

Quick Start Guide:

Terminology



The objects in Visier allow users to create analyses and answer critical business questions.

Analytic objects

The various items users can analyze in Visier: **subjects**, **events**, and **overlays**.

Subject

An entity with attributes that change over time.

Event

An incident at a specific point in time that occurred to a subject.

Overlay

A set of pre-aggregated values.

Analytic objects have members and attributes. A member is a value in the data. An attribute (dimensions, concepts, or properties) provides more information about the object.

How your users interact with objects

The objects that you design are displayed to the end user using simple language to enhance understanding. Dimensions and most concepts are understood as “attributes” to the end user because they describe a characteristic of an analytic object. Selection concepts are a special case; they are understood as “key groups” to the end user because they group populations for analysis.

Example:



Subject: Employee

Subject member: Jane Smith

Dimension (attribute): Gender

Dimension member: Female

Event: Employment Start

Hire date (attribute): January 6, 2017

Concept (key group): High Performer

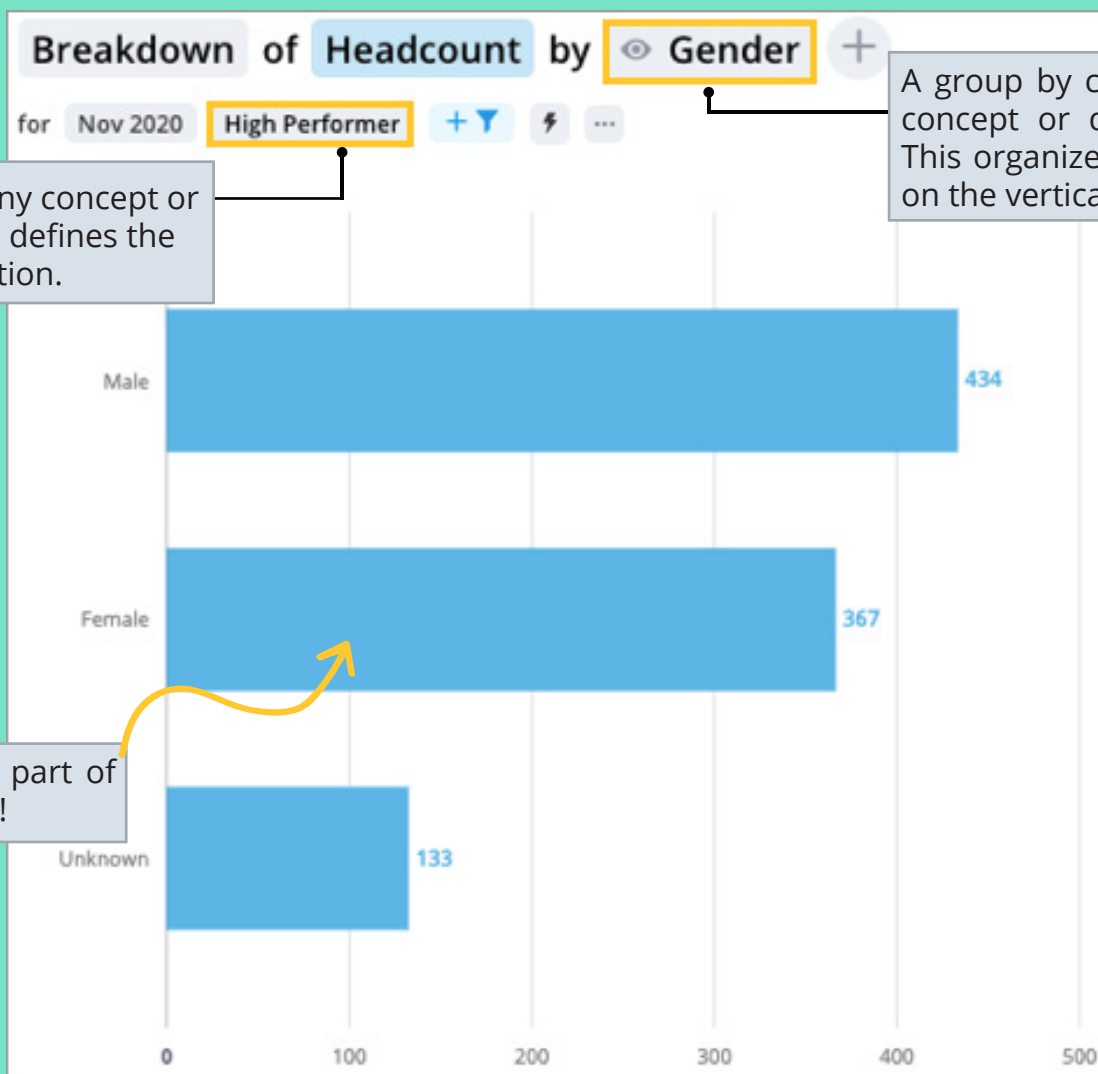
Concept member: Level 5

In the above example, Jane Smith is an employee. As such, Jane will be included in analyses that look at the organization’s employees (as opposed to other subjects like applicant or candidate).

Additionally, we know that Jane is a high-performing woman who has been with the organization since January 2017. This means that Jane will be included in populations that contain women or high performers or both after January 2017 (assuming that Jane has always been a high performer).

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Putting it all together...



A filter can be any concept or dimension. This defines the analysis population.

A group by can be any concept or dimension. This organizes the data on the vertical axis.

"Jane Smith" is part of this population!