

Background: As the result of the People Tools 8.56 upgrade on June 3, 2019, new features are available in EPM PSQuery.

New Aggregate Function – Count Distinct

An aggregate function is a special type of operator that returns a single value based on multiple rows of data. When including one or more aggregate functions, PSQuery collects related rows and displays a single row that summarizes the data. Below is a list of aggregate functions and defined actions:

Function	Action
None	Query is not using aggregate functions.
Sum	Adds the values from each row and displays the total.
Count	Counts the number of all rows in the query result including the null-value rows and duplicated rows.
Min (Minimum)	Checks the value from each row and returns the lowest one.
Max (Maximum)	Checks the value from each row and returns the highest one.
Average	Adds the values from each row and divides the result by the number of rows.
Count Distinct (NEW!)	Counts the number of non-null value rows in the query result, and the duplicated rows are counted once.

Editing Field Properties

To leverage aggregates in your query, you can use the Edit Field Properties page to format the query output, i.e., change column headings or use aggregate values or display translate table values. The example below illustrates the fields and controls on the Edit Field Properties page in EPM PSQuery.

Edit Field Properties

Field Name A.EMPL_STATUS - Employee Status

Heading

☐ No Heading ☒ RFT Short

☐ Text ☐ RFT Long

Heading Text

Status

*Unique Field Name

A.EMPL_STATUS

Aggregate

☒ None

☐ Sum

☐ Count

☐ Min

☐ Max

☐ Average

☒ Count Distinct

Translate Value

☒ None ☐ Short ☐ Long

Effective Date for Short/Long

☒ Current Date

☐ Field

☐ Expression

Add Prompt Add Field

New feature – XLAT/Related Language

The XLAT/Related Language check box will allow you to view SQL, including the system generated XLAT and Related Language left outer joins if translating table values is selected on the Edit Field Properties page.

The examples below illustrate the query SQL without vs. with the XLAT and Related Language.

Records	Query	Expressions	Prompts	Fields	Criteria	Having	View SQL	Run
Query Name		New Unsaved Query						Description
<input type="checkbox"/> XLAT/Related Language								
Query SQL SELECT A.EMPLID, A.EMPL_RCD, TO_CHAR(A.EFFDT,'YYYY-MM-DD'), A.NAME, A.DEPTID, A.POSITION_NBR, A.JOBCODE, A.ACTION, TO_CHAR(A.ACTION_DT,'YYYY-MM-DD'), A.EMPL_STATUS, A.FTE, A.UNION_CD, TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YYYY-MM-DD'), TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YYYY-MM-DD') FROM PS_CTW_EMPLOYEE_VW A, PS_CTW_FAST_SCRTY2 A1 WHERE (A.DEPTID = A1.DEPTID AND A1.ROWSECCLASS = 'DPRETPY' AND (A.EFFDT = (SELECT MAX(A_ED.EFFDT) FROM PS_CTW_EMPLOYEE_VW A_ED WHERE A.EMPLID = A_ED.EMPLID AND A.EMPL_RCD = A_ED.EMPL_RCD AND A_ED.EFFDT <= SYSDATE) AND A.EFFSEQ = (SELECT MAX(A_ES.EFFSEQ) FROM PS_CTW_EMPLOYEE_VW A_ES WHERE A.EMPLID = A_ES.EMPLID AND A.EMPL_RCD = A_ES.EMPL_RCD AND A.EFFDT = A_ES.EFFDT)))								

Records	Query	Expressions	Prompts	Fields	Criteria	Having	View SQL	Run
Query Name		New Unsaved Query						Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XLAT/Related Language								
Query SQL SELECT A.EMPLID, A.EMPL_RCD, TO_CHAR(A.EFFDT,'YYYY-MM-DD'), A.NAME, A.DEPTID, A.POSITION_NBR, A.JOBCODE, A8X.XLATLONGNAME, TO_CHAR(A.ACTION_DT,'YYYY-MM-DD'), A10X.XLATLONGNAME, A.FTE, A.UNION_CD FROM PS_CTW_EMPLOYEE_VW A LEFT OUTER JOIN PSXLATITEM A8X ON A8X.FIELDNAME='ACTION' AND A8X.FIELDVALUE=A.ACTION AND A8X.EFF_STATUS = 'A' AND A8X.EFFDT = (SELECT MAX(EFFDT) FROM PSXLATITEM TB WHERE TB.FIELDNAME=A8X.FIELDNAME AND TB.FIELDVALUE=A8X.FIELDVALUE AND TB.EFF_STATUS = 'A' AND TB.EFFDT <= TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YYYY-MM-DD'),'YYYY-MM-DD')) LEFT OUTER JOIN PSXLATITEM A10X ON A10X.FIELDNAME='EMPL_STATUS' AND A10X.FIELDVALUE=A.EMPL_STATUS AND A10X.EFF_STATUS = 'A' AND A10X.EFFDT = (SELECT MAX(EFFDT) FROM PSXLATITEM TB WHERE TB.FIELDNAME=A10X.FIELDNAME AND TB.FIELDVALUE=A10X.FIELDVALUE AND TB.EFF_STATUS = 'A' AND TB.EFFDT <= TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YYYY-MM-DD'),'YYYY-MM-DD')) , PS_CTW_FAST_SCRTY2 A1 WHERE (A.DEPTID = A1.DEPTID AND A1.ROWSECCLASS = 'DPRETPY' AND (A.EFFDT = (SELECT MAX(A_ED.EFFDT) FROM PS_CTW_EMPLOYEE_VW A_ED WHERE A.EMPLID = A_ED.EMPLID AND A.EMPL_RCD = A_ED.EMPL_RCD AND A_ED.EFFDT <= SYSDATE) AND A.EFFSEQ = (SELECT MAX(A_ES.EFFSEQ) FROM PS_CTW_EMPLOYEE_VW A_ES WHERE A.EMPLID = A_ES.EMPLID AND A.EMPL_RCD = A_ES.EMPL_RCD AND A.EFFDT = A_ES.EFFDT)))								

Viewing SQL code

When creating a new or editing an existing query, you can only view the underlying SQL (Structure Query Language) code that Query Manager generates based on your query criteria and settings on the View SQL tab. You cannot modify SQL in Query Manager.