ_SESSION."AI_USER_LN")
```

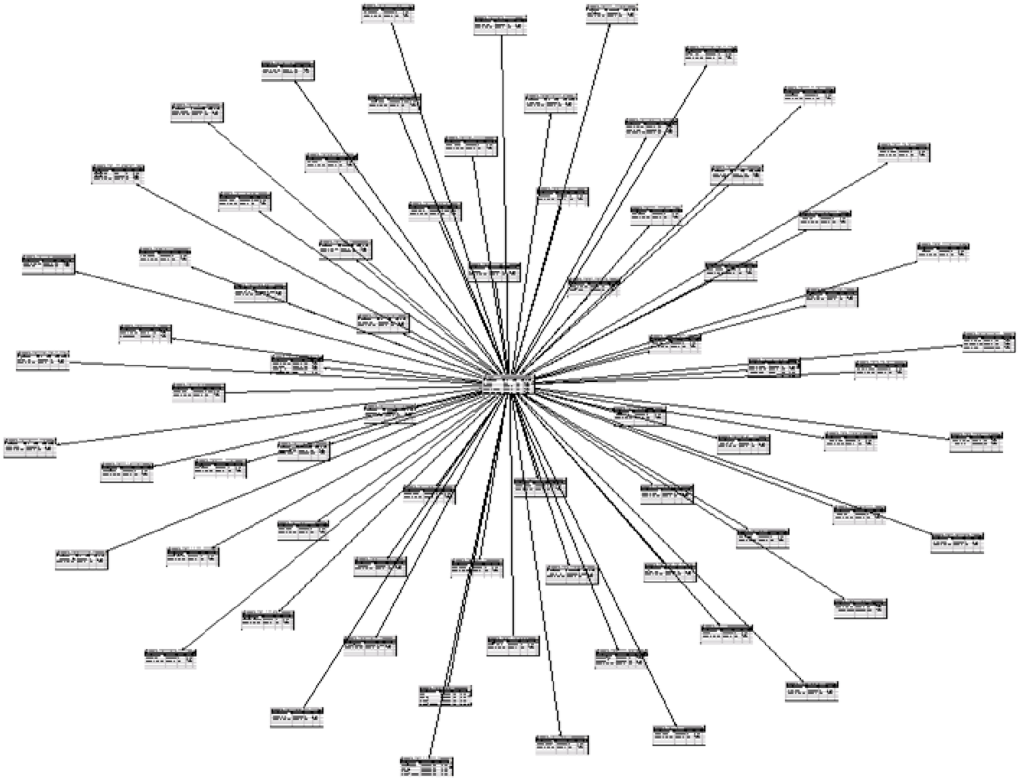
☐ Select distinct values

For Example:

The logical fact Case Event will have the dimensions that are applicable to Case and Event tables only.

The BMM layer should be a perfect star schema as shown below:

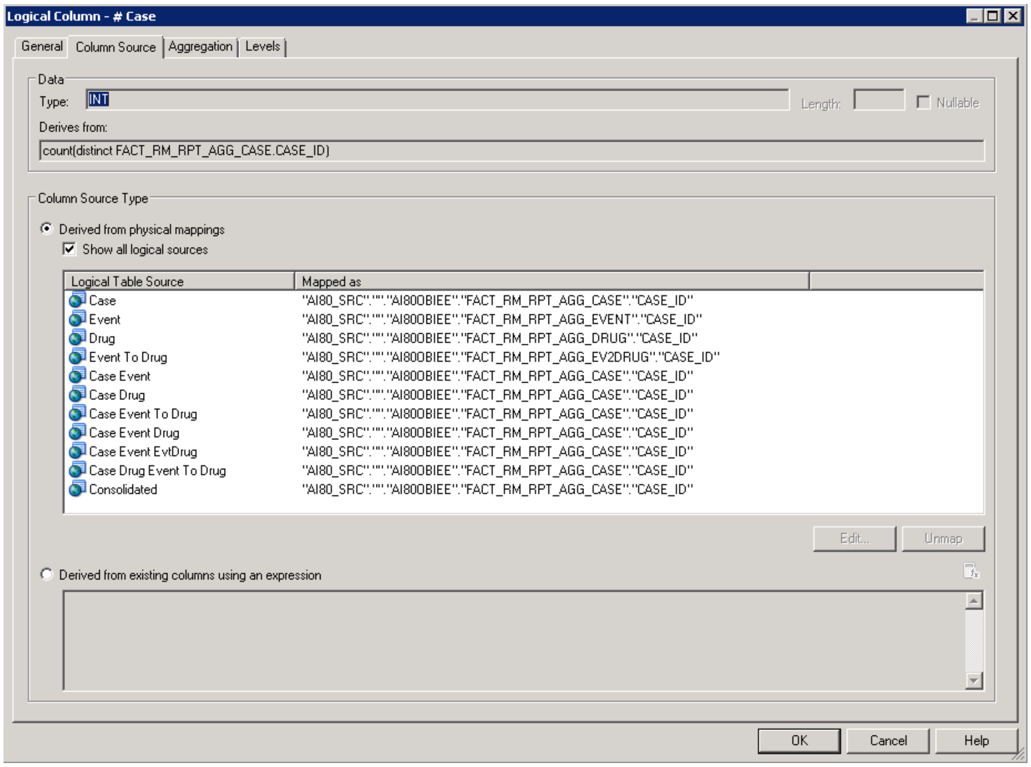
Figure 5-5   Business Model Diagram



Measure

In the Argus Insight RPD, only one measure Case Count is derived from the Fact tables.

