Chapter 2.

What's your style?



Plain or fancy ...

Layout Table reports are elegant and simple to set up. Free-form reports can take on any shape. The choice is yours.

Comparing the report styles

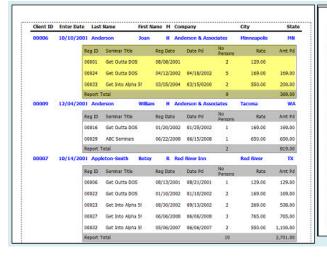
Here is a side-by-side comparison of Free-form (left) and Layout Table (right) reports. Both used the Quick Report Genie as a starting point.

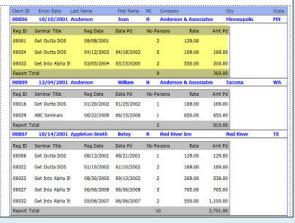




Linked Reports

Linked reports can be added to both Free-form and Layout Table reports for more detail (yellow).





Using Alpha Anywhere

We know you are anxious to begin learning to write reports, but there is a bit of housekeeping we must do in order to be sure everyone understands how the program works. Alpha Anywhere's flexibility is one of its greatest assets, but it can be daunting for the uninitiated.

Understanding Web Components

A Web Component is code module specifically designed for the development of Alpha Anywhere web and mobile applications. There are several types, each of which "knows" how to perform certain tasks such as reading and writing to a database, acting as a menu, displaying lists and/or querying the end user, to name a few. Web Components are designed by selecting from a multitude of built-in options and/or with the use of programming languages, such as JavaScript and Xbasic.*

Web Components are used to display reports in Web and Mobile applications, which is why we are discussing them here. We will use two in this book, Grid and UX Components.

- Grid Components are used primarily in Web applications, however they can also be used on the Desktop.
- UX Components are the backbone of Mobile apps, but can also be used in Web and Desktop applications.

Understanding Workspaces

There are two workspaces. While certain elements can be used in all applications, one workspace is primarily for the Desktop and the other is primarily for Web/Mobile applications. There is crossover, however.

- The "desktop side" stores "workspace level" reports and code that can be used in web/mobile applications.
- Web Components created on the "web/mobile side" can also be used in desktop applications.

Understanding the Control Panels

Each workspace has its own Control Panel.

CONTROL PANEL

The original is entitled simply *Control Panel* and is used primarily for desktop applications that use either native DBF tables or are linked to SQL data for use with Active- and Passive-Link Tables.[‡]

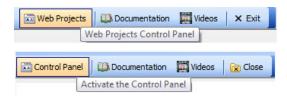
^{*.} Xbasic is Alpha Anywhere's programming language. It is a variant of Visual Basic, but more powerful and easier to use.

^{†.} See "Creating "project level" and "workspace level" reports" on page 13.

^{‡.} Active- and Passive-Link Tables allow SQL users to take advantage of Alpha Anywhere's desktop design features. They are fully described in *Alpha Anywhere Made Easy* by Susan Hussey Bush. Available at www.libertymanuals.com.

WEB PROJECTS CONTROL PANEL

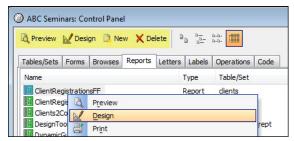
The second is entitled *Web Projects Control Panel* and is used primarily for web and mobile applications.



You can move freely back and forth between them. Even if you set your preference to one or the other at the welcome screen, both are always available.

This is important to understand because most of our lessons are based on Alpha Anywhere's DBF file type. Therefore, you will find most of the tables, sets* and samples at the *Control Panel*.

We use DBF because this book is for all users – desktop, web and mobile. The DBF format is free with your purchase of the software and using it keeps us all on the same page. Also, we can create tables and sample reports that you can use for future reference. If things don't work properly for you during a lesson, you can refer to the completed example.



SAMPLE REPORTS

Many of our instructions call for creating saving, editing and opening reports from the *Control Panel*.

- **a.** *Control Panel* > *Reports tab:* Select the report.
- **b.** Use the buttons (yellow) or right click menu to create a new report or open an existing one in design or preview modes.

Using SQL databases to create reports

The biggest difference between DBF and SQL for creating reports is in how the data is connected. DBF is native, so the connection is automatic. For SQL, you will need to create a Connection String. This takes only a few moments and can be saved for future use. Once you have the string, connection is virtually instantaneous. † Reports use the same tools, regardless of file format.

