



### III. REPORTS

Defining the report means to give the format or mask of its appearance, and to determine the rules/formulas according to which the certain values in report's rows will be calculated. Each report in database must have at least code and title, and its items/rows must have some ID, name and format (and, if needed, sort order of rows) in which they will be printed:

CODE	ITEM	NAME	FORMAT	ORD_NO
SKB	A01	1. Pričuve banaka kod središnje banke	BI	1
SKB	A0101	1.1. Kunske pričuve kod središnje banke	R	2
SKB	A0102	1.2. Devizne pričuve kod središnje banke	R	3
SKB	A02	2. Inozemna aktiva	BI	4
SKB	A03	3. Potraživanja od središnje države	BI	5
SKB	A0301	3.1. Obveznice za blokiranu deviznu štednju građana	R	6
SKB	A0302	3.2. Velike obveznice	R	7
SKB	A0303	3.3. Ostala potraživanja	R	8
SKB	A0401	4.1. Potraživanja od lokalne države	R	9
SKB	A0402	4.2. Potraživanja od poduzeća	R	10
SKB	A0403	4.3. Potraživanja od stanovištva	R	11
SKB	A99	Ukupno (1+2+3+4)	BU	12

Fig. 4 Report definition example

Fig. 4 shows an example of such report definition stored in database, where format codes R, B, U and I mean regular, bold, underline and italic (including combinations) font style of printed row. In that way maintaining becomes very simple because style of rows (that means look of reports) can be changed only by changing data in definition table, and no line of reports code. Beside that, the amount(s) claimed have to be included in such definition. It can be done in various ways, depending on complexity of particular report.

#### A. Simple Reports

When each row of report consists only of name and one value/amount, having only basic functions (addition/subtraction) in calculations, it is as simple as it can be. DD model for such case is shown on Fig. 5: the report consists of rows, each having only one column of amounts. Title of report and names of its rows, font style and order are defined in relational tables REP\_DERIVATS and REP\_DERIVAT\_ITEMS. Basic structure for source amounts (e.g. transactions) is defined in REPS\_LISTS with its columns, rows and fields/tags belonging (REP\_COLS, REP\_ROWS, REP\_FIELDS). Source values for different dates are stored in REPS\_SAVED and REP\_VALUES. In REP\_SHEMAS, only signs and tags for desired amounts are given. Once the derivated report is done, it can be saved for future in REP\_DERS\_DONE and REP\_VALUES\_DI. For example, it could be Profit&Loss report or Balance Sheet.

*Nota bene:* Source for reports in this paper are other already stored reports, since this work is continuation of previous one (References [3] and [4]), dealing with optimal storing of incoming reports. However, the same model for report definitions is applicable on any similar problem having transactions with amounts of any type or meaning as whole source for calculations.

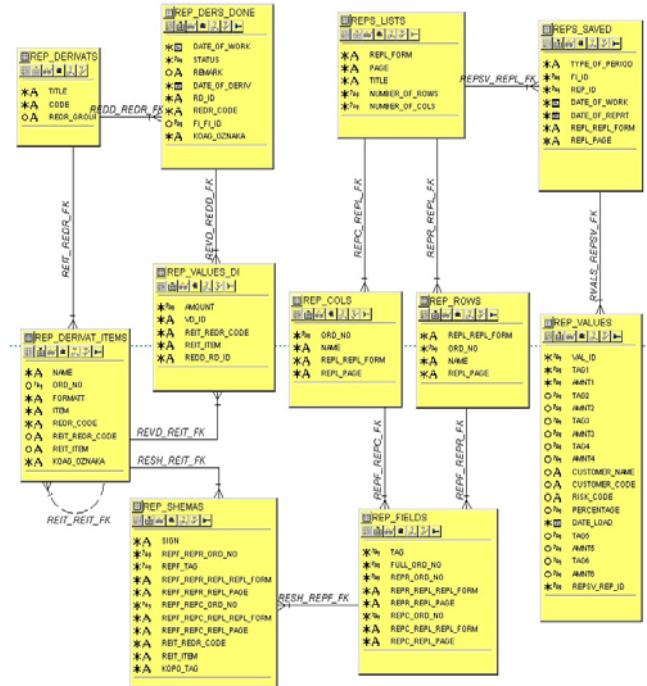


Fig. 5 Simple report example

Table REP\_SHEMAS in this model includes much more columns than there were attributes of entity pertaining (Reference [4]). That is so because generation from entity to real table in relational database generates columns from each attribute and each relationship of an entity, receiving some of them by inheritance such are primary keys of subordinate objects (UID relationships).

