

Custom Report Designer

The Report Designer allows you to create new reports from scratch, bind them to data, and even pass them to another workstation and load them into another instance of the report designer. In addition to report editing capabilities, it allows you to display its Print Preview and send its output to a printer or export it to a file on disk.

The following sections are available in this guide:

- Report editing basics

- Create reports

- Report designer reference

- Report wizard

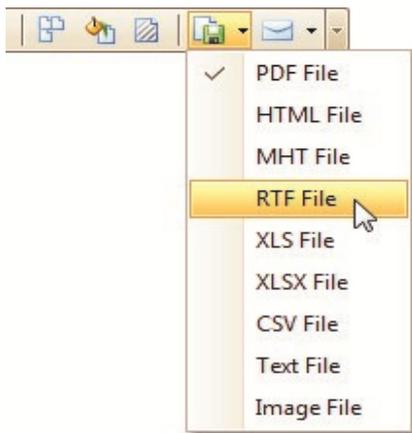
- Preview, Print and Export reports.

Report Editing Basics

Manually Update Report Output

Sometimes you may need to simply update a couple of values in your report before printing it. In these cases, the simplest way to correct your report is to export it to an editable file (e.g. RTF), then use an appropriate editor tool to edit values and print your report.

To export a report, switch to the Preview Tab and click the arrow near the **Export Document...** button.

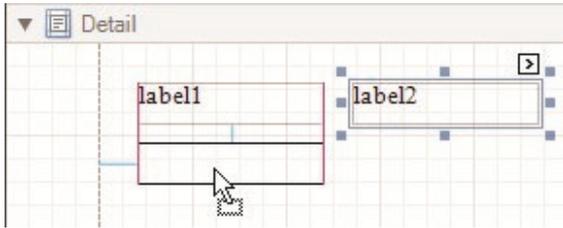


To learn more about report exporting, see [Exporting from Print Preview](#).

Change Element Layout in Your Report

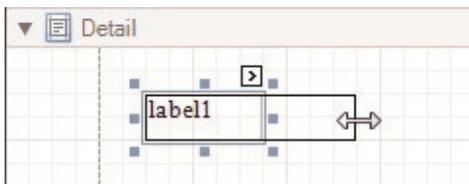
To select a control, simply click it. To select the next control in tab order, press TAB. To select the previous control in tab order, click SHIFT + TAB.

Individual controls can be moved, using either mouse or keyboard.

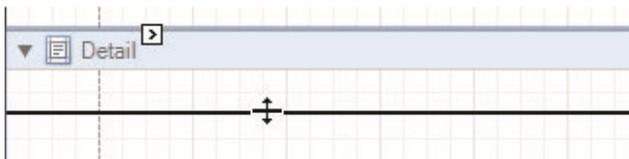


They can be precisely aligned to each other using either Snap Grid or Snap Lines. For details on this, refer to Controls Positioning.

To resize a control using the mouse, select it, and then drag a rectangle drawn on its edge or corner.



To resize a band, drag its header strip.



To resize an element using the keyboard, press SHIFT+ARROW or CTRL+SHIFT+ARROW.

To select multiple elements, do one of the following:

- Click elements while holding CTRL or SHIFT

- Click on a blank space and drag the mouse to create a selection frame

You can also easily align multiple controls or make them the same size, by utilizing the Layout Toolbar.

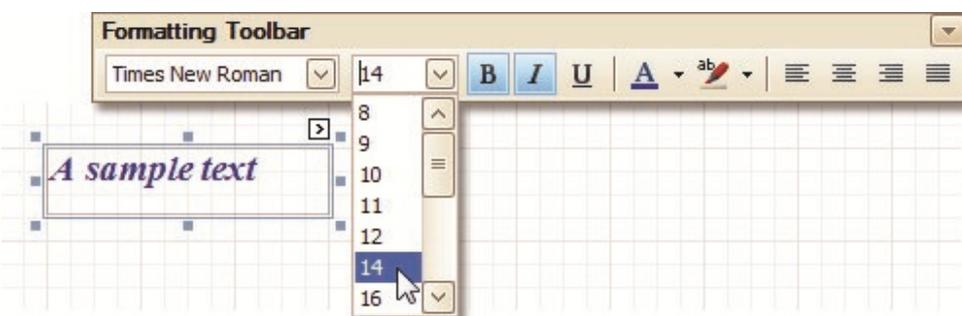
In addition, to copy, paste and delete controls simultaneously, you can place them within the Panel.

For more information, refer to Controls Positioning.

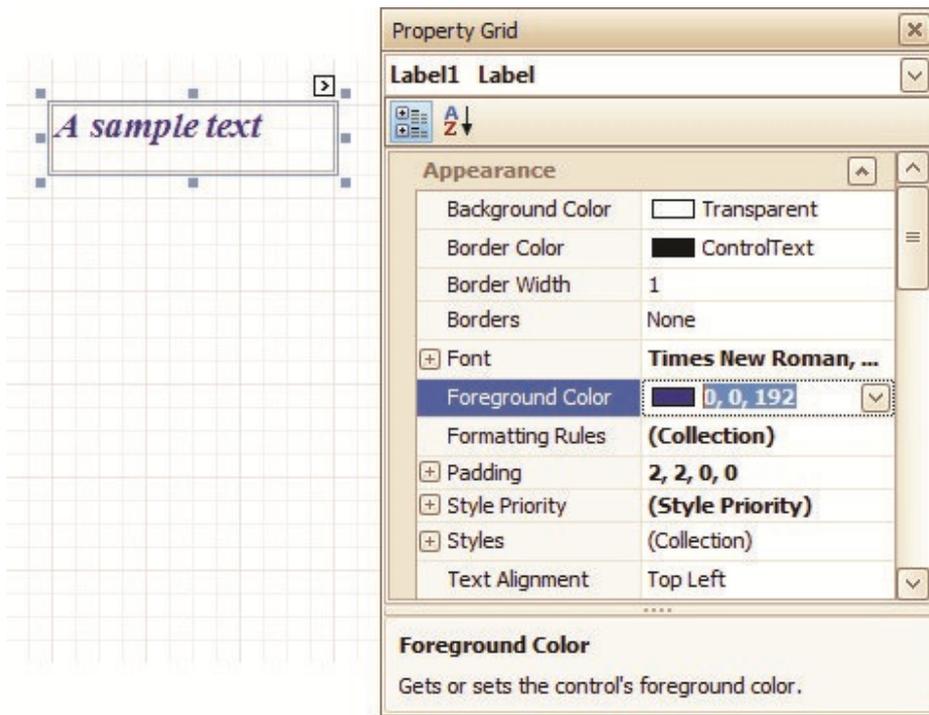
Change Fonts and Colours of Report Elements

