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Epic Cogito Fundamentals

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Question: 1

Which Epic tools allow for summarizing and grouping of data? Select all that apply

A. SlicerDicer
B. Reporting Workbench
C. Radar
D. Clarity Compass

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:
Several Epic tools allow data to be summarized and grouped. SlicerDicer lets users group a population with slices and calculate measures for each group. Reporting Workbench provides summaries in which results are grouped by a field and aggregated with functions such as count and sum. Radar presents grouped and summarized data in graph and table components on dashboards, drawing on sources such as Workbench summaries and SlicerDicer sessions. The first three options are therefore correct. Clarity Compass is not a tool for grouping and summarizing data in this sense. The three correct tools serve different needs. SlicerDicer is intended for self-service exploration, Reporting Workbench is suited to operational reports on current Chronicles data and Radar is designed to display the results to a wider audience. Choosing among them depends on how current the data must be, how flexible the analysis needs to be and who will use the output. Understanding their strengths allows an analyst to recommend the right approach to a stakeholder and to avoid unnecessary development effort.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – SlicerDicer: Tools That Summarize and Group Data, ==========,]

Question: 2

What is the description used for?

A. End users may read this description about the dashboard in the Analytics Catalog.
B. Internal only
C. Not used
D. For security

Answer: A

Explanation:
The description of a dashboard is text that end users can read in the Analytics Catalog. It explains what the dashboard shows, who it is intended for and when it is useful, so that people can decide whether to open it without having to try several dashboards. The first option is correct. It is not for internal use only, it is used, and it has no security function. A strong description complements the display title by

supplying detail that a short title cannot. It may mention the main measures, the population covered and any important limitations, for example that the data is updated nightly. Because the catalog is searchable, relevant terms in the description also help users to find the dashboard when they search by topic. The developer should write it for a user who is unfamiliar with the build, avoiding technical shorthand, and should update it when the content changes. An accurate description reduces the number of questions sent to the analytics team.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – Analytics Catalog and Content Management: Dashboard Descriptions, ==========,]

Question: 3

A user creates a SlicerDicer session using the Procedure Orders data model. They select the base of My Orders and add a criterion for patients who live in the state of Wisconsin. Which of the following best describes the population of the session?

A. Procedure orders placed by the user
B. Procedure orders for patients who live in the state of Wisconsin
C. Procedure orders placed by the user for patients who live in the state of Wisconsin
D. All procedure orders at the user ' s organization

Answer: C

Explanation:
In SlicerDicer, the population is the result of the data model, the base and every criterion applied together. The data model here is Procedure Orders, so the unit of analysis is an order. The base of My Orders restricts the population to orders that the user placed. This is the starting point before any other conditions are applied. The additional criterion for patients who live in Wisconsin further narrows that set, and criteria are combined with the base, not substituted for it, so an order must satisfy both conditions to appear. The population therefore consists of procedure orders that the user placed for patients living in Wisconsin. The first option ignores the criterion and the second ignores the base. The fourth option describes the population that would result from the all-orders base with no criteria, which is not what was configured. A frequent error is to treat the base as a filter that the criterion overrides, but the base defines the broadest pool and each criterion can only reduce it. Reading the base and each criterion in turn gives a reliable description of any population.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – SlicerDicer: Base Population, Criteria and Data Models, ==========,]

Question: 4

A Workbench report with grouped summary by provider and location needs to incorporate sub-groups for specialty and sub-measures like cost variance. For advanced aggregation, what in Summary tab?