CODE	ITEM	TAG	FORM	PAGE	SIGN	COL_ORD_NO
KBB	A010101	201	BS/GOD	4	-	2
KBB	A010101	101	BS/GOD	4	+	1
KBB	A01010201	106	BS/GOD	4	+	1
KBB	A01010201	206	BS/GOD	4	-	2
KBB	A01010202	107	BS/GOD	4	+	1
KBB	A01010202	207	BS/GOD	4	-	2
KBB	A01010203	108	BS/GOD	4	+	1
KBB	A01010203	208	BS/GOD	4	-	2
KBB	A010201	206	BS/GOD	4	+	2
KBB	P0101	103	BS/DEP	7A	+	1
KBB	P010201	208	BS/DEP	7A	-	2
KBB	P010201	108	BS/DEP	7A	+	1
KBB	P010202	209	BS/DEP	7A	-	2
KBB	P010202	109	BS/DEP	7A	+	1
KBB	P010301	110	BS/DEP	7A	+	1
KBB	P010302	111	BS/DEP	7A	+	1
NPD	1	001	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	1	132	NP/SD	4	+	1
NPD	11	002	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	111	003	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	1111	004	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	11111	005	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	111111	006	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	111112	007	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	11112	008	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	111121	009	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPD	111122	010	NP/SD	1	+	1
NPO	1	193	NP/OD	1	+	1
NPO	2	002	NP/OD	1	+	1
NPO	3	003	NP/OD	1	+	1
NPO	4	004	NP/OD	1	+	1
NPO	5	005	NP/OD	1	+	1

Fig. 6 Defining formulas for simple report

That is why table REP\_SHEMAS in this example (Fig. 6) has columns CODE and ITEM from already mentioned so-

called definition tables REP\_DERIVATS and REP\_DERIVAT\_ITEMS, as same as columns FORM, PAGE, ORD\_NO and TAG from tables REPS\_LISTS, REP\_COLS and REP\_FIELDS which keep basic structure of source items. Adding such constraints on the tables ensures that the referential integrity of the database is maintained. Now it is obvious why table REP\_SHEMAS has so many columns beside SIGN. With structure like this it is easy to find source amounts claimed and get the final results adding or subtracting values according to formula, i.e. sign. Just entering the right codes and sign for source value in this table can easily do any change of calculations. There is no need to generate the new code in such case, because these are dynamically builded calculations.

**B. Complex Reports**

Basic structure and source values are the same as before, but in this report (Fig. 7) up to five columns should be calculated, and formulas for each of them are much more complex, including higher mathematical operations. Rules for each row and column are stored in REP\_FORMULAS in such way (Fig. 8) that program can execute all calculations (defined for each row in COLn, n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and get the results, forming them in a desired way to produce the report. For example, it could be Effective Interest Rate report.

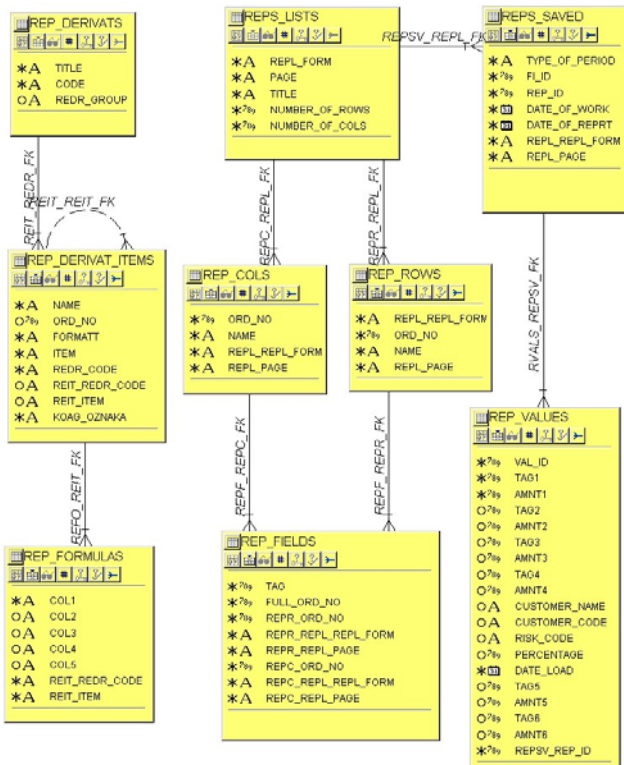


Fig. 7 Complex report example

Dealing with more demands in getting results, we had to change not only the way to choose the source values (reaching them by tags was quite clumsy and complicated). We had to involve more columns and to define new, complex formulas

