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Article

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## How to develop in IRIS BI (also with change management)

### IRIS BI

We offer you to embed business intelligence into your applications in order to give your users an opportunity to ask and answer sophisticated questions about their data. Typically, your application will include customizable dashboards that can provide insight into data from Business Intelligence models known as cubes.

In contrast with traditional BI systems that use static data warehouses, Business Intelligence keeps being constantly synchronized with the live transactional data.

We will use DeepSee User Portal as a dashboard builder and DeepSeeWeb - as the display of dashboards.

### Logging on to Business Intelligence

To log on to Business Intelligence, do the following in the Management Portal:

1. Switch to the appropriate namespace as follows:
  - Select Switch.
  - Choose the namespace.
  - Click OK.
2. Select Analytics. The system always displays a list of the tools for Business Intelligence:
  - Architect — Enables you to [define cubes](#).
  - Analyzer — Allows you to [define pivot tables](#).
  - User Portal — Launches the [User Portal](#), which includes the Analyzer and the Dashboard Designer.
  - Tools — Provides access to the [MDX Query Tool](#), the [Term List Manager](#), [Quality Measures](#), and the [Model Browser](#).
  - Admin — Provides access to the [Business Intelligence Logs](#), the [Folder Manager](#), [Settings](#), and the [Cube Manager](#).

The Management Portal provides access to all Business Intelligence tools, including the back-end tools such as the Architect and the User Portal. Since the User Portal is intended for end users, it does not enable most users to return to the Management Portal.

### Architect

First of all, you need to define the data structure in the architecture. To do that, you need to create a cube based on the class. The Architect enables you to define cubes and subject areas. You can use this tool, Studio, or both.

The Class Viewer provides a constructive view of the class properties of your base class (apart from relationship properties). It makes it easy to create InterSystems IRIS Business Intelligence elements based on those properties. It is also critical to know that although this view provides a convenient way to access some properties, you can likewise use a source expression to access any data. These source expressions are evaluated when the cube is built. Thus they do not affect your runtime performance.

You can find a detailed guide on how to build a cube [here](#)

Analytics > Architect - (Post)

**Architect** [New] [Open] [Save] [Compile] [Build] [Documentation] View: [Icon]

**Source Class** **Model Elements** Add Element Undo Expand All Collapse All Reorder

▼ Community.Post

- ☐ %ID
- ☐ AcceptedAnswerAmount
- ☐ AcceptedAnswerTS
- ▶ Author
  - ☐ AvgVote
  - ☐ CommentsAmount
  - ☐ Created
  - ☐ Deleted
  - ☐ FavsCount
  - ☐ HasCorrectAnswer
  - ☐ Hash
  - ☐ Lang
  - ☐ Link
  - ☐ Name
  - ☐ Nid
  - ☐ PostType
  - ☐ Published
  - ☐ PublishedDate
  - ☐ SubsCount
  - ☐ Tags
  - ☐ Text
  - ☐ Translated
  - ☐ Type
  - ☐ Views
  - ☐ VotesAmount

**Post** **Element Type** **Details**

▼ Measures

Measure	Element Type	Details
CommentsAmount	number measure	SUM CommentsAmount
Posts	number measure	COUNT %ID
Views	number measure	SUM Views
Published	boolean measure	COUNT Published
PostRating	number measure	SUM AvgVote
SubsCount	number measure	SUM SubsCount
AcceptedAnswerAmount	number measure	SUM AcceptedAnswerAmount

▼ Dimensions

▼ Name

Dimension	Element Type	Details
H1	hierarchy	
Name	level 1	%ID
Name	property	Name
PublishedDate	property	PublishedDate

▼ Link

Dimension	Element Type	Details
H1	hierarchy	
Link	level 1	Link

▼ AuthorName

Dimension	Element Type	Details
H1	hierarchy	
AuthorName	level 1	Author.%ID
Name	property	Author.Name
Email	property	Author.Email

▼ CommentsAmount

Dimension	Element Type	Details
H1	hierarchy	
CommentsAmount	level 1	CommentsAmount

▼ DayName

Dimension	Element Type	Details
H1	hierarchy	
PostDayName	level 1	(expression)

▼ Company

Details Tools

Cube Disabled ☐ Selective Build Enabled ☒

Cube Name  
Post

Display name  
Post

Description

Caption Domain

Source class  
Community.Post

Null replacement string

Default listing

Owner Resource

Count measure name Count measure caption

PostCount

Initial build order Build restriction

Published=1 AND Deleted=

Class name  
BI.Post

Depends On  
Community.Post

Option list of classes that this cube depends on

Allow SQL Restrict

Additional Description

Example of a finished cube

## Creating Pivot Tables

Once you have built the cube, the next step is to create a pivot table to use in DeepSeeWeb. To do this, use the Analyzer tool. This tool enables you to define pivot tables. It looks like the following image.