To change fonts and colours (as well as paddings, text alignment and other appearance properties) of a report control or band, select this element and do one of the following:

- Use the Formatting Toolbar



Use the Property Grid inside the Appearance category



ates, which also can be stored in an external

style sheet file, and applied to multiple reports. In addition, this allows you specify separate odd/even styles, to improve your reports' readability. Another noteworthy option, is the capability to conditionally change the appearance of report elements based on a certain logical expression (e.g. if a control's value satisfies some rule). For more information, refer to Styles and Conditional Formatting in Reports.

Delete Report Elements

To delete a report element (band or control), select it in the Design Panel or Report Explorer (to select multiple elements, hold down SHIFT while selecting), and then press **Delete**.

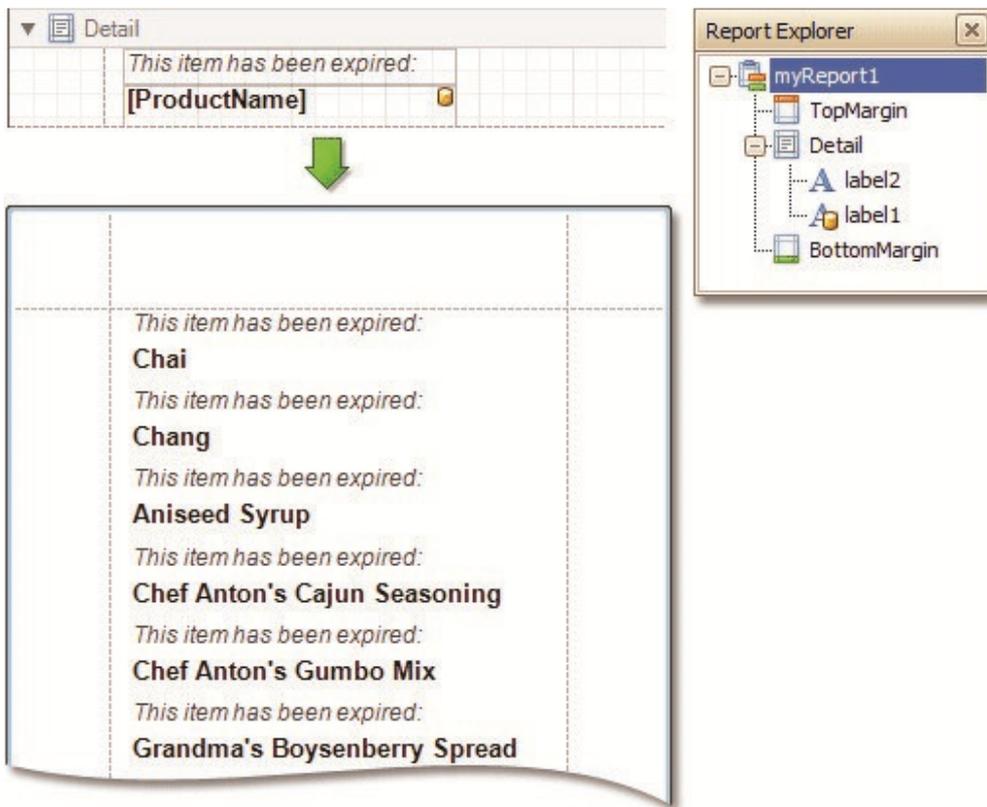
Note: certain elements cannot be deleted (such as the Detail band).

Add or Modify Static Information in Your Report

In a report, static and dynamic information is displayed using appropriate controls.

Dynamic information changes through a report, such as values from a database (which comprise the main report data) or service information (such as current user name or page numbers). Approaches to embed dynamic information to your report are detailed in the following document: Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

Static information is text or images that aren't obtained from a data source, and therefore don't change through the report, and don't depend on the current computer. Static information can be printed only once (e.g. in a Report Header), can repeat on each page (e.g. in a Page Header) or can repeat with every entry in your report's data source (a data-bound label, which is placed onto the Detail band).



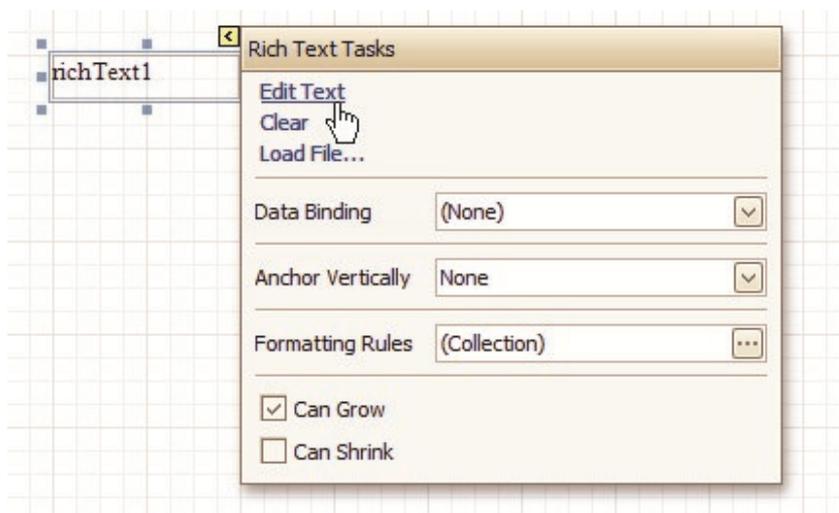
Static information can be either edited in-place, or loaded from an external file.