Figure 5-6   Case Count Measure Properties



Type: INT

Derives from: count(distinct FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE.CASE_ID)

Column Source Type

● Derived from physical mappings

☑ Show all logical sources

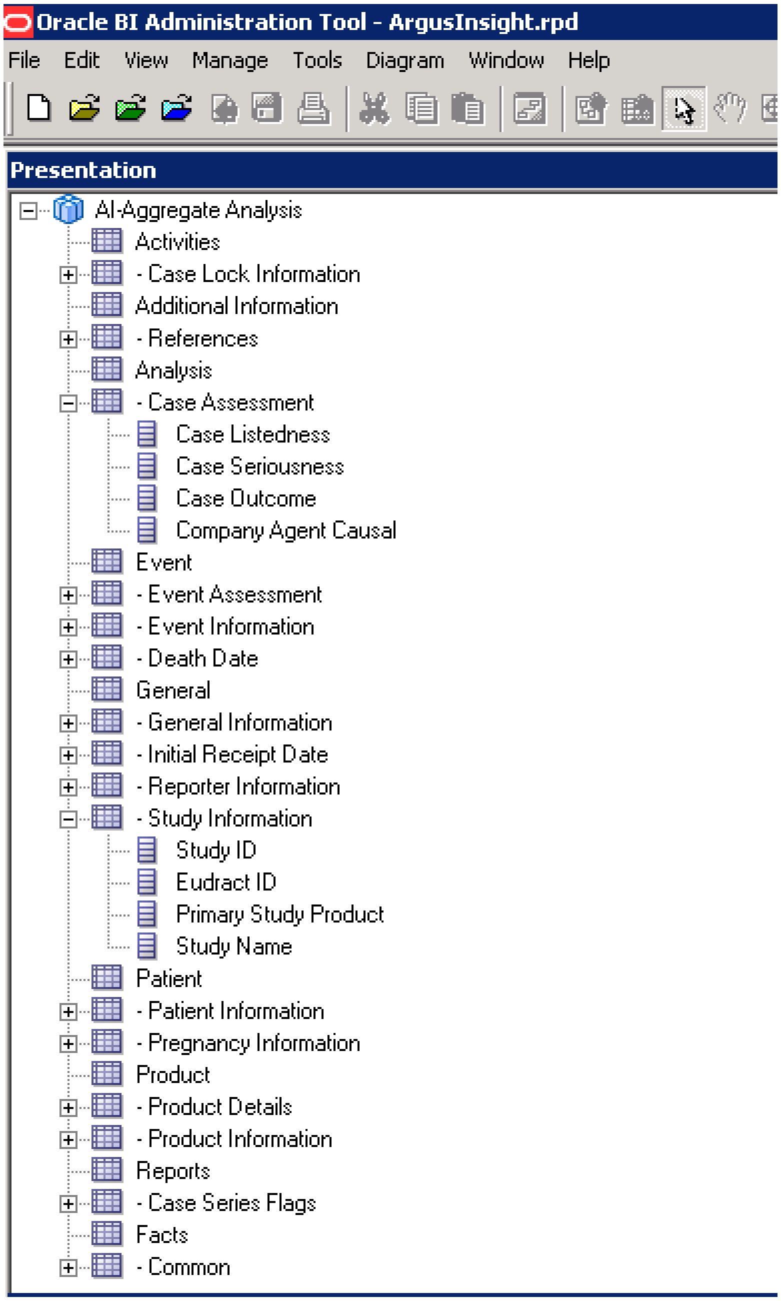
Logical Table Source	Mapped as
Case	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_ID"
Event	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."CASE_ID"
Drug	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."CASE_ID"
Event To Drug	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EV2DRUG"."CASE_ID"
Case Event	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_ID"
Case Drug	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_ID"
Case Event To Drug	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_ID"
Case Event Drug	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_ID"
Case Event EvtDrug	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_ID"
Case Drug Event To Drug	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_ID"
Consolidated	"AI80_SRC".""."AI80OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_ID"

○ Derived from existing columns using an expression

Presentation Layer

The dimensions created are renamed and arranged in a tree view in the presentation layer.

Figure 5-7   Presentation Layer Tree View


Oracle BI Administration Tool - ArgusInsight.rpd
File Edit View Manage Tools Diagram Window Help
Presentation
AI-Aggregate Analysis
Activities
- Case Lock Information
Additional Information
- References
Analysis
- Case Assessment
Case Listedness
Case Seriousness
Case Outcome
Company Agent Causal
Event
- Event Assessment
- Event Information
- Death Date
General
- General Information
- Initial Receipt Date
- Reporter Information
- Study Information
Study ID
Eudract ID
Primary Study Product
Study Name
Patient
- Patient Information
- Pregnancy Information
Product
- Product Details
- Product Information
Reports
- Case Series Flags
Facts
- Common

Add New Dimension Using Flex Bucketing

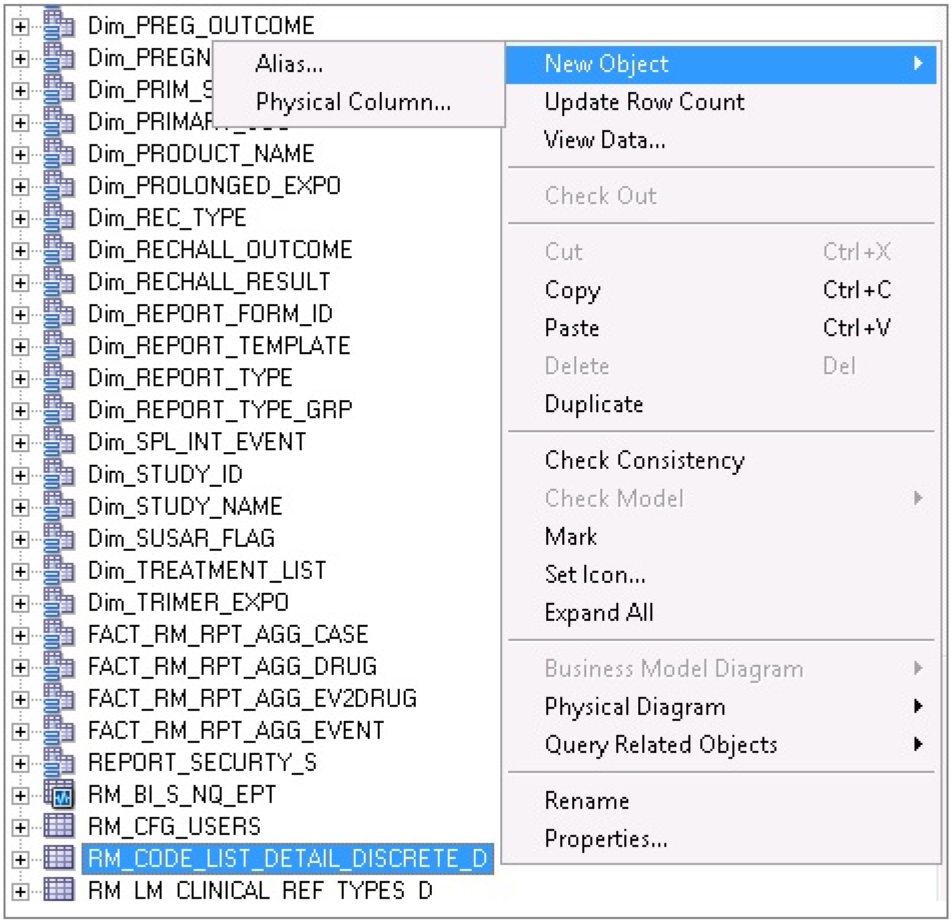
> **Note:**
>
> In the Oracle Argus Safety Aggregate Reporting Data Model, you may update any column value. For more information, refer to Extending with User Exits in the *Oracle Argus Safety Flexible Reporting Extensibility Guide*.
>
> **For Example:**
>
> PROLONGED EXPOSURE column which exists in the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition RPD can be updated in the Aggregate Reporting Data Model and it can be used for analysis in the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Answers/Dashboards.

New dimensions can be created on the existing RPD.

The following are the steps of creating a dimension from the source RM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE_D, explained with the help of an example:

1. Open the Oracle Argus Insight RPD using the default password (insight 123), or the password changed using the steps mentioned in the *Oracle Argus Insight Installation Guide*.
2. At the Physical Layer, right-click on RM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE_D, and create an alias.