for these calculations. For example, one of the expressions was: divide sum of two multiplications (amount \* percent) with another sum, by definition, with variations depending on report's row. In our database it was written like this:  $(KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)$

*Nota bene:* An expression “ $abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)$ ” was involved to avoid problems with dividing by zero.

CODE	ITEM	COL1	COL2	COL3
KSR	1.1	KS(2).IZ1	KS(2).PR11/abs(sign(KS(2).IZ1)-1+KS(2).IZ1)	(KS(4).PR11+KS(6).PR12+KS(7).PR12+KS(8).PR12+KS(9).PR11+KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)
KSR	1.1.1	KS(3).IZ1	KS(3).PR11/abs(sign(KS(3).IZ1)-1+KS(3).IZ1)	(KS(4).PR11+KS(6).PR12+KS(7).PR12+KS(8).PR12+KS(9).PR11+KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)
KSR	1.1.1.1	KS(4).IZ1	KS(4).PR11/abs(sign(KS(4).IZ1)-1+KS(4).IZ1)	(KS(4).PR11+KS(6).PR12+KS(7).PR12+KS(8).PR12+KS(9).PR11+KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)
KSR	1.1.1.1.1	KS(5).IZ1	KS(5).PR11/abs(sign(KS(5).IZ1)-1+KS(5).IZ1)	(KS(4).PR11+KS(6).PR12+KS(7).PR12+KS(8).PR12+KS(9).PR11+KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)
KSR	1.1.1.1.3	KS(10).IZ1	KS(10).PR11/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)	(KS(4).PR11+KS(6).PR12+KS(7).PR12+KS(8).PR12+KS(9).PR11+KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)
KSR	1.1.2	KS(13).IZ1	KS(13).PR11/abs(sign(KS(13).IZ1)-1+KS(13).IZ1)	(KS(13).PR12/abs(sign(KS(13).IZ1)-1+KS(13).IZ1))
KSR	1.1.2.1	KS(14).IZ1	KS(14).PR11/abs(sign(KS(14).IZ1)-1+KS(14).IZ1)	(KS(14).PR12/abs(sign(KS(14).IZ1)-1+KS(14).IZ1))
KSR	1.1.2.2	KS(17).IZ1	KS(17).PR11/abs(sign(KS(17).IZ1)-1+KS(17).IZ1)	(KS(17).PR12/abs(sign(KS(17).IZ1)-1+KS(17).IZ1))
KSR	2.1	KS(36).IZ1	KS(36).PR21/abs(sign(KS(36).IZ1)-1+KS(36).IZ1)	
KSR	2.2	KS(54).IZ1	KS(54).PR21/abs(sign(KS(54).IZ1)-1+KS(54).IZ1)	
KSR	3.1	KS(70).IZ1	KS(70).PR11/abs(sign(KS(70).IZ1)-1+KS(70).IZ1)	KS(70).PR12/abs(sign(KS(70).IZ1)-1+KS(70).IZ1)
KSR	3.1.1	KS(71).IZ1	KS(71).PR11/abs(sign(KS(71).IZ1)-1+KS(71).IZ1)	KS(71).PR12/abs(sign(KS(71).IZ1)-1+KS(71).IZ1)
KSR	3.1.2	KS(92).IZ1	KS(92).PR11/abs(sign(KS(92).IZ1)-1+KS(92).IZ1)	KS(92).PR12/abs(sign(KS(92).IZ1)-1+KS(92).IZ1)
KSR	4.1	KS(107).IZ1	KS(107).PR21/abs(sign(KS(107).IZ1)-1+KS(107).IZ1)	
KS	1.	KS(1).IZ1	KS(2).PR11/abs(sign(KS(1).IZ1)-1+KS(1).IZ1)	(KS(4).PR11+KS(6).PR12+KS(7).PR12+KS(8).PR12+KS(9).PR11+KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)
KS	1.1.1	KS(3).IZ1	KS(4).PR11/abs(sign(KS(3).IZ1)-1+KS(3).IZ1)	(KS(4).PR11+KS(6).PR12+KS(7).PR12+KS(8).PR12+KS(9).PR11+KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)
KS	1.1.1.1	KS(4).IZ1	KS(4).PR11/abs(sign(KS(4).IZ1)-1+KS(4).IZ1)	(KS(4).PR11+KS(6).PR12+KS(7).PR12+KS(8).PR12+KS(9).PR11+KS(11).PR11+KS(12).PR12)/abs(sign(KS(10).IZ1)-1+KS(10).IZ1)