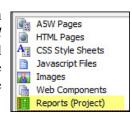
^{*.} Sets are used by DBF to connect tables. They are similar in concept to SQL Views, but not as efficient on the web. The work well for the desktop, however.

^{†.} We seriously considered taking the time to show you how to create a Connection String now, but feel it will be more appropriate a bit later on when we can also show how to use it to create a report. If you can't wait, you can head over to page 190, look it over and then come back here.

Creating "project level" and "workspace level" reports

PROJECT LEVEL

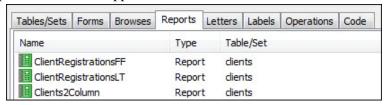
If you are using *SQL* for web/mobile applications, you can create reports directly from the *Web Projects Control Panel* and save them in the Project Folder. This is referred to as a "project level" report. It will be visible with the other files in the web project, but will not appear at the *Control Panel*.



WORKSPACE LEVEL

DBF reports may only be created and stored at the *Control Panel*. These are called "workspace level" reports. They can be opened from both desktop forms and web components.

If you are using SQL for Active- and Passive-Link Tables, you may create the reports at the *Control Panel*, in which case they will be available for both desktop and web/mobile applications.



Opening completed reports

The difference in how reports are opened depends on whether they are to be used for desktop, web or mobile.

On the web/mobile side, one establishes settings in Web Components that generate a suitable display with buttons or hyperlinks that usually "print" to a PDF or HTML file.

In most cases, one puts a button on a form that opens the report for previewing or printing.*

• Now, we can move on to reports!

Learning Report Basics

If you are new to Alpha Anywhere, you may have already looked at the report editor and might be feeling overwhelmed because its interface can be puzzling at first glance. Not to worry – we'll show you how all fits together.

There are two types of reports, Layout Table and Free-form. As is to be expected, each has its advantages. The screen shots on page 10 illustrate the difference in the types of report they create.

WEB / MOBILE

DESKTOP

^{*.} BTW - you can use most web components on the desktop, too. However, you cannot use a desktop form for web/mobile.

As we said earlier, our lessons will use DBF files. However, all exercises are fully compatible with SQL file types, as well.

FREE-FORM REPORTS

Free-form is the classic style. It is very powerful and is excellent for printed and PDF reports due to its flexible format. Can be used with Linked Reports and Sub-Reports.

LAYOUT TABLE REPORTS

Layout Table is a more recent report style. While it can be used as a stand alone report, its primary use is for exporting data to Excel. It also serves as a basis for Linked Reports (see below).

SUB-REPORTS

Only Free-form reports can have Sub-reports. The example at right lists cancellations for all seminars (yellow).



LINKED REPORTS

Linked Reports are a type of sub-report with even more functionality than standard ones because their calculations can be added to the main report. This style can be used in both Free-form and Layout Table reports (yellow on page 10). They are created using the Layout Table style.

QUICK REPORT GENIE

The Quick Report Genie is a great starting point for both Free-form reports and Layout Table reports. It is actually a report itself, with complete print, preview and email features that can also be saved for future use.

LETTERS, LABELS & ENVELOPES

Let's not forget snail mail! You can easily prepare personalized letters and send them on their way with labels and envelopes.

Our study will begin with the Quick Report Genie. We will use it as the basis for a Free-form report which, in turn, will show the fundamentals of the Report Editor. Then we will move on to Layout Tables, Sub-Reports, Linked Reports and other layouts like Letters.

Understanding the Quick Report Genie

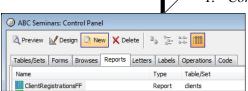
COMPLETED REPORTS

• The examples for this section are *QuickFreeForm* and *RegFreeForm*.

The Quick Report Genie makes the initial selection of fields and groups very simple. First, we will go over the elements and then we will use it to create both report styles. While it is not required – you can go straight to the Report Editor – once you have used the genie, it is sure to become your first step in report design.



•Reports are organized into sections. We'll go into them in detail later, but the screen shot at left gives a quick overview. Most reports will have a title, many have one or more groups (in this case, the attendees are organized by seminar) and almost all reports have a detail section that lists the data (in this case, a list of persons attending the seminars).



New Report

calc_field_set.set

nobbies

import ascii

Create new Report for which Table or Set?

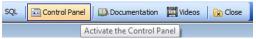
Create REPORT from a SQL data source

Start from a blank free-form report
 Start from a blank layout-table report

Use Quick Report

1. *Control Panel > Reports Tab*: Click the **New** button.