A. Multi-level grouping with nested aggregates (e.g., avg of sum)
B. Single level only
C. Use Explore for sub-groups
D. Link to SlicerDicer

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Answer: A

Explanation:
When a Workbench report groups results by provider and location and also needs sub-groups for specialty and sub-measures such as cost variance, the Summary tab is configured with multi-level grouping and nested aggregates. Each level of grouping divides the results further, and the aggregate functions are applied at each level, which makes it possible to calculate, for example, the average of a sum. The first option is correct. A single level of grouping would not provide the sub-groups. The Explore tab supports visualizations after the report has been run but does not build the structure into the template. Linking to SlicerDicer would involve a different tool and a different data source. Developers should consider the order of the grouping levels, since it determines how the results are presented and which totals are visible. They should also check that the aggregates are meaningful at each level, because an average of averages can misrepresent the data when the groups differ in size. Testing the report against a known sample confirms that the figures are correct.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – Reporting Workbench: Multi-Level Summaries, ==========,]

Question: 5

What master file stores SlicerDicer models?

A. FDM
B. IDM
C. HRX
D. PAF

Answer: A

Explanation:
The master file that stores SlicerDicer data models is FDM. Each record defines a model, including the base population, the available filters that serve as slices, criteria and measures, and the data source from which they are drawn. The first option is correct. IDM is not the master file for these models. HRX stores saved reports and sessions, so it holds a user ' s saved SlicerDicer session and not the model on which the session is built. PAF stores display columns for Reporting Workbench. Knowing the distinction is useful in practice. A developer who wants to change what users can slice by, or to add a measure, works in the model, and the change affects every session built on it. A user who wants to keep a particular analysis saves a session, which creates a record in HRX. When investigating unexpected behavior, the developer should decide whether the problem lies in the model or in the session, since the remedy differs, and must test the effect of any model change on the sessions that depend on it.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – SlicerDicer: Data Model Master File, ==========,]

Question: 6

A Radar dashboard component, linked to a SlicerDicer session, displays inconsistent ED triage times across shifts, despite using Dashboard Resources and a Caboodle-based session. The dashboard is

enabled, but shift supervisors report mismatched threshold indicators and no drill-down to triage details. What configuration is causing these issues, and how should they be resolved?

A. The Summary Target Lookup Method is set to " Shift-Specific, " and the Hyperspace activity link is missing; change it to " Standard, " configure a triage activity link, and enable Shift-Based Threshold Overrides.
B. The SlicerDicer session is not extracted to Caboodle, and security points are misconfigured; schedule ETL processes and update supervisor security classes.
C. Shift supervisors lack Reporting Workbench access, and the session is outdated; update security settings and rebuild the session.
D. The dashboard ' s Access form excludes shift Report Groups, and the data source is misaligned; add the groups and align the data source.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When users in different groups see inconsistent values for the same metric component, the lookup method is the first setting to check. The correct answer is: the Summary Target Lookup Method is set to " Shift-Specific, " and the Hyperspace activity link is missing; change it to " Standard, " configure a triage activity link, and enable Shift-Based Threshold Overrides. The method determines which target record is applied to which viewer, and a user-specific or context-specific choice yields a different result for each context. Security classes and access forms affect who can open the dashboard and not the target applied. The developer should review the configuration with the owner of the metric, decide whether a single target is wanted and adjust the method. After the change, the component should be tested with users from each group to confirm that they see consistent comparisons, and the metric ' s documentation should state how targets are determined. The analyst should also tell the requester what was changed and when the correction takes effect, since users often assume that a repair is immediate when some changes appear only after the next load or a new sign-in.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – Radar Dashboards and Components: Summary Target Lookup Methods, ==========,]

Question: 7

An advanced Reporting Workbench template with parameters for multi-select departments needs to generate sub-summaries per department in one run. What feature?