Fig. 8 Defining formulas for complex report

Fig. 8 shows an excerpt from this new formula table. Our customers were very reluctant in defining the very last version of calculations, so we have had a lot of simulations with many tries and fails before rules for getting results were finally established. It would be more than painful to change program code every time, for each simulation. In this way, we only had to change the formula in table row and repeat the execution of report by running the program with dynamic code again.

**C. Complex Reports with Special Formulas**

Basic structure and source values are again the same as before, but using the same report model (Fig. 7) up to two columns should be calculated as the numerator and denominator of a composed fraction. Formulas for each of them are much more complex here, including higher mathematical operations and special functions or procedures.

CODE	ITEM	COL1	COL2
29	65	100*#RDG(1096)	#pros('BS-2'.28.to_number(NULL),'IZN1','BS',24)
49	37	100*#PIV(3004)	fn_Anuar('1.#v_Date')*#PIV(3004)+#RS(7164)
55	34	100*fn_PuniDevPoz(1.add_months(#v_Date,-3)+1,#v_Date,#v_MbrBank)	agr_kovr('IZN1',39,'JK2'.2.#v_Date,#v_Oznakalzvj,'1','0')

Fig. 9 Defining special formulas for complex report

Expressions in Fig. 9 contain some business rules, such as special kind of average value and annualization in Profit and Loss Report, and some aggregate values. The goal value is type of percentage. Every calculated amount deals with one reporting institution and that is why the numerator and denominator are in separate columns of a table. When report for whole system (or for a group of institutions) has to be

done, it would be wrong to make simple sum of percentages. Calculations of averages and similar functions have to be done separately for both numerators and denominators, giving the correct percentage value (from fraction) for the group of institutions. The same method can be applied for compound calculations in BI (Business Intelligence, for Management) with some constraints and conditions, such as 'top ten institutions according to asset/liabilities in balance sheet' or 'the middle peer group according to credit/debt' or 'the one(s) that have capital adequacy lower/higher than...' etc.

#### IV. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES

It was not easy to make all the inputs necessary for accurate database, but that was wise investment: huge demands and efforts in time and human resources in the beginning for such a great benefits afterwards. The first model has been in use for more than ten years and the second one for more than seven years. That is so because there have been no need for complex reports in the first years of applications (for supervision and statistical reports), till seven years ago, when we started with effective interest rate reports. Otherwise, we would use only second model because it covers all types of our reporting system. Nevertheless, we keep on using the simple model because it works excellent and there was no need to change it by adaptation to a new one. These models do not cover all possible definitions of reports, yet they could be applied to many types of a kind, simply by changing and adjusting the main parameters. Using this way of defining report rules, managing became simpler, allowing quick and accurate maintenance within the application. As far, these two models

cover all our needs for building reports of any level of complexness. New reports in our applications do not ask for change program code – only appends in form of new rows in relational database tables. Benefits of both models were proven: the goals are achieved demanding as low efforts and time as possible to maintain all changes through optimal use of hardware, software and human resources.

Applications were developed on Oracle 8.1.6 and Oracle 9. database, using CASE tools Oracle Designer R6.0 and Oracle Developer 6.0.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Billings, C. &M. Rapid Development with Oracle CASE. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, England, 1993.
- [2] Hrženjak-Šego, Lj. and Šego, B. Two ER Models for Optimal Storing Of Reports. Proceedings of the 5th. International Symposium on Operational Research SOR'99, 1999 Sep 30.- Oct 2., Preddvor, Slovenia, pp. 179-183.
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