•If you have been using Alpha Anywhere for web applications only, click *Control Panel* on the main toolbar. It will take you to the "desktop" side of Alpha Anywhere.



Selecting the Data Source

The first thing Alpha Anywhere needs to know is where to find the data. It can be from a remote database or a local table or set.

- •SQL files: If the <SQL Data Source> option is selected, you will be prompted to define the Connection String. As noted earlier, this will be explained in Chapter 8.
- •DBF files: Since we will use the DBF tables and/or sets* in most of our examples, we will pick from the list.

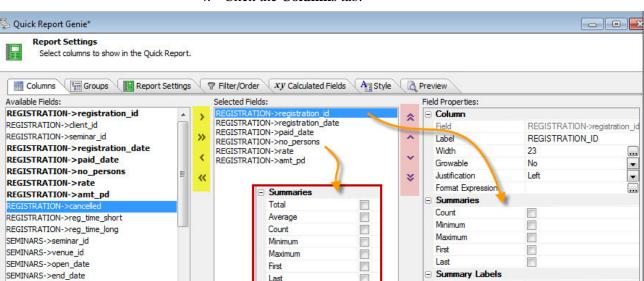
Dialog: New Report

- 2. Data Source: Choose registration rept.set
- 3. *Method:* Choose **Use Quick Report**. (Click OK)
- The Quick Report Genie opens. It has seven tabs, *Columns*, *Groups*, *Report Settings*, *Filter/Order*, *Calculated Fields*, *Style* and *Preview*.

Understanding the Columns tab

Available Fields contains the fields in the table/set. They will become columns in the report.

^{*.} Sets are combinations of tables.



4. Click the **Columns** tab.

SELECTING FIELDS FOR REPORT

SEMINARS->cost_1

You can select a single field or use **SHIFT + CLICK** or **CTRL + CLICK** for groups of fields. Add the selection(s) to the Selected Fields window by double clicking or using the arrows (yellow above).

5. Double click on **Registration -> Registration_ID** to place it in the Selected Fields window.

Labels

<Click button to edit>

• Registration -> indicates the name of the table.

COLUMN LABELS

Alpha Anywhere automatically enters the name the field as the name of the column label. Often this can be shortened.

6. Selected Fields: Select the **Registration -> Registration_Id** field and change its properties as indicated below.

PROPERTIES: REGISTRATION -> REGISTRATION_ID

COLUMN

• *Label*: Change default to **Reg ID**.

WIDTH OF COLUMN

Take the following into consideration when determining the width of the column (aka field). In many cases, you will need to experiment.

- Default: Sized large enough to accommodate the field name that appears as the label. Often this can be shortened.
- You can override manually.
- If you plan to use totals, allow enough width to accommodate them. If you format them (see below), allow for commas.

PROPERTIES: REGISTRATION_ID

COLUMN

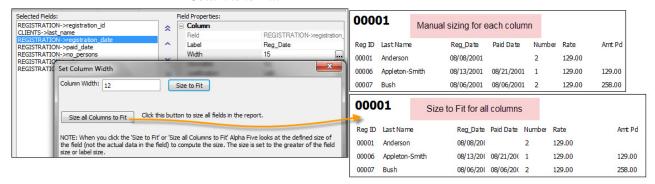
- Width: Click the button and choose Size to Fit.
 - Read the following and then click OK.
 - Notice the Size all Columns to Fit button.

 If you plan to change the labels, do that first before choosing Size all Columns to Fit.

SIZE TO FIT GENIE

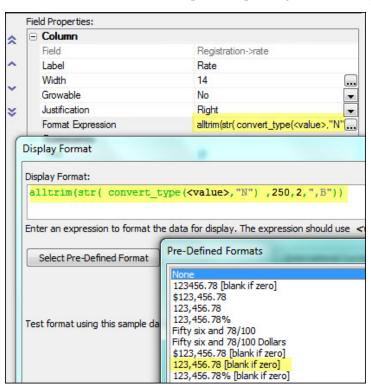
The Size to Fit genie can automatically size one or all columns.

Our experiments with *Size to Fit* produced mixed results, working well sometimes, but not others. Below is a comparison of manual sizing and *Size all Columns to Fit*.



FORMAT EXPRESSION

There are builders that make formatting easy. Alpha will offer formatting options depending on the field type. In this case, you will see numeric options.*



7. Available Fields: Double click Registration

-> **Rate** to add to Selected Fields.