Menu Home | About | Help | Contact | Logout Analytics > Analyzer

HoleFoods Sales Server: USE72700tlan Namespace: SAMPLES Switch User: UnknownUser Licensed to: ISC Development Instance: IRIS

View: [Icon]

[New] [Open] [Save] [Save As] [Restore] [Delete] [Auto-execute] [Preview Mode] - action -

**Dimensions**

▼ Measures

- Count
- Revenue
- Units Sold
- Max Units
- Big Sale Count
- 5 year avg growth
- 90th Percentile Revenue
- Growth over last period
- Median Revenue
- Pct Sold
- Product percent of total

▼ Dimensions

- Comments
- DateOfSale
- Product

**Rows** Product Category

**Columns** Units Sold

**Measures**

**Filters**

Product Category	Units Sold
Candy	118,425
Cereal	118,583
Dairy	58,855
Fruit	207,985
Pasta	466,158
Seafood	58,942
Snack	510,270
Vegetable	162,841

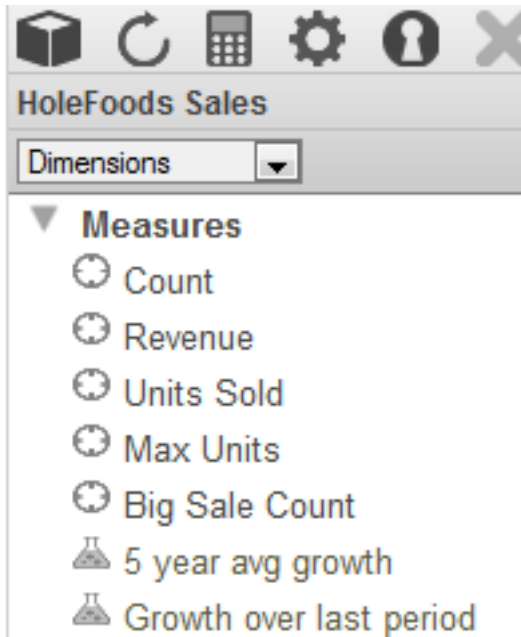
## Selecting a Subject Area

A subject area provides the elements that you use as the basis of any pivot table. To select the subject area:

1. Click the Change button  or click the Select Subject Area link.
2. Click the name of the subject area.
3. Click OK.

The [Model Contents](#) area lists the contents of the subject area that you are currently viewing. For instance, this

area might look like this initially:



If you have not worked with the current subject area before, it can come in handy to examine its contents. First, use the drop-down list to select the kind of item to display in this area. Select one of the following:

- Dimensions — Choose this to display the basic model defined in this subject area. In this case, the Model Viewer can show you the following sections:
  - [Measures](#)
  - [Dimensions](#)
  - [Pivot Variables](#)
  - [Plug-ins](#)
  - [Named Sets](#)
  - [Named Filters](#)
  - [Calculated Members](#)
- Pivots — Pick this to display any [pivot tables](#) defined in this subject area.
- Quality Measures — opt for this to display any [quality measures](#) available in this subject area.
- Detail Listings — Select this to display any [detail listings](#) defined in this subject area.

The purpose of the Model Content area is to enable you to create pivot tables. To make it happen, drag and drop items into the [Pivot Builder](#) area on the right, as described in the [next section](#).

## Measures

To display a list of measures, choose Dimensions from the drop-down list in the [Model Contents](#) area. Then expand the Measures folder. This folder lists all measures in the subject area. For example:

## ▼ Measures

- ⊗ Patient Count
- ⊗ Age
- ⊗ Avg Age
- ⊗ Allergy Count
- ⊗ Avg Allergy Count
- ⊗ Encounter Count
- ⊗ Avg Enc Count
- ⊗ Test Score
- ⊗ Avg Test Score
- 🧪 Unique Doctor Count

## Dimensions

To display a list of dimensions, select Dimensions from the drop-down list in the [Model Contents](#) area. Then expand the Dimensions folder. This folder lists the dimensions and the levels, members, and properties that it contains. It might also list [related subject areas](#), with their dimensions, levels, and so on.