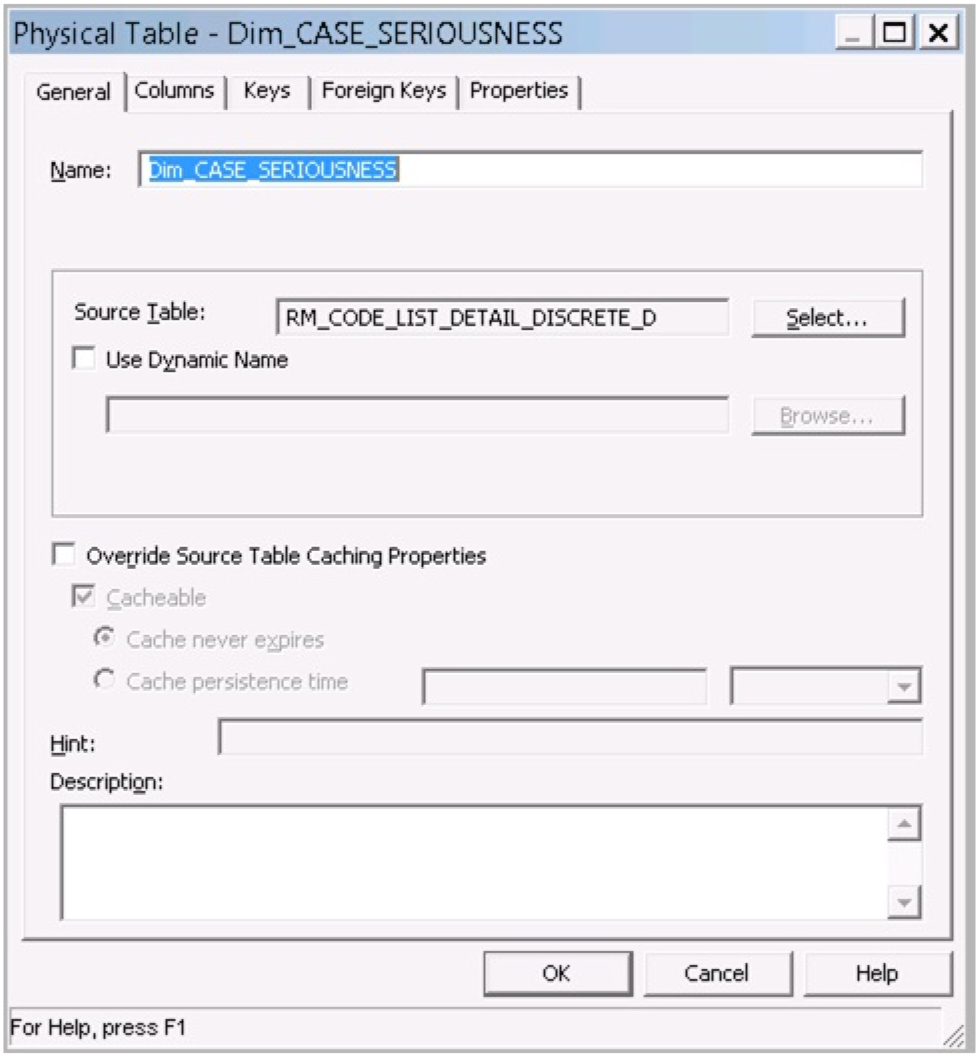
Figure 5-8 Physical Layer — Creating Alias


Dim_PREG_OUTCOME
Dim_PREGN
Dim_PRIM_S
Dim_PRIMAR
Dim_PRODUCT_NAME
Dim_PROLONGED_EXPO
Dim_REC_TYPE
Dim_RECHALL_OUTCOME
Dim_RECHALL_RESULT
Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID
Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE
Dim_REPORT_TYPE
Dim_REPORT_TYPE_GRP
Dim_SPL_INT_EVENT
Dim_STUDY_ID
Dim_STUDY_NAME
Dim_SUSAR_FLAG
Dim_TREATMENT_LIST
Dim_TRIMER_EXPO
FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE
FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG
FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EV2DRUG
FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT
REPORT_SECURTY_S
RM_BI_S_NQ_EPT
RM_CFG_USERS
RM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE_D
RM_LM_CLINICAL_REF_TYPES_D
Alias...
Physical Column...
New Object
Update Row Count
View Data...
Check Out
Cut Ctrl+X
Copy Ctrl+C
Paste Ctrl+V
Delete Del
Duplicate
Check Consistency
Check Model
Mark
Set Icon...
Expand All
Business Model Diagram
Physical Diagram
Query Related Objects
Rename
Properties...

3. Enter the dimension name for the alias.

   For example: Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS

Figure 5-9 Dimension Properties



Physical Table - Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS

Name: Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS

Source Table: RM_CODE_LIST_DETAIL_DISCRETE_D

☐ Use Dynamic Name

☐ Override Source Table Caching Properties

☑ Cacheable

● Cache never expires

○ Cache persistence time

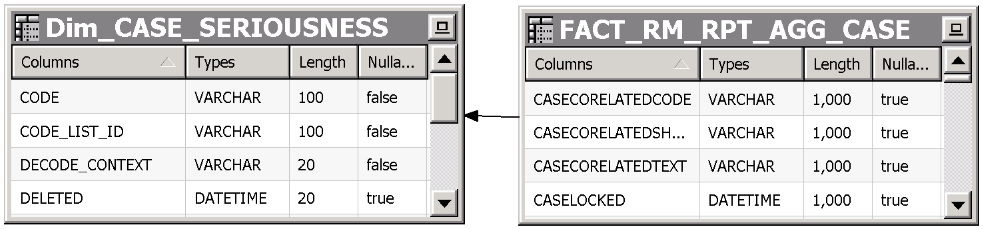
Hint:

Description:

For Help, press F1

4. Create join with the corresponding Fact table in this case FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE, as shown below:

Figure 5-10 Join with the Fact table



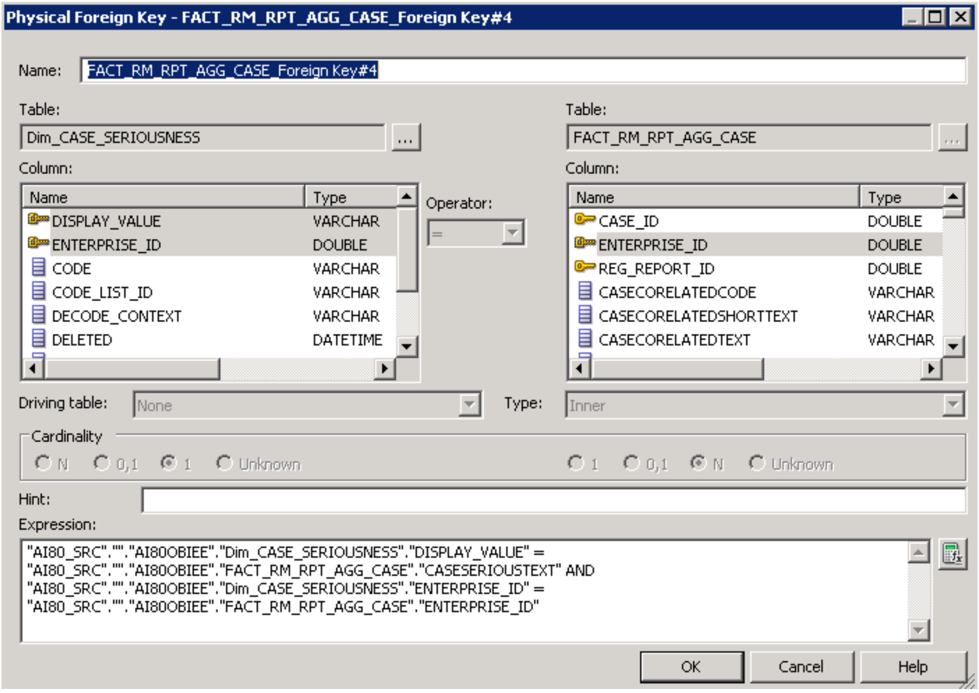
Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS

Columns	Types	Length	Nulla...