Change Static Information

Text elements (e.g. Labels and Rich Text Boxes) allow in-place editing of their content. Simply double-click an element and activate the editor.

For in-place editing, you also can utilize the Formatting Toolbar.

Another way to change a control's static information, is by clicking its Smart Tag. Then, the invoked actions list will contain a link (or, a button) allowing you to edit this control's content.

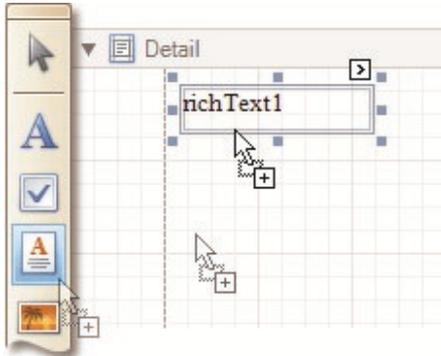


Load Static Information to Your Report

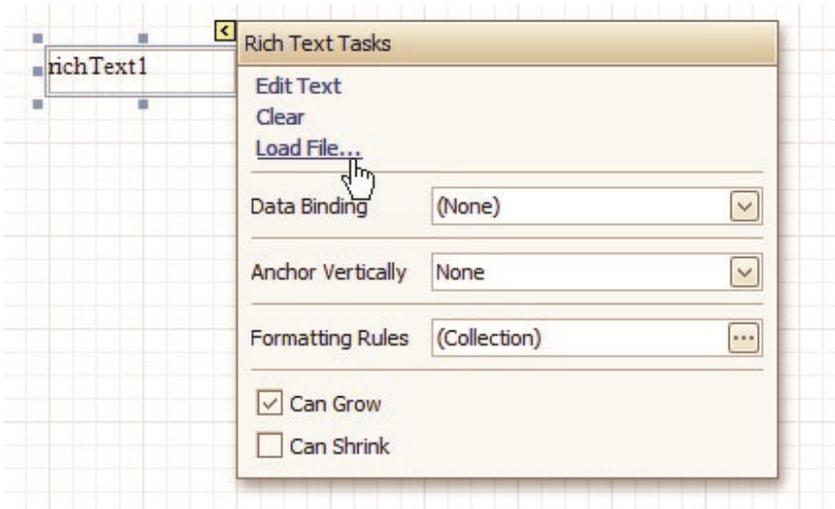
To load static information to your report from an external file, drop an appropriate control from the Control Toolbox (e.g. Label, Rich Text Box or Picture Box). After it is properly positioned, edit its content using the Smart Tag.

For instance, the following instructions describe how to display a rich text (a formatted text with embedded images) into your report.

1. Drop the Rich Text control from the Toolbox onto the Detail band.



2. To load content from an external RTF or TXT file, select the created control and click its Smart Tag. In the invoked actions list, click the **Load File...** link.



Then, in the invoked dialog, locate the required file, and click **Open**.

Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data)

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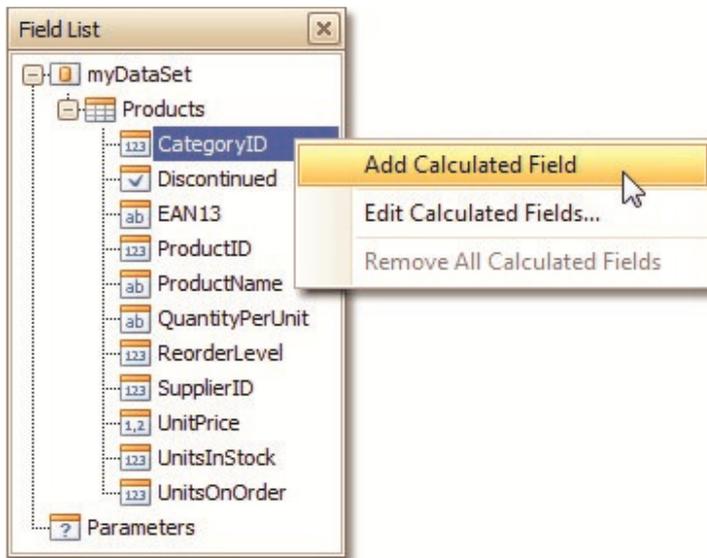
Add Calculated Fields to a Report

The main purpose of calculated fields is to perform pre-calculations (of virtually any level of complexity) over data fields. To learn how to easily perform simple calculations within a single data field, refer to Add Totals to a Report.

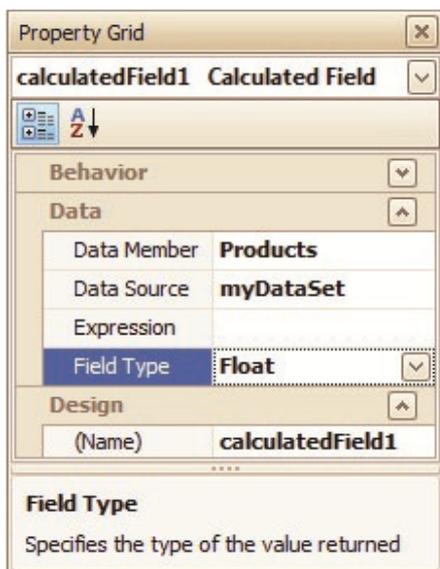
In the Report Designer, a calculated field is similar to an ordinary data field (e.g. you can bind controls to it, and group, sort and filter your report against it).