## ▼ Dimensions

### ▼ AgeD

- ⚙ All Patients
- ▶ Age Group
- ▶ Age Bucket
- ▶ Age

## DeepSee User Portal

The User Portal is intended to be utilized directly by end users (in contrast to such back-end tools as Studio and the Management Portal). The User Portal is designed in a way which should enable you to do the following tasks:

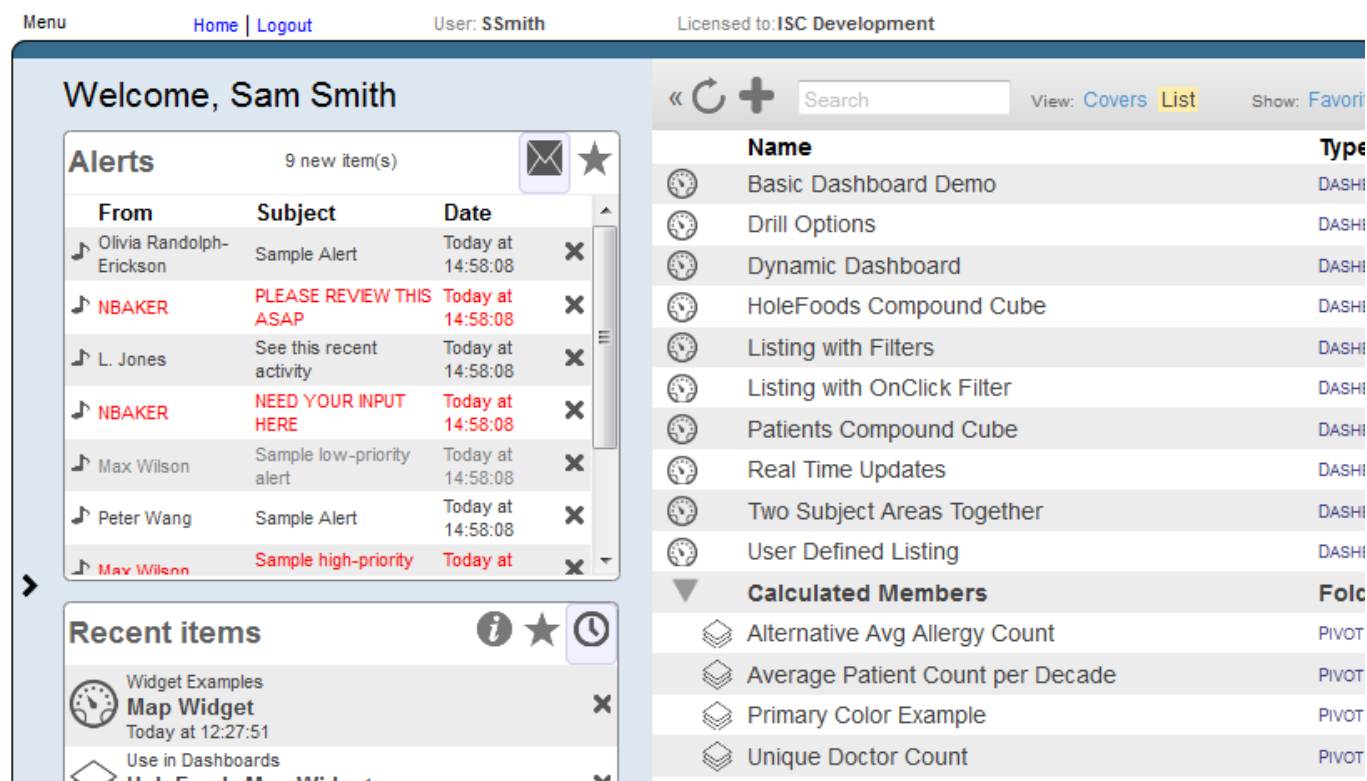
- View and use dashboards and pivot tables as well as all pieces of information which contain a key. For Ensemble users, this information can include Ensemble business metrics. For DeepSee users, this information is displayed like aggregated views of your data that you can investigate in various ways. You can organize these items into folders for easier management. You can also attach keywords to those items to make it easier to find them more quickly next time.
- Share your dashboards and pivot tables with other users. The User Portal is a shared environment. It means that the same items are visible to all users who have access to the User Portal for a given Caché namespace.
- Create dashboards, which generally display pivot tables and other elements such as meters and scorecards. Dashboards are typically intended to address specific business needs.
- Access the DeepSee Analyzer that can help you create pivot tables or perform ad hoc analysis of data.
- Share and access links to web pages and Zen reports.
- (For Ensemble workflow users) Manage your workflow tasks.