CODE	VARCHAR	100	false
CODE_LIST_ID	VARCHAR	100	false
DECODE_CONTEXT	VARCHAR	20	false
DELETED	DATETIME	20	true

FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE

Columns	Types	Length	Nulla...
CASECORELATEDCODE	VARCHAR	1,000	true
CASECORELATEDSH...	VARCHAR	1,000	true
CASECORELATEDTEXT	VARCHAR	1,000	true
CASELOCKED	DATETIME	1,000	true

Figure 5-11 Join Definition



Physical Foreign Key - FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE_Foreign Key#4

Name: FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE_Foreign Key#4

Table: Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS

Name	Type
DISPLAY_VALUE	VARCHAR
ENTERPRISE_ID	DOUBLE
CODE	VARCHAR
CODE_LIST_ID	VARCHAR
DECODE_CONTEXT	VARCHAR
DELETED	DATETIME

Operator: =

Table: FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE

Name	Type
CASE_ID	DOUBLE
ENTERPRISE_ID	DOUBLE
REG_REPORT_ID	DOUBLE
CASECORELATEDCODE	VARCHAR
CASECORELATEDSHORTTEXT	VARCHAR
CASECORELATEDTEXT	VARCHAR

Driving table: None

Type: Inner

Cardinality: ○ N ○ 0,1 ● 1 ○ Unknown ○ 1 ○ 0,1 ● N ○ Unknown

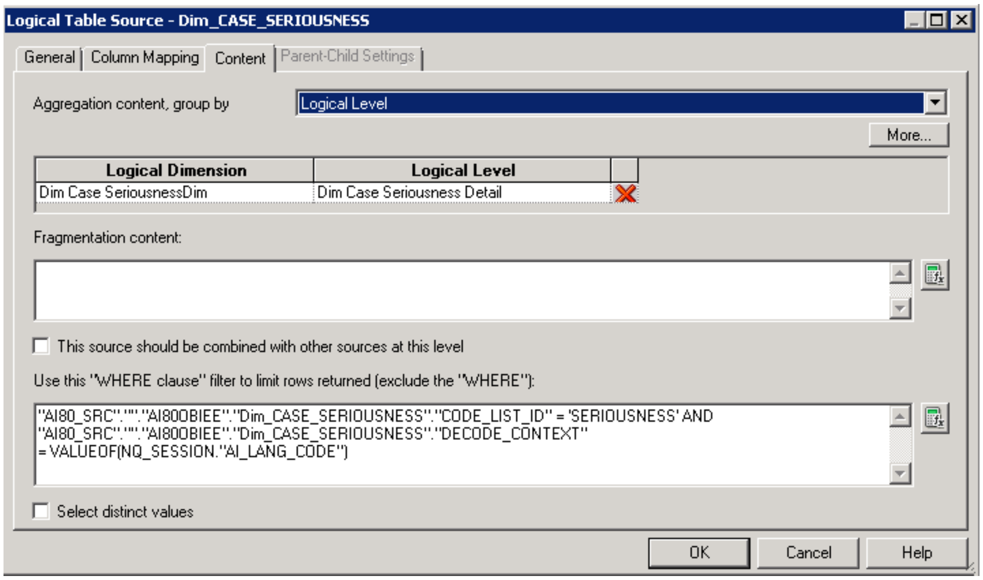
Hint:

Expression:

```
"AI80_SRC"."".“AI80OBIEE".“Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS".“DISPLAY_VALUE" =
"AI80_SRC"."".“AI80OBIEE".“FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE".“CASESERIOUSTEXT" AND
"AI80_SRC"."".“AI80OBIEE".“Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS".“ENTERPRISE_ID" =
"AI80_SRC"."".“AI80OBIEE".“FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE".“ENTERPRISE_ID"
```

5. Drag this dimension into the Business Layer and set the WHERE clause at the business layer.

Figure 5-12 Business Layer — WHERE clause



Logical Table Source - Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS

Aggregation content, group by: Logical Level

Logical Dimension	Logical Level
Dim Case SeriousnessDim	Dim Case Seriousness Detail

Fragmentation content:

☐ This source should be combined with other sources at this level

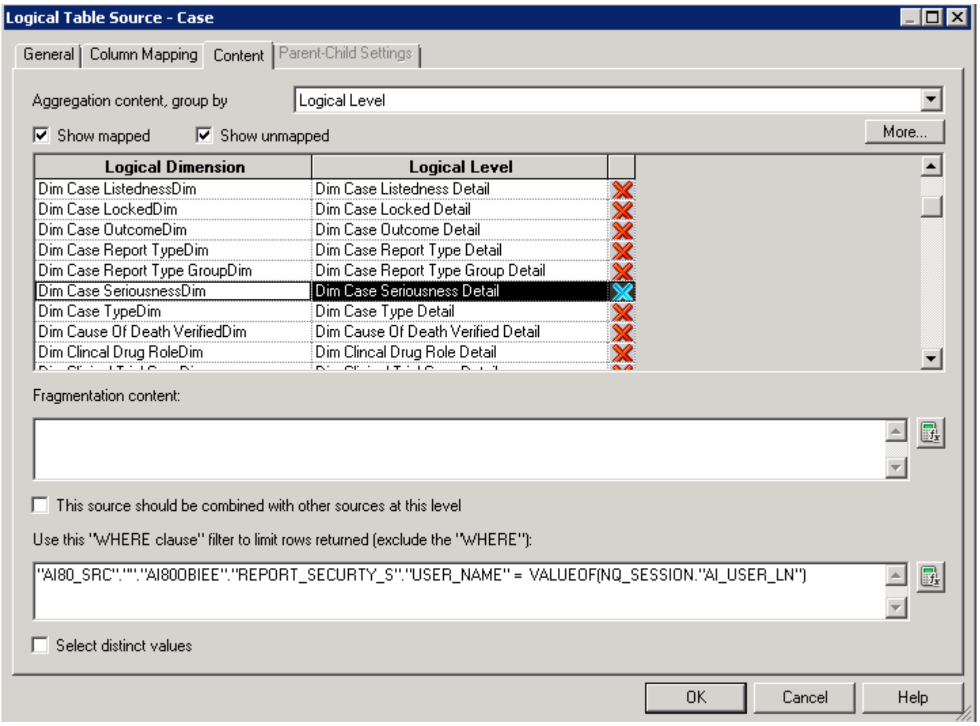
Use this "WHERE clause" filter to limit rows returned (exclude the "WHERE"):

```
"AI80_SRC"."".“AI80OBIEE".“Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS".“CODE_LIST_ID" = 'SERIOUSNESS' AND
"AI80_SRC"."".“AI80OBIEE".“Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS".“DECODE_CONTEXT"
= VALUEOF(NQ_SESSION."AI_LANG_CODE")
```

☐ Select distinct values