To add a calculated field to your report, follow the instructions below.

To create a calculated field, in the Field List, right-click any data member, and on the invoked menu, choose **Add Calculated Field**.



In the Field List, select the created field to show its properties in the Property Grid. Among these options, make sure to change the **Field Type** property to an appropriate value.

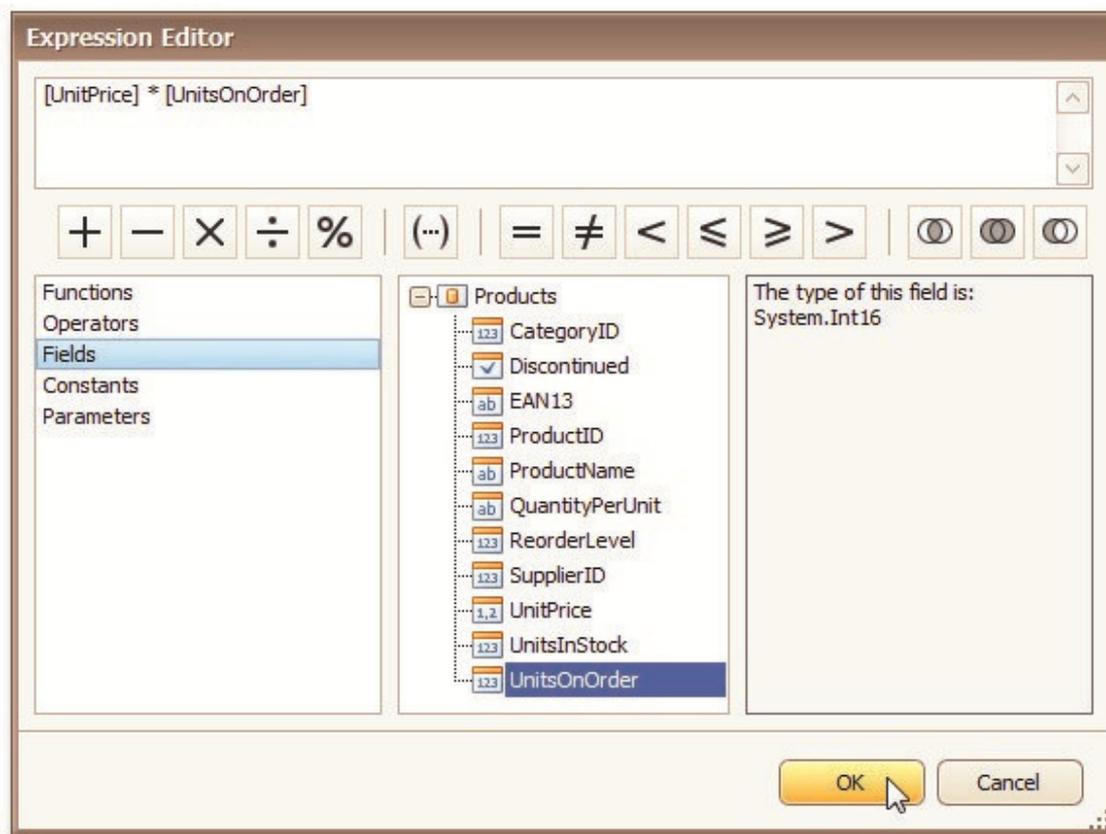


Create an expression for the calculated field. Click the ellipsis button in the **Expression** section, to invoke the **Expression Editor**. You can also invoke this dialog by right-clicking your calculated field within the Field List and selecting **Edit Expression...**

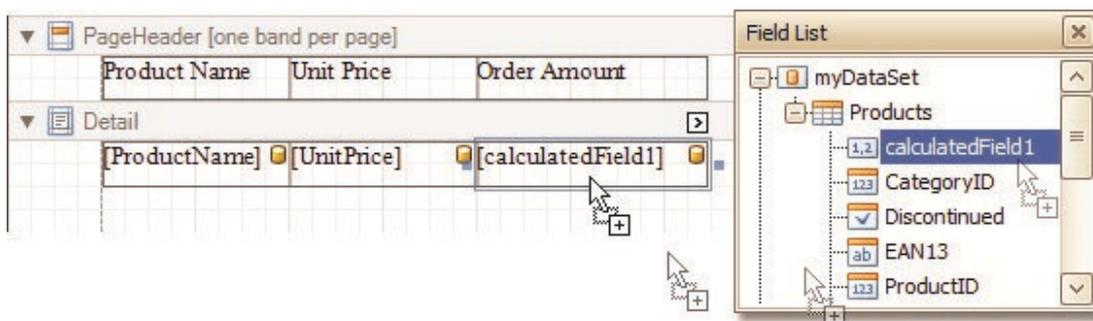
Click **Fields** to see the field list. Double-click field names to add them to the expression string. Use the toolbar to add operators between field names. **Note**

Note that it's also possible to employ parameters in a calculated field's expression.

To close the dialog and save the expression, click **OK**.



Drag the calculated field from the Field List onto the required band, just like an ordinary data field.