In a supported browser, go to the following URL:

<http://localhost:57772/csp/samples/DeepSee.UserPortal.Home.zen>

or in Portal Home follow: Analytics -> User Portal

The User Portal looks like the following image:



- The left area contains worklists, which are rectangular areas that have tools. For details, check out [Using Worklists in the User Portal](#). " In \$SAMPLES, these areas are initially blank.
- The main area on the right shows the public DeepSee pivot tables, dashboards, and other items. Here you can open items, delete them, and mark them as favorites. You can also expand or collapse the folders. The top area provides a search option. Regarding a dashboard, this area displays the title of the dashboard if there is one. Otherwise, this area indicates the name of the dashboard. This area does not show items that are marked as private. If you are an Ensemble workflow user, the main area will also display an item labeled Workflow Inbox.
- The Menu link in the upper left corner contains options to create and open dashboards and pivot tables, and perform other tasks in DeepSee. If you are assigned the %Developer role, this menu also includes an option to access the Management Portal.
- The Home link at the top displays this page.
- The Logout link enables you to log out.

The User Portal is a shared environment. Many of the items you see are also visible to other users.

## About Pivot Tables and Dashboards

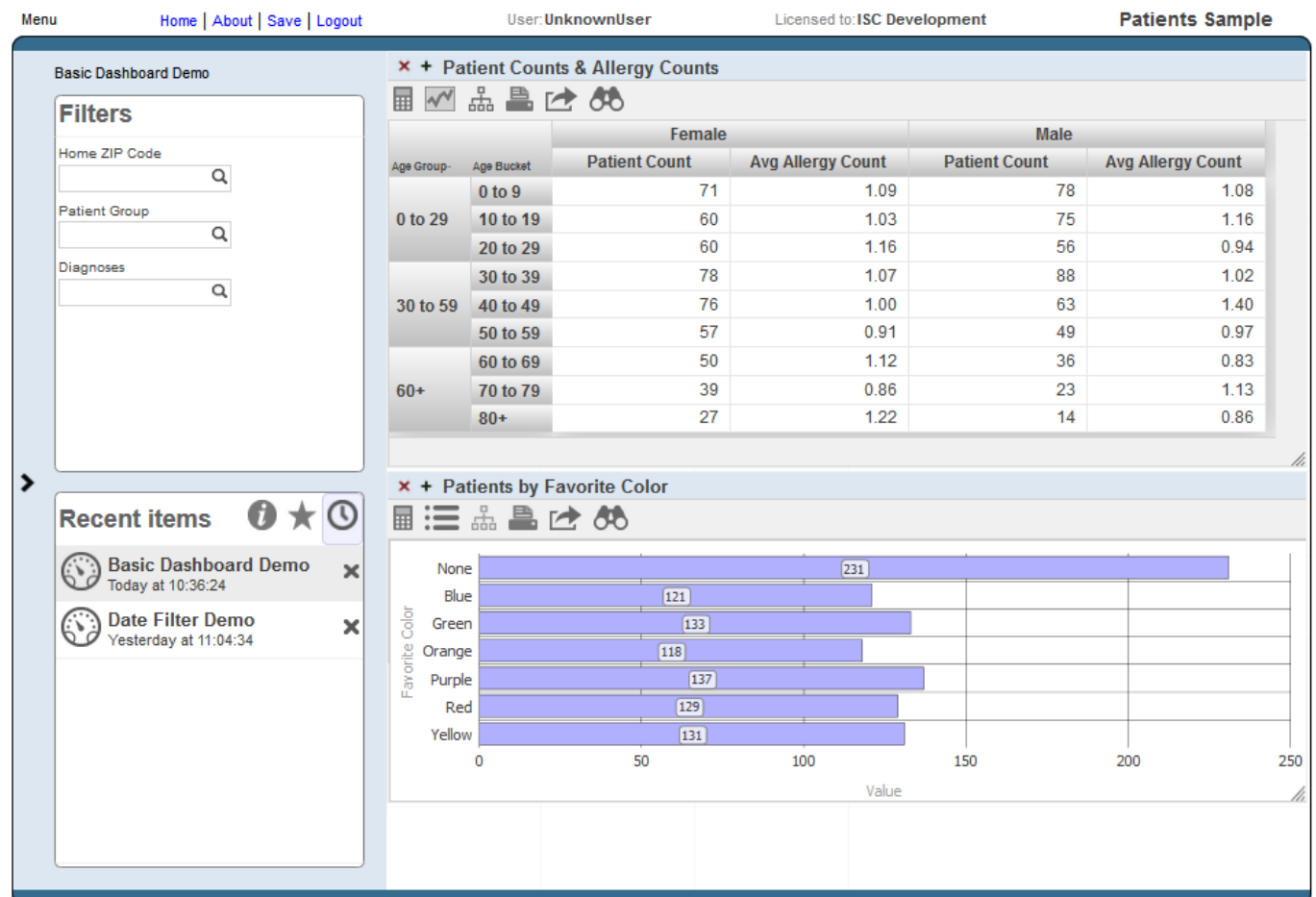
Pivot tables are central to InterSystems DeepSee; they select and aggregate data. The following figure shows an example of a pivot table that illustrates the number of patients and the average allergy count per patient, grouped by age and gender.