6. Right-click and create a logical dimension.
7. Go to Facts > Sources, and add the dimension to the corresponding logical table source.

Figure 5-13   Logical Table Source



Logical Table Source - Case

General | Column Mapping | Content | Parent-Child Settings

Aggregation content, group by: Logical Level

☑ Show mapped ☑ Show unmapped

Logical Dimension	Logical Level
Dim Case ListednessDim	Dim Case Listedness Detail
Dim Case LockedDim	Dim Case Locked Detail
Dim Case OutcomeDim	Dim Case Outcome Detail
Dim Case Report TypeDim	Dim Case Report Type Detail
Dim Case Report Type GroupDim	Dim Case Report Type Group Detail
Dim Case SeriousnessDim	Dim Case Seriousness Detail
Dim Case TypeDim	Dim Case Type Detail
Dim Cause Of Death VerifiedDim	Dim Cause Of Death Verified Detail
Dim Clincal Drug RoleDim	Dim Clincal Drug Role Detail

Fragmentation content:

☐ This source should be combined with other sources at this level

Use this "WHERE clause" filter to limit rows returned (exclude the "WHERE"):

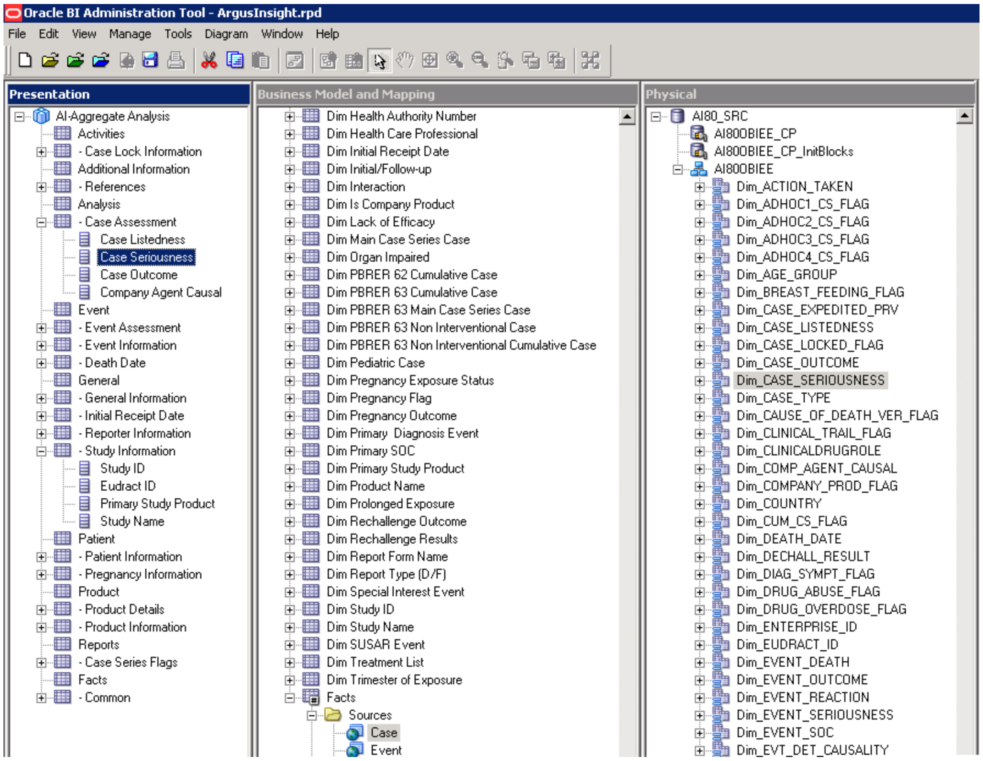
```
"AI80_SRC"."".AI80OBIEE"."REPORT_SECURTY_S"."USER_NAME" = VALUEOF(NQ_SESSION."AI_USER_LN")
```

☐ Select distinct values

More...
OK
Cancel
Help

8. Drag the dimension to the presentation layer in the corresponding tree level.

Figure 5-14   RPD — Presentation Layer



Oracle BI Administration Tool - ArgusInsight.rpd
File Edit View Manage Tools Diagram Window Help
Presentation
AI-Aggregate Analysis
Activities
- Case Lock Information
Additional Information
- References
Analysis
- Case Assessment
Case Listedness
Case Seriousness
Case Outcome
Company Agent Causal
Event
- Event Assessment
- Event Information
- Death Date
General
- General Information
- Initial Receipt Date
- Reporter Information
- Study Information
Study ID
Eudract ID
Primary Study Product
Study Name
Patient
- Patient Information
- Pregnancy Information
Product
- Product Details
- Product Information
Reports
- Case Series Flags
Facts
- Common
Business Model and Mapping
Dim Health Authority Number
Dim Health Care Professional
Dim Initial Receipt Date
Dim Initial/Follow-up
Dim Interaction
Dim Is Company Product
Dim Lack of Efficacy
Dim Main Case Series Case
Dim Organ Impaired
Dim PBRER 62 Cumulative Case
Dim PBRER 63 Cumulative Case
Dim PBRER 63 Main Case Series Case
Dim PBRER 63 Non Interventional Case
Dim PBRER 63 Non Interventional Cumulative Case
Dim Pediatric Case
Dim Pregnancy Exposure Status
Dim Pregnancy Flag
Dim Pregnancy Outcome
Dim Primary Diagnosis Event
Dim Primary SOC
Dim Primary Study Product
Dim Product Name
Dim Prolonged Exposure
Dim Rechallenge Outcome
Dim Rechallenge Results
Dim Report Form Name
Dim Report Type (D/F)
Dim Special Interest Event
Dim Study ID
Dim Study Name
Dim SUSAR Event
Dim Treatment List
Dim Trimester of Exposure
Facts
Sources
Case
Event
Physical
AI80_SRC
AI80OBIEE_CP
AI80OBIEE_CP_InitBlocks
AI80OBIEE
Dim_ACTION_TAKEN
Dim_ADHOC1_CS_FLAG
Dim_ADHOC2_CS_FLAG
Dim_ADHOC3_CS_FLAG
Dim_ADHOC4_CS_FLAG
Dim_AGE_GROUP
Dim_BREAST_FEEDING_FLAG
Dim_CASE_EXPEDITED_PRV
Dim_CASE_LISTEDNESS
Dim_CASE_LOCKED_FLAG
Dim_CASE_OUTCOME
Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS
Dim_CASE_TYPE
Dim_CAUSE_OF_DEATH_VER_FLAG
Dim_CLINICAL_TRAIL_FLAG
Dim_CLINICALDRUGROLE
Dim_COMP_AGENT_CAUSAL
Dim_COMPANY_PROD_FLAG
Dim_COUNTRY
Dim_CUM_CS_FLAG
Dim_DEATH_DATE
Dim_DECHALL_RESULT
Dim_DIAG_SYMPT_FLAG
Dim_DRUG_ABUSE_FLAG
Dim_DRUG_OVERDOSE_FLAG
Dim_ENTERPRISE_ID
Dim_EUDRACT_ID
Dim_EVENT_DEATH
Dim_EVENT_OUTCOME
Dim_EVENT_REACTION
Dim_EVENT_SERIOUSNESS
Dim_EVENT_SOC
Dim_EVT_DET_CAUSALITY

9. When the RPD is deployed, the new dimension can be used in the BI Answers/ Dashboards.

Create Custom Dashboards and Prompts

Refer to *Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition* > *Fusion Middleware User's Guide*, available in Oracle Technology Network.