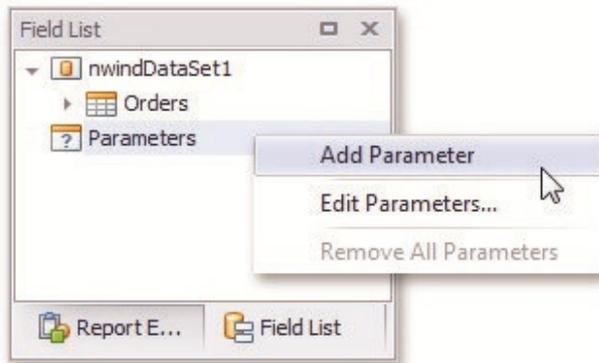
The report with a calculated field is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

Add Parameters to a Report

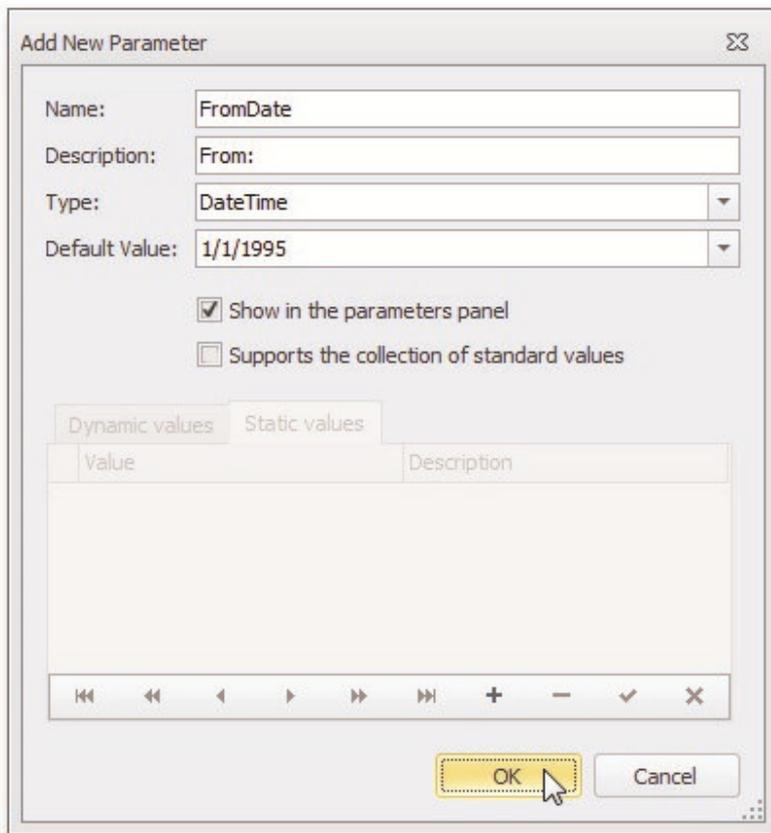
For your report, you can employ parameters, which can be requested each time the report is being previewed. And, based on specified values, the report will then be filtered. It is also possible to employ parameters in expressions of calculated fields. In this example, we'll create two date-time parameters, to filter out orders which don't fall in the specified range, from the report.

To add parameters and filter your report based on their values, follow the steps below.

In the Field List window, right-click over the **Parameters** section and in the invoked menu, click **Add Parameter**.



In the invoked window for the created parameter, set its **Name** and **Description**. And, make sure to set its **Type** to an appropriate value



Note: In Print Preview, the report's document is not generated until you have submitted values of all the parameters that have the **Show in the parameters panel** option switched on via the **Parameters** UI.

Enabling the **Supports the collection of standard values** option of the parameter allows end-users to modify its value and also activates the **Dynamic values** and the **Static values** tabs of the window.

On the **Dynamic values** tab, you can specify a parameter's datasource, data adapter and data member. The value member defines a data field that provides values to the parameter. The display member defines a data field that provides display names for parameter values (how these values appear in the user interface available in a Print Preview).

On the **Static values** tab, you can manually fill the list of the parameter values, with each value having an individual description (specifying how this value appears in the Parameters panel).

Add New Parameter ✕

Name:

Description:

Type:

Default Value:

Show in the parameters panel

Supports the collection of standard values

Dynamic values Static values

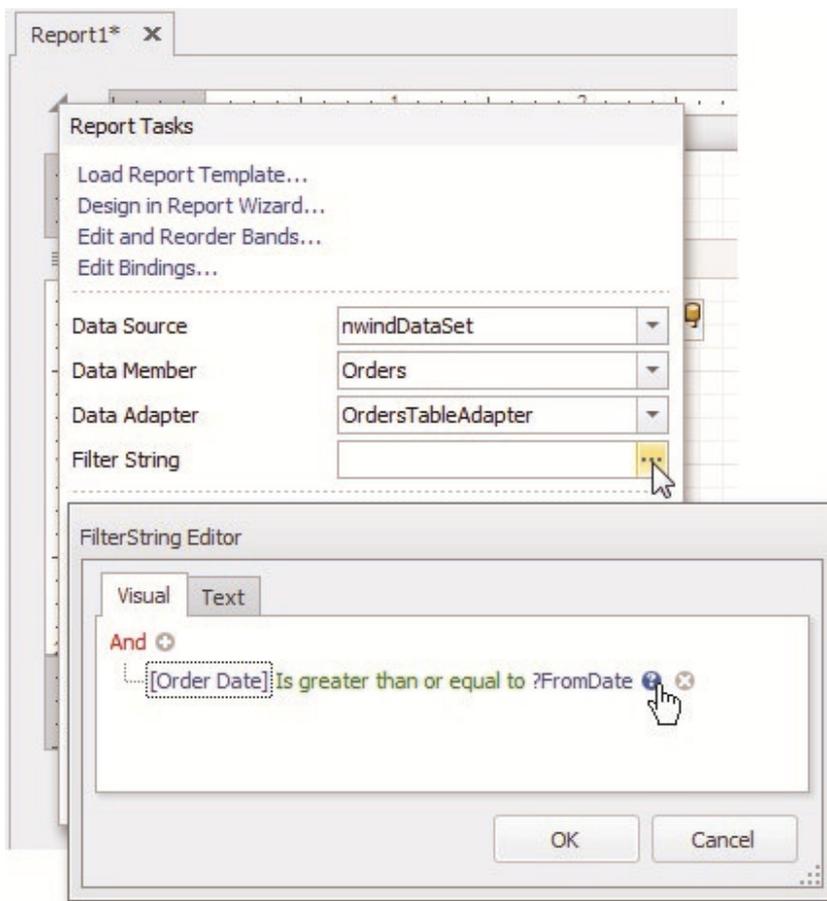
Value	Description
1/1/1995	January 1, 1995
4/1/1995	April 1, 1995
▶ 8/1/1995 ▼	August 1, 1995