A. Use looped summaries in Summary tab for multi-select iteration
B. Separate reports
C. Post-run filters
D. Dashboard combination

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a Workbench template accepts several departments through a multi-select parameter and a separate sub-summary is needed for each one in a single run, the Summary tab is configured with a

looped summary that iterates over the selected values. Each pass produces the summary for one department, so the user receives all the results together without running the report repeatedly. The first option is correct. Building separate reports would multiply the effort and make maintenance harder. Post-run filters could narrow the results after the report has run but would not generate a distinct summary for each selection. Combining the output on a dashboard would require several components and sources and would not meet the need within the report itself. The developer should test the report with a single department, with several and with all of them, and check that the totals are consistent. Performance should also be considered, because the report searches Chronicles once for each iteration. Efficient criteria help, and the report should not be offered for a very large number of selections without testing.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – Reporting Workbench: Iterating Summaries for Multiple Selections, ==========,]

Question: 8

Advanced Cogito allows embedding Python scripts in Native HTML components for data processing, but requires enabling server-side execution in the system definitions.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
The statement is false. Native HTML components display content built with HTML and related web technologies, and they do not support embedding Python scripts for data processing with server-side execution enabled in the system definitions. The component is designed for presenting content within Radar, such as formatted information, links or embedded display elements. Data processing takes place in the data sources, which may be reports, metrics, SlicerDicer sessions or queries, and not in scripts embedded in the component. Allowing server-side script execution within a dashboard component would raise significant security and performance concerns. Developers who need calculations or transformations should perform them in the underlying source, for example in a Workbench summary, a metric definition or a Clarity or Caboodle query, and then present the result in the component. They should also be aware that Native HTML content is subject to the organization ' s security review, because it can contain active elements. Keeping the logic in the data layer makes the dashboard easier to maintain and more consistent.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – Radar Dashboards and Components: Native HTML Components, ==========,]

Question: 9

What information do you need about an item in Chronicles to find its data in Clarity?
Select one of the following (1 PT)

A. INI and item number
B. Add type and response type of the item

C. Primary key of the table
D. Networked INI

Answer: A

Explanation:
Every Chronicles data point is addressed by the combination of its master file, identified by a three-letter INI, and its item number. The Data Dictionary indexes Clarity columns by this Chronicles Info, so supplying the INI and item number, for example I EPT 10110, is sufficient to retrieve the table and column that extract the item. No further information is required to perform the lookup. Add type and response type describe how the item behaves and are valuable for predicting the primary key shape and the grain of the destination table, but they cannot locate the item, since many items share the same combination of properties. The primary key of the table is an output of the research and not an input; it is learned after the table has been found. The networked INI is relevant only for items that point to another master file and, even then, identifies the related record type rather than the item itself. Understanding this minimal identifier is the foundation of Chronicles to Clarity research. After the table and column are identified, the add type and response type become useful for validating that the table ' s primary key corresponds to the expected structure and for writing correct joins.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – Chronicles Data Structures: INI and Item Number; Data Dictionary, ==========,]

Question: 10

How can you determine whether a given database object is a view?
Select one of the following (1 PT)

A. In SQL, SELECT * FROM < database object > . If the query takes longer than one minute to return results, then it is a view.
B. Check the name of the database object. If it is a view, it must start with V_.
C. Look up the object in the Data Dictionary. There will be a chip that says " View " .
D. Look up the object in the Data Dictionary. If there is a Scripts tab, then it is a view.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Object type is documented metadata, and the Data Dictionary displays it prominently. When an object is opened, a chip beside its name identifies its nature, and a view carries a chip that says View. This is a deterministic indicator that does not rely on inference. Runtime is not a valid test: a view can respond quickly if its logic is simple or its source tables are small, and a large extracted table can be slow when queried without filters, so a one-minute threshold would misclassify both. Naming is similarly unreliable. Clarity does not require views to begin with V_, and treating a prefix as proof would produce errors, even though some naming conventions exist for particular object families. The presence of a Scripts tab is also not the defining feature, since such tabs relate to how objects are delivered and are not how the Data Dictionary labels views. Using the chip is consistent with how the same tool flags deprecated columns, so analysts become accustomed to reading these indicators first. Confirming object type

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matters because it governs expectations about data storage, refresh behavior and the primary key that can be assumed.
[Reference: Cogito Fundamentals – Clarity Data Model: Data Dictionary Object Types; Views,

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