A

Appendix: Dimensions and their Mapping

The following table lists the details of RPD including dimensions, Fact tables and their joins:

Table A-1 Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_ACTION_TAKEN	Product > Product Information > Action Taken	"Dim_ACTION_TAKEN"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."ACTIONDRUG" AND "Dim_ACTION_TAKEN"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = ‘ACTION_TAKEN' and decode_context = <lang_code>	RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG	ACTIONDRUG
Dim_ADHOC1_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Adhoc Line Listing 1	"Dim_ADHOC1_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9ADHOC1FLAG" AND "Dim_ADHOC1_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9ADHOC1FLAG
Dim_ADHOC2_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Adhoc Line Listing 2	"Dim_ADHOC2_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9ADHOC2FLAG" AND "Dim_ADHOC2_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9ADHOC2FLAG
Dim_ADHOC3_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Adhoc Line Listing 3	"Dim_ADHOC3_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9ADHOC3FLAG" AND "Dim_ADHOC3_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9ADHOC3FLAG

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_ADHOC4_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Adhoc Line Listing 4	"Dim_ADHOC4_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9ADHOC4FLAG" AND "Dim_ADHOC4_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9ADHOC4FLAG
Dim_AGE_GROUP	Patient > Patient Information > Age Group	"Dim_AGE_GROUP"".""DISPLAY_VALUE"" = FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"".""PATIENTAGEGROUPTEXT"" AND Dim_AGE_GROUP"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"""	"Code_list_id = ‘AGE_GROUPS' and decode_context = <lang_code> "	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PATIENTAGEGROUPTEXT
Dim_BREAST_FEEDING_FLAG	Patient > Patient Information > Breastfeeding	"Dim_BREAST_FEEDING_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9LACTATIONFLAG" AND "Dim_BREAST_FEEDING_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9LACTATIONFLAG
Dim_CASE_EXPEDITED_PRV	Reports > Case Series Flags > Case Expedited Previously	"Dim_CASE_EXPEDITED_PRV"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."EXPEDITEDFLAG" AND "Dim_CASE_EXPEDITED_PRV"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	EXPEDITEDFLAG
Dim_CASE_LISTEDNESS	Analysis > Case Assessment > Case Listedness	"Dim_CASE_LISTEDNESS"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASEUNLABELEDNESSTEXT" AND "Dim_CASE_LISTEDNESS"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘LISTEDNESS' and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	CASEUNLABELEDNESSTEXT

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_CASE_LOCKED_FLAG	Activities > Case Lock Information > Case Locked	"Dim_CASE_LOCKED_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASE_LOCKED_FLAG" AND "Dim_CASE_LOCKED_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = 'STATE_2' and decode_context = 'EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	CASE_LOCKED_FLAG
Dim_CASE_OUTCOME	Analysis > Case Assessment > Case Outcome	"Dim_CASE_OUTCOME"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."OUTCOMETEXT" AND "Dim_CASE_OUTCOME"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = 'EVENT_OUTCOME' and decode_context = <lang_code>	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	OUTCOMETEXT
Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS	Analysis > Case Assessment > Case Seriousness	Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASESERIOUSTEXT" AND "Dim_CASE_SERIOUSNESS"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = 'SERIOUSNESS' and decode_context = <lang_code>	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	CASESERIOUSTEXT
Dim_CASE_TYPE	General > General Information > Case Type	"Dim_CASE_TYPE. ENTERPRISE_ID = FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE.ENTERPRISE_ID AND Dim_CASE_TYPE. DISPLAY_VALUE = FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE.CASETYPETEXT"	Code_list_id = 'REPORT_TYPE' and decode_context = 'CASETYPETEXT'	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	CASETYPETEXT
Dim_CAUSE_OF_DEATH_VER_FLAG	Event > Event Information > Cause of Death Verified	"Dim_CAUSE_OF_DEATH_VER_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CAUSEOFDEATHVERIFIED" AND "Dim_CAUSE_OF_DEATH_VER_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = 'STATE_2' and decode_context = 'EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	CAUSEOFDEATHVERIFIED

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_CLINICAL_TRAIL_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Clinical Trial Case	"Dim_CLINICAL_TRAIL_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC7FLAG" AND "Dim_CLINICAL_TRAIL_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC7FLAG
Dim_CLINICALDRUGROLE	Event > Event Information > Clinical Drug Role	"Dim_CLINICALDRUGROLE"."DRUG_ROLE_NUM" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CLINICALDRUGROLE" AND "Dim_CLINICALDRUGROLE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	CLINICALDRUGROLE
Dim_COMP_AGENT_CAUSAL	Analysis > Case Assessment > Company Agent Causal	"Dim_COMP_AGENT_CAUSAL"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASECORELATEDTEXT" AND "Dim_COMP_AGENT_CAUSAL"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_3' and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	CASECORELATEDTEXT
Dim_COMPANY_PROD_FLAG	Product > Product Information > Is Company Product	"Dim_COMPANY_PROD_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."COMPANYDRUGFLAG" AND "Dim_COMPANY_PROD_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG	COMPANYDRUGFLAG
Dim_COUNTRY	General > General Information > Country of Incidence	Dim_COUNTRY"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."OCCURCOUNTRYTEXT" AND "Dim_COUNTRY"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = .FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID	"Code_list_id = ‘COUNTRY' and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	OCCURCOUNTRYTEXT

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_CUM_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Cumulative Case	"Dim_CUM_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC6CUMMFLAG" AND "Dim_CUM_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC6CUMMFLAG
Dim_DEATH_DATE	Event > Event Information > Death Date	"Dim_DEATH_DATE"."ROW_WID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."PATIENTDEATHDATE_WID"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PATIENTDEATHDATE_WID
Dim_DECHALL_RESULT	Product > Product Details > Dechallenge Results	"Dim_DECHALL_RESULT"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."DECHALLENGETEXT" AND "Dim_DECHALL_RESULT"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_POS_NEG' and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG	DECHALLENGETEXT
Dim_DIAG_SYMPT_FLAG	Event > Event Information > Diagnosis/ Symptoms	"Dim_DIAG_SYMPT_FLAG"."DIAG_SYMPT_FLAG" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."TERMTYPEFLAG" AND "Dim_DIAG_SYMPT_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	TERMTYPEFLAG
Dim_DRUG_ABUSE_FLAG	Product > Product Information > Drug Abuse	"Dim_DRUG_ABUSE_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9DRUGABUSEFLAG" AND "Dim_DRUG_ABUSE_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9DRUGABUSEFLAG

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_DRUG_OVERDOSE_FLAG	Product > Product Information > Drug Overdose	"Dim_DRUG_OVERDOSE_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9OVERDOSEFLAG" AND "Dim_DRUG_OVERDOSE_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = 'STATE_2' and decode_context = 'EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9OVERDOSEFLAG
Dim_ENTERPRISE_ID	Facts > Common > Enterprise_Id	"""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_ENTERPRISE_ID"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"".""ENTERPRISE_ID""---""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_ENTERPRISE_ID"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"".""ENTERPRISE_ID""---""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_ENTERPRISE_ID"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"".""ENTERPRISE_ID""---""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_ENTERPRISE_ID"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EV2DRUG"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"""	N/A	--	--