⏪ ⏩ ⏴ ⏵ ⏶ ⏷ ⏸ + - ✓ ✕

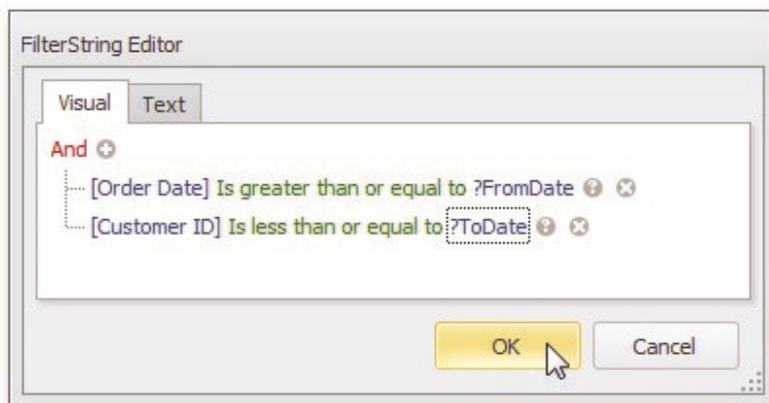
Then, repeat the previous steps to create the second parameter, so that every time your report is previewed, you will be asked to specify two dates.

The following instructions explain how to use parameters to filter your report's data.

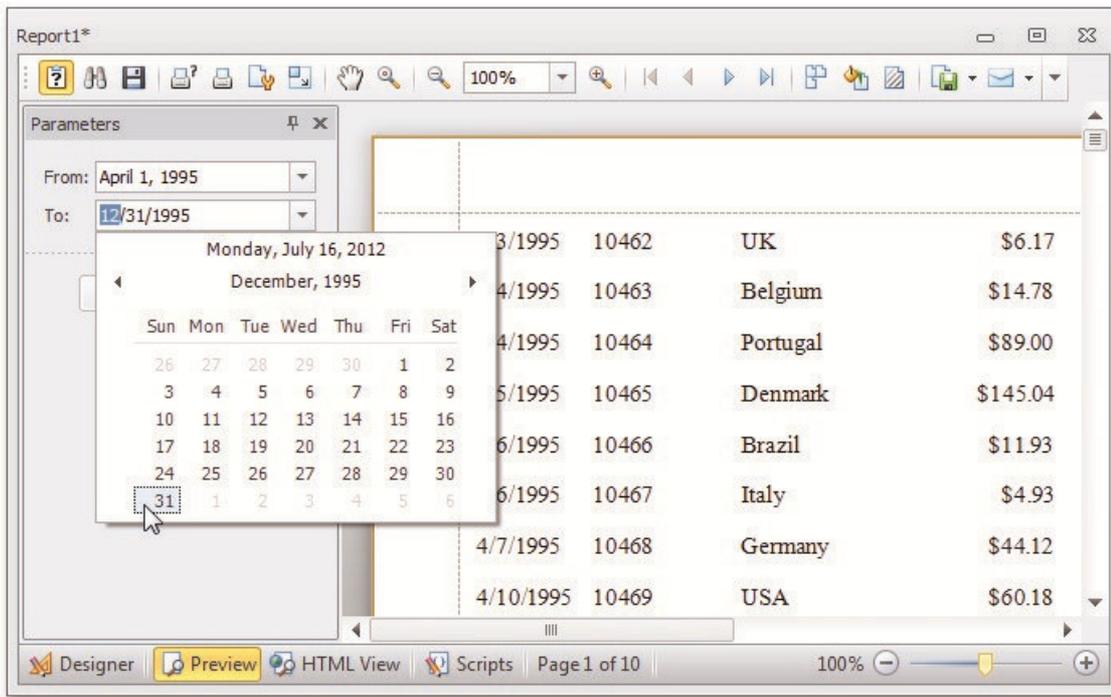
Click your report's Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Filter String** entry. Then, in the invoked **Filter String Editor**, construct an expression where a data field is compared with the created parameters. To access parameters, click the icon on the right until it turns into a question mark.



The complete filtering expression will then look like this:



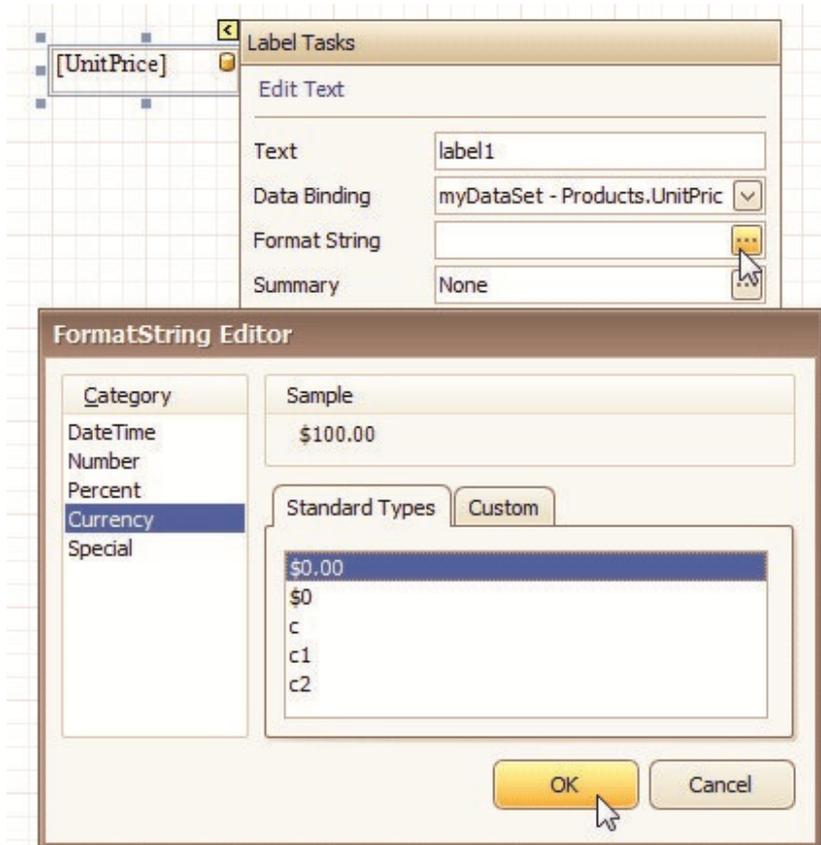
The parameterized report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and in the **Parameters** section, define the required values and click **Submit**.



Change Value Formatting of Report Elements

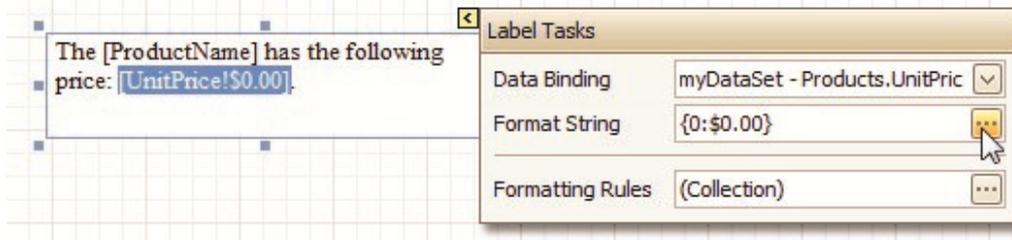
To apply value formatting for a data-bound control's content (e.g. for it to be treated as currency, or date-time content), locate this control, click its Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Format String** entry.

Then, in the invoked format string editor, choose one of the predefined formatting styles, or specify a custom one.



To quit the dialog and apply the changes, click **OK**.

Similarly, when the mail-merge is employed for a control's dynamic content, to apply a value formatting to an embedded data field, select it in the in-place editor, and click the control's smart tag. Then, in the invoked actions list, specify the required format.



Note that when a summary function is being applied to a control's dynamic content, value formatting is applied separately, via the **Summary Editor**, as described at Add Totals to a Report.

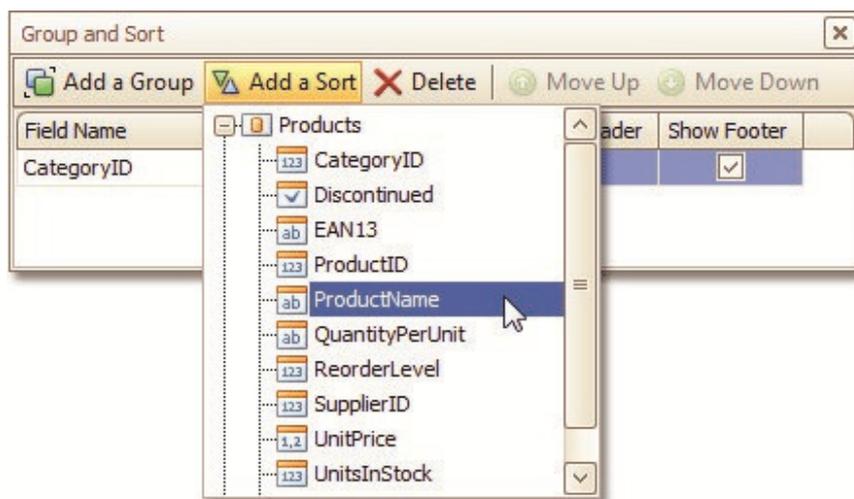
Independently from the general (or, summary) value formatting, you can specify a native XLSX format string, which is to be preserved when the report is being exported to XLSX. This can be done via a control's **Xlsx Format String** property.

Change or Apply Data Sorting to a Report

This document demonstrates how to sort a report's data. Note that as with data grouping, sorting can be performed only if a report is bound to a data source. In this example, we'll use the report created in the following tutorial: Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report.

To sort records in a data-aware report, do the following.

Switch to the Group and Sort Panel, and click **Add a Sort**. In the invoked list, choose a data member across which the report is to be sorted.