PROPERTIES: REGISTRATION -> RATE COLUMN

- Format Expression: Click the button.
 - Click the **Select Pre-Defined Format** button.
 - •Choose 123,456.78 (blank if zero).
 - •Click OK twice.
 - Alpha Anywhere enters the expression: alltrim(str(convert_type(<value>,"N"),250,2,",B")).

SUMMARIES

Adding a summary (total, count, etc.) is as simple as making a selection.

PROPERTIES: REGISTRATION -> RATE

SUMMARIES

• Total: Yes.

^{*.} This particular builder was originally developed for web applications. That is why the expression is written in JavaScript, not Xbasic.

SUMMARY LABELS

This setting applies to the group and report summaries, *not the individual fields*. No matter which field you select, you will get the same dialog.

If you have groups on your report (see page 19), the label identifies it as "Seminar Id Total."

- You can accept the default or return here to create your own AFTER the Groups have been defined.
- You can also change the summary title for the report here (default = Report Title). See "Previewing the report" on page 18.

Now that you understand how the fields are added and properties are defined, we are ready to complete the selections.

- 8. Use the following chart to select fields and their properties.
- 9. Also, place them in this order by using the up and down arrows to the right of Selected Fields.

Table	Field	Label	Width	Justify	Format Expression	Summary
Registration	Registration_ID	Reg ID	Size to Fit	Left		
Clients	Last_Name	Last Name	25	Left		
Registration	Registration_date	Reg Date	15	Left	12/31/04	
Registration	Paid_date	Pd Date	15	Left	12/31/04	
Registration	No_Persons	Number	10	Center		Total
Registration	Rate	Rate	14	Right	123,456.78 (blank if zero)	Total
Registration	Amt_Pd	Amt Pd	14	Right	123,456.78 (blank if zero)	Total

Previewing the report

After you have filled in the fields and their properties and ordered the selections, it will be time to take a quick look at the report definition.

Reg ID	Last Name	Reg Date	Pd Date	Number	Rate	Amt Pd
00004	Hendrickson	08/23/01		1	129.00	
00002	Thompson	08/10/01	08/14/01	1	129.00	129.0
00005	Steele	08/05/01	08/13/01	1	129.00	129.0
00001	Anderson	08/08/01		2	129.00	
00006	Appleton-Smith	08/13/01	08/21/01	1	129.00	129.0
00007	Bush	08/06/01	08/06/01	2	129.00	258.0
00003	Halton	08/11/01	09/01/11	2	149.95	299.9

- •The report can be previewed any time after you have added at least one column (field).
- 10. Click the **Preview** tab.
- If the report is too small to see, click on it to expand the view.

 00036
 Steele
 02/05/09
 02/05/09
 10
 750.00

 00037
 Johnson
 09/08/02
 09/08/02
 1
 250.00
 250.00

 Report Total
 68
 9,009.95
 11,302.90

11. Scroll to the bottom to see the summaries (yellow).

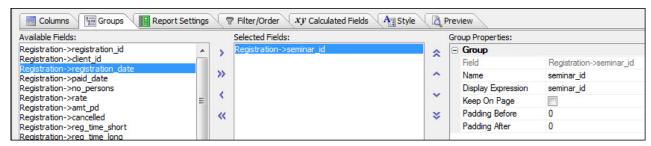
• Note that since there are no groups, Alpha inserts "Report Title" as the label for the summary.

- Next, we will enter a group.
 - 12. Click the **Groups** tab.

Understanding the Groups tab

Groups organize the report and make it easier to read. In this case, we will group the records by seminar, based on the seminar_id field.

- 13. Double click on **Registration -> seminar_id** to *move* it to Selected.
- Field selection for groups follows the same process as for columns. However, this time, instead of being bolded in *Available Fields*, the field is removed from the list.



The properties options are as follows:

- Field: The name of the field.
- *Name*: Used in summary expressions. Recommend keeping the default. Cannot be blank. No spaces allowed.
- *Display Expression:* This will appear in the Report Editor to identify the group. Recommend keeping the default. Cannot be blank. No spaces allowed.
 - Alpha Anywhere will automatically capitalize and remove the underscore (_) for labels. In other words, Seminar_ID will become Seminar ID.
- *Keep on page:* Requires entire group to be on the same page, often requiring new group to start on next page. Test result at Preview tab.
- Padding before and after: Adds spaces before and/or after group.

DISPLAY EXPRESSION

As we said above, we recommend that you accept the default for Display Expression. In this case, however, we will edit the case so you can better see where it appears in the Report Editor (see "Writing summary expressions" on page 78).