Dim_EUDRACT_ID	General > Study Information > EUDRACT ID	"Dim_EUDRACT_ID"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_EUDRACT_ID"."REF_TYPE_DESC" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."EUDRACTID"	ref_type_id = 4 and deleted IS NULL	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	EUDRACTID

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_EVENT_DEATH	Event > Event Information > Event Death	"Dim_EVENT_DEATH"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."DIEDFLAG" AND "Dim_EVENT_DEATH"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	DIEDFLAG
Dim_EVENT_LISTEDNESS	Event > Event Assessment > Event Listedness	"Dim_EVENT_LISTEDNESS"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."EVENTUNLABELEDNESSTEXT" AND "Dim_EVENT_LISTEDNESS"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘LISTEDNESS' and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	EVENTUNLABELEDNESSTEXT
Dim_EVENT_OUTCOME	Event > Event Information > Event Outcome	"Dim_EVENT_OUTCOME"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."EVENTOUTCOMELIST" AND "Dim_EVENT_OUTCOME"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = ‘EVENT_OUTCOME' and decode_context = <lang_code>	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	EVENTOUTCOMELIST
Dim_EVENT_REACTION	Event > Event Information > Event Reported	"Dim_EVENT_REACTION"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_EVENT_REACTION"."REACTION" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."REACTION"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	REACTION
Dim_EVENT_SERIOUSNESS	Event > Event Information > Event Seriousness	"Dim_EVENT_SERIOUSNESS"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."EVENTSERIOUSTEXT" AND "Dim_EVENT_SERIOUSNESS"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = ‘SERIOUSNESS' and decode_context = <lang_code>	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	EVENTSERIOUSTEXT

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_EVENT_SOC	Event > Event Information > Event SOC	"Dim_EVENT_SOC"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."SOC" AND "Dim_EVENT_SOC"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘SOC_DISPLAY_ORDER' and decode_context = ‘SOC'"	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	SOC
Dim_EVT_DET_CAUSALITY	Event > Event Assessment > As Determined Causality	"Dim_EVT_DET_CAUSALITY"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."EVENTCORELATEDTEXT" AND "Dim_EVT_DET_CAUSALITY"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘CAUSAL'"	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	EVENTCORELATEDTEXT
Dim_EVT_PRIM_DIAG	Event > Event Information > Primary Diagnosis Event	"Dim_EVT_PRIM_DIAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."PRIMARYDIAGNOSISFLAG" AND "Dim_EVT_PRIM_DIAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	PRIMARYDIAGNOSISFLAG
Dim_EVT_RPT_CAUSALITY	Event > Event Assessment > As Reported Causality	"Dim_EVT_RPT_CAUSALITY"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."EVENTRPTRELATEDTEXT" AND "Dim_EVT_RPT_CAUSALITY"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘CAUSALITY' and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	EVENTRPTRELATEDTEXT
Dim_FATAL_LIST_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Fatal Listing Case	"Dim_FATAL_LIST_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC6FATALFLAG" AND "Dim_FATAL_LIST_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC6FATALFLAG

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_FOLLOWUP	Reports > Case Series Flags > Initial/Follow-up	"Dim_FOLLOWUP"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."PSURFOLLOWUPTEXT" AND "Dim_FOLLOWUP"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘FOLLOWUPTEXT'	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PSURFOLLOWUPTEXT
Dim_Gender	Patient > Patient Information > Gender	Dim_GENDER"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."PATIENTSEXTEXT" AND "Dim_GENDER"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘GENDER' andDecode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PATIENTSEXTEXT
Dim_GERIATRIC_CASE_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Geriatric Case	"Dim_GERIATRIC_CASE_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9SPLGERIATICFLAG" AND "Dim_GERIATRIC_CASE_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9SPLGERIATICFLAG
Dim_HEALTH_AUTH_NUM	Additional Information > References > Health Authority Number	"Dim_HEALTH_AUTH_NUM"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_HEALTH_AUTH_NUM"."TYPE_DESC" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."HEALTHAUTHORITYNBRLIST"	Deleted IS NULL	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	HEALTHAUTHORITYNBRLIST
Dim_HEALTH_CARE_PROF	General > Reporter Information > Health Care Professional	"Dim_HEALTH_CARE_PROF"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."CASEMEDICALLYCONFIRMFLAG" AND "Dim_HEALTH_CARE_PROF"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	CASEMEDICALLYCONFIRMFLAG

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_INIT_RCPT_DATE	General > General Information > Initial Receipt Date	"Dim_INIT_RCPT_DATE"."ROW_WID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."INITRCPTDATE_WID"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	INITRCPTDATE_WID
Dim_INTERACTION_FLAG	Product > Product Information > Interaction	"Dim_INTERACTION_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9INTERACTIONSFLAG" AND "Dim_INTERACTION_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9INTERACTIONSFLAG
Dim_LACK_EFFICACY_FLAG	Product > Product Information > Lack of Efficacy	"Dim_LACK_EFFICACY_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC8LACKOFEFFICACYFLAG" AND "Dim_LACK_EFFICACY_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC8LACKOFEFFICACYFLAG
Dim_MAIN_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Main Case Series Case	"Dim_MAIN_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC61FLAG" AND "Dim_MAIN_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC61FLAG
Dim_ORGAN_IMPAIRED_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Organ Impaired	"Dim_ORGAN_IMPAIRED_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9SPLIMPAIREDFLAG" AND "Dim_ORGAN_IMPAIRED_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9SPLIMPAIREDFLAG

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_PBRER62_CUM_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > PBRER 62 Cumulative Case	"Dim_PBRER62_CUM_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC62CUMFLAG" AND "Dim_PBRER62_CUM_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC62CUMFLAG
Dim_PBRER63_CUM_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > PBRER 63 Cumulative Case	"Dim_PBRER63_CUM_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC63CUMFLAG" AND "Dim_PBRER63_CUM_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC63CUMFLAG
Dim_PBRER63_MAIN_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > PBRER 63 Main Case Series Case	"Dim_PBRER63_MAIN_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC63MAINFLAG" AND "Dim_PBRER63_MAIN_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC63MAINFLAG
Dim_PBRER63_NONINT_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > PBRER 63 Non Interventional Case	"Dim_PBRER63_NONINT_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" ="FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC63NONINTMAINFLAG" AND "Dim_PBRER63_NONINT_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC63NONINTMAINFLAG

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_PBRER63_NONINT_MAIN_CS_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > PBRER 63 Non Interventional Cumulative Case	"Dim_PBRER63_NONINT_CUM_CS_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" ="FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC63NONINTCUMFLAG" AND "Dim_PBRER63_NONINT_CUM_CS_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC63NONINTCUMFLAG
Dim_PEDIATRIC_CASE_FLAG	Reports > Case Series Flags > Pediatric Case	"Dim_PEDIATRIC_CASE_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9SPLPEDFLAG" AND "Dim_PEDIATRIC_CASE_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9SPLPEDFLAG