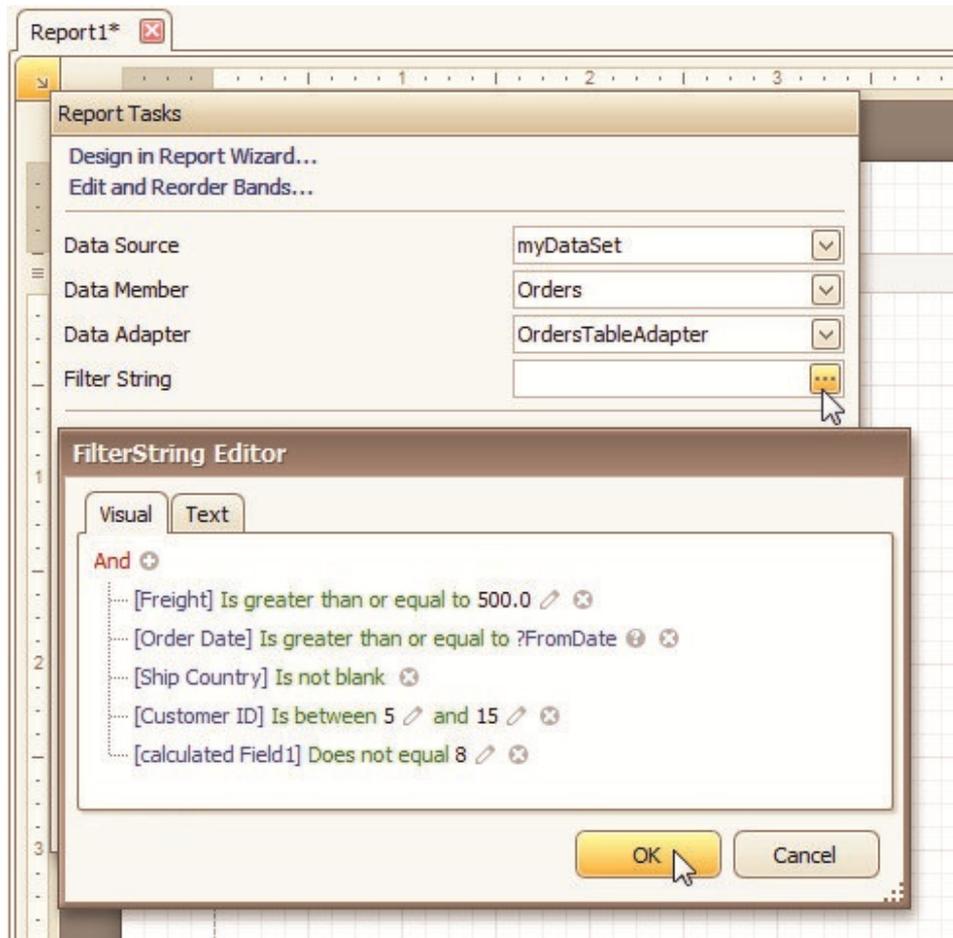
To manage the sorting order (ascending or descending), use the **Sort Order** drop-down list. And, if multiple sorting criteria are specified, you can define the priority for each one, by selecting it in the Group and Sort Panel, and using the **Move Up** and **Move Down** buttons.

The sorting is now applied. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

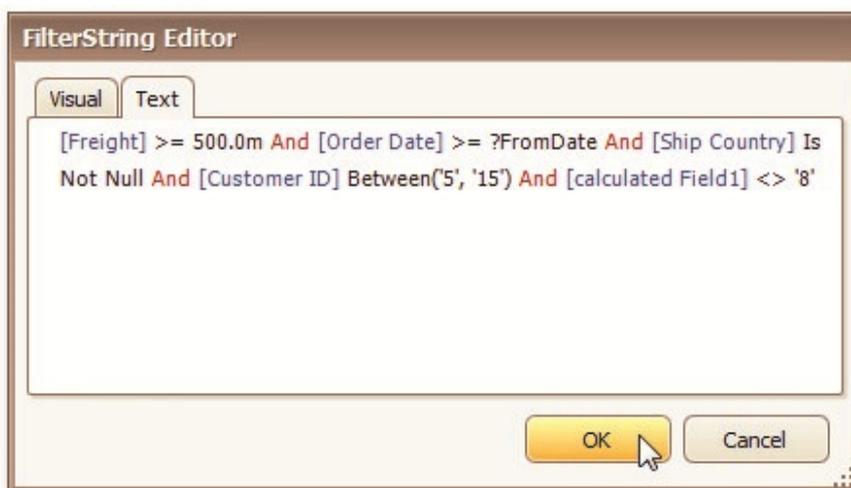
Change or Apply Data Filtering to a Report

For your report, you can specify a filtering expression (of virtually any level of complexity), to exclude excessive or undesired data.

To filter a report's data, click its Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Filter String** entry. Then, in the invoked **Filter String Editor**, construct an expression.



In the **Filter String Editor**, you can either use the **Visual** expression builder, or specify the expression in **Text**.



Note: that it is possible to embed parameters into the expression, and also request them each time a report is

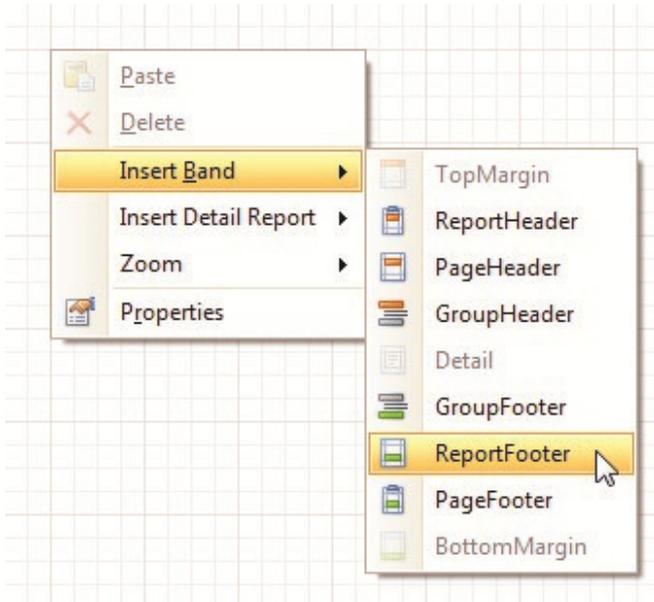
Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report

Add Totals to a Report