Age Group		Female		Male	
		Patient Count	Avg Allergy Count	Patient Count	Avg Allergy Count
0 to 29	0 to 9	680	0.60	750	0.63
	10 to 19	756	0.66	769	0.69
	20 to 29	661	0.64	648	0.61
30 to 59	30 to 39	815	0.63	735	0.65
	40 to 49	728	0.68	741	0.61
	50 to 59	586	0.58	552	0.62
60+	60 to 69	397	0.64	319	0.68
	70 to 79	304	0.58	242	0.56
	80+	217	0.57	100	0.66

Using this sample as a reference, let us discuss the key terms in DeepSee:

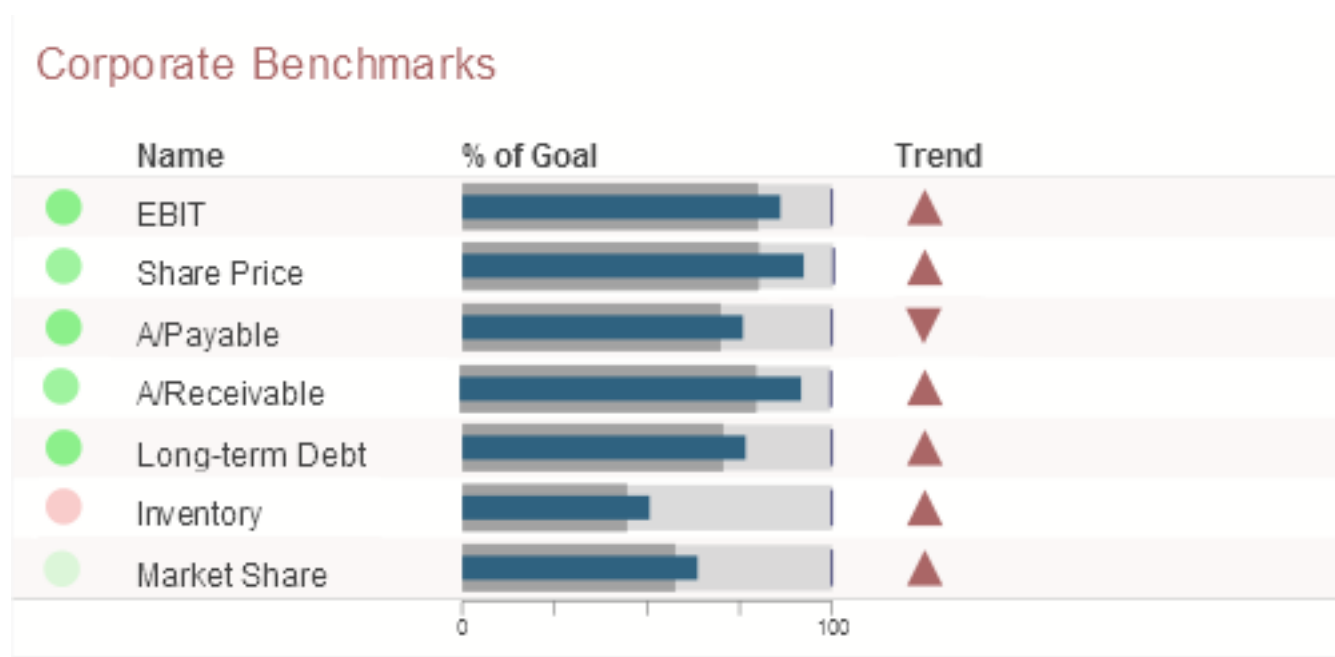
- A level is used to group the source data. A level has members. Each member, in turn, corresponds to a specific set of records in the source data. For instance, the Age Group level has the members 0-29, 30-39, and 60+. The Gender level has the members Female and Male.
- A measure is a value displayed in the body of the pivot table. It is based on the values in the source data. For a given context, a measure aggregates the values for all applicable source records and represents them with a single value. For example, the measure Patient Count is the number of patients, and the measure Avg Allergy Count is the average number of allergies per patient.