Dim_PREG_EXPO	Patient > Pregnancy Information > Pregnancy Exposure Status	"Dim_PREG_EXPO"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."PREGEXPOSURECASESTATUSTEXT" AND "Dim_PREG_EXPO"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id= ‘PROSPECTIVE_STATUS'and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PREGEXPOSURECASESTATUSTEXT
Dim_PREG_OUTCOME	Patient > Pregnancy Information > Pregnancy Outcome	"Dim_PREG_OUTCOME"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."PREGNANCYOUTCOMETEXT" AND "Dim_PREG_OUTCOME"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = ‘FETAL_OUTCOME' and decode_context = <lang_code>	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PREGNANCYOUTCOMETEXT
Dim_PREGNANCY_FLAG	Patient > Patient Information > Pregnancy Flag	"Dim_PREGNANCY_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9PREGNANCYFLAG" AND "Dim_PREGNANCY_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9PREGNANCYFLAG

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_PRIM_STUDY_PROD	General > Study Information > Primary Study Product	"Dim_PRIM_STUDY_PROD"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_PRIM_STUDY_PROD"."PROJECT_DRUG" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."PROJECTDRUG"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PROJECTDRUG
Dim_PRIMARY_SOC	Event > Event Information > Primary SOC	"Dim_PRIMARY_SOC"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."PRIMARYCASESOC" AND "Dim_PRIMARY_SOC"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘SOC_DISPLAY_ORDER' and decode_context = ‘SOC'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PRIMARYCASESOC
Dim_PRODUCT_NAME	Product > Product Information > Product Name	"Dim_PRODUCT_NAME"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_PRODUCT_NAME"."PRODUCT_NAME" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."DRUGNAME"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG	DRUGNAME
Dim_PROLONGED_EXPO	Reports > Case Series Flags > Prolonged Exposure	"Dim_PROLONGED_EXPO"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SEC9PROLONGFLAG" AND "Dim_PROLONGED_EXPO"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SEC9PROLONGFLAG
Dim_RECHALL_OUTCOME	Product > Product Details > Rechallenge Outcome	"Dim_RECHALL_OUTCOME"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_RECHALL_OUTCOME"."CODE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."RECHALLENGEOUTCOME"	"Code_list_id = ‘RECHALLENGE_OUTCOME'and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG	RECHALLENGEOUTCOME

Table A-1   (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_RECHALL_RESULT	Product > Product Details > Rechallenge Results	"Dim_RECHALL_RESULT"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."RECHALLENGETEXT" AND "Dim_RECHALL_RESULT"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_POS_NEG' and decode_context = <lang_code>"	RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG	RECHALLENGETEXT

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID	Facts > Common > Aggregate Configuration Name	"""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" AND ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID"".""REG_REPORT_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"".""REG_REPORT_ID""---""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" AND ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID"".""REG_REPORT_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"".""REG_REPORT_ID""---""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" AND ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID"".""REG_REPORT_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"".""REG_REPORT_ID""---""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EV2DRUG"".""ENTE	N/A	--	--

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
		RPRISE_ID"" AND ""AI81_SRC""."""".""AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_FORM_ID"".""REG_REPORT_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC""."""".""AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EV2DRUG"".""REG_REPORT_ID"""			

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE	Facts > Common > Report Form Name	"""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" AND ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE"".""REG_REPORT_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"".""REG_REPORT_ID""-----""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" AND ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE"".""REG_REPORT_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"".""REG_REPORT_ID""------""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" AND ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE"".""REG_REPORT_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_DRUG"".""REG_REPORT_ID""------""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE"".""ENTERPRISE_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."".AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EV2DRUG"".""ENTE	N/A	--	--

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
		RPRISE_ID"" AND ""AI81_SRC"".""""."" AI81OBIEE"".""Dim_REPORT_TEMPLATE"".""REG_REPORT_ID"" = ""AI81_SRC"".""""."" AI81OBIEE"".""FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EV2DRUG"".""REG_REPORT_ID"""			
Dim_REPORT_TYPE	General > General Information > ReportType	"Dim_REPORT_TYPE"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."REPORTTYPE" AND "Dim_REPORT_TYPE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘REPORT_TYPE' and decode_context = ‘REPTYPECODE'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	REPORTTYPE
Dim_REPORT_TYPE	General > General Information > Report Type	"Dim_REPORT_TYPE"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."REPORTTYPE" AND "Dim_REPORT_TYPE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘REPORT_TYPE' and decode_context = ‘REPTYPECODE'"	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	REPORTTYPE
Dim_REPORT_TYPE_GRP	General > General Information > ReportType Group	"Dim_REPORT_TYPE_GRP"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."REPORTTYPETEXT" AND "Dim_REPORT_TYPE_GRP"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = ‘REPORT_TYPE' and decode_context = ‘REPTYPEGRP'	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	REPORTTYPETEXT
Dim_SPL_INT_EVENT	Event > Event Information > Special Interest Event	"Dim_SPL_INT_EVENT"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."EVENTSPLINTRSTSYMBOL" AND "Dim_SPL_INT_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "AI81_SRC".""."AI81OBIEE"."FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = ‘STATE_2' and decode_context = ‘EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	EVENTSPLINTRSTSYMBOL

Table A-1 (Cont.) Dimensions and their Mapping

Dimension	Presentation Layer Tree View	JOIN in Physical Layer	WHERE clause to be used in BMM Layer	Join Table Name	Join Column Name
Dim_STUDY_ID	General > Study Information > Study ID	"Dim_STUDY_ID"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_STUDY_ID"."STUDY_NUM" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."SPONSORSTUDYNUMB"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	SPONSORSTUDYNUMB
Dim_STUDY_NAME	General > Study Information > Study Name	"Dim_STUDY_NAME"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_STUDY_NAME"."STUDY_NAME" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."STUDYNAME"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	STUDYNAME
Dim_SUSAR_FLAG	Event > Event Information > SUSAR Event	"Dim_SUSAR_FLAG"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."EVENTSUSARSYMBOL" AND "Dim_SUSAR_FLAG"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	"Code_list_id = 'STATE_2' and decode_context = 'EN_ABBRV'"	RM_RPT_AGG_EVENT	EVENTSUSARSYMBOL
Dim_TREATMENT_LIST	Product > Product Information > Treatment list	"Dim_TREATMENT_LIST". "ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID" AND "Dim_TREATMENT_LIST". "TREATMENT_LIST" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."TREATMENTLIST"	N/A	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	TREATMENTLIST
Dim_TRIMER_EXPO	Patient > Pregnancy Information > Trimester of Exposure	"Dim_TRIMER_EXPO"."DISPLAY_VALUE" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."PREGDRUGEXPOSURECODE" AND "Dim_TRIMER_EXPO"."ENTERPRISE_ID" = "FACT_RM_RPT_AGG_CASE"."ENTERPRISE_ID"	Code_list_id = 'TRIMESTER_STATUS' and decode_context = <lang_code>	RM_RPT_AGG_CASE	PREGDRUGEXPOSURECODE