You typically see a pivot table within a dashboard, as follows:

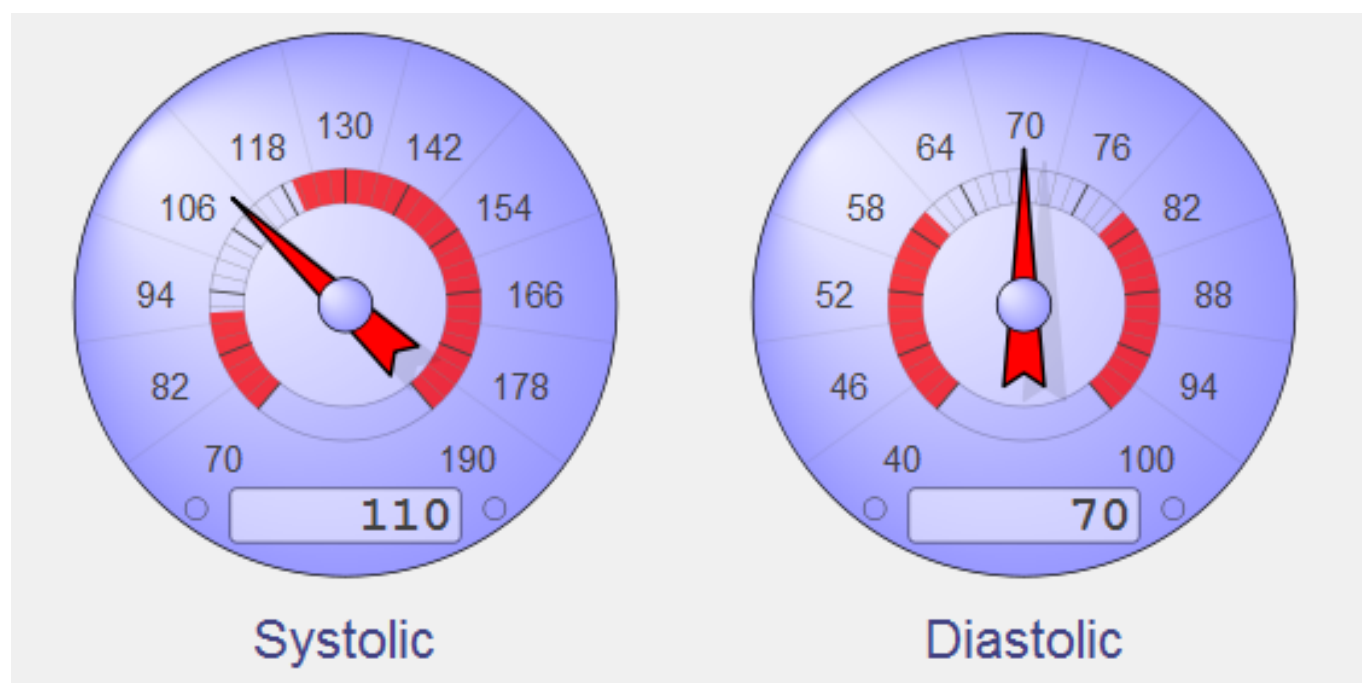


Pay attention to the multiple filters (shown in the Filters box) that this dashboard includes. You can use them to filter the items on this dashboard.

Dashboards can include other kinds of elements, such as meters and scorecards. A scorecard shows multiple rows of data in a tabular format that also contains features including value-dependent lamps and arrows. For instance:



A meter shows one or more values in graphical objects as depicted in the following image:



## DeepSeeWeb

Description and installation instructions can be found [here](#)

DeepSeeWeb is a Renderer for DeepSee Dashboards in a Browser with MDX2JSON as a Server Side and JS web-client. Developed using AngularJS and Bootstrap.

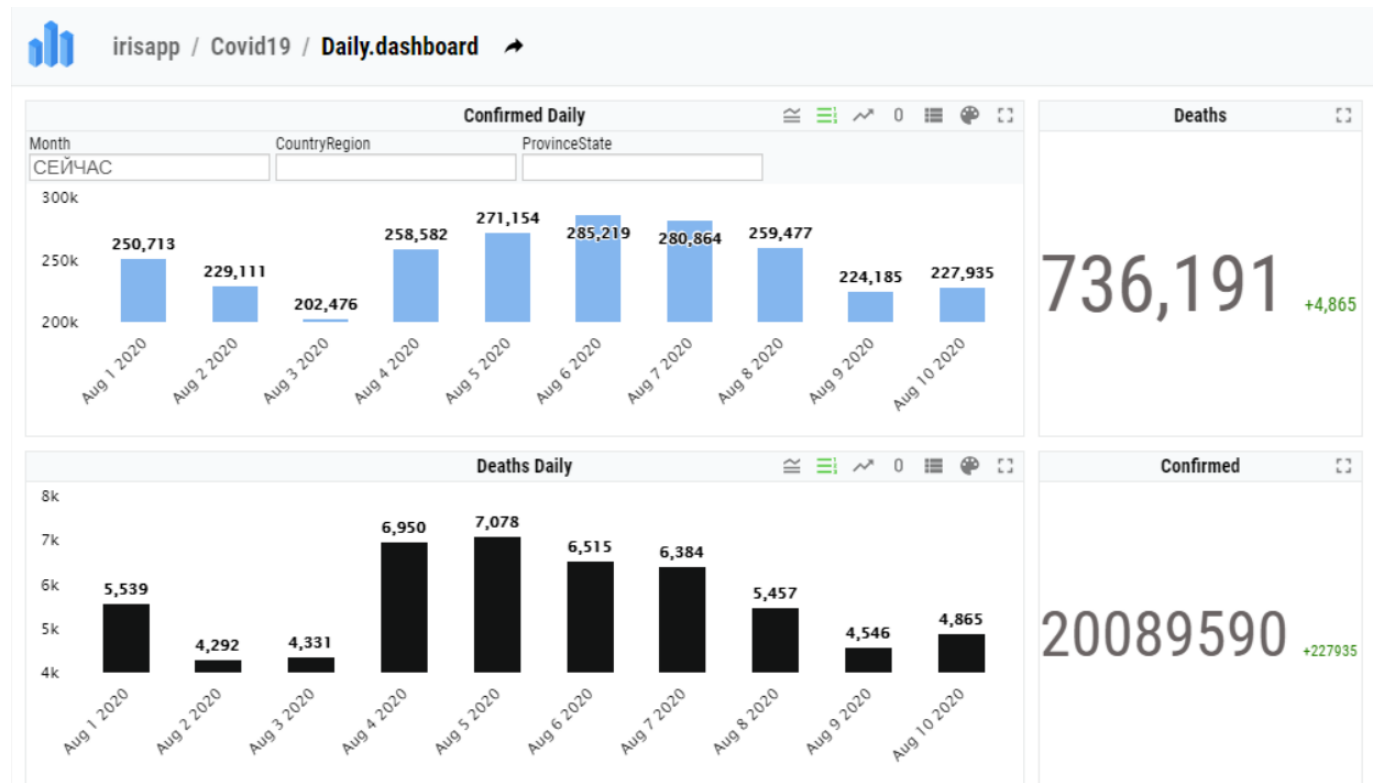
After all the steps are done, you need to follow the link:

`http://{host}:{port}/dsw/#{namespace}/{folder}/{dashboard}.dashboard`

Example:

<http://localhost:57772/dsw#/IRISAPP/Test/Countries.dashboard>

DeepSeeWeb will look like the following:



[#Analytics #InterSystems IRIS BI \(DeepSee\)](#)

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Source URL: <https://community.intersystems.com/post/how-develop-iris-bi-also-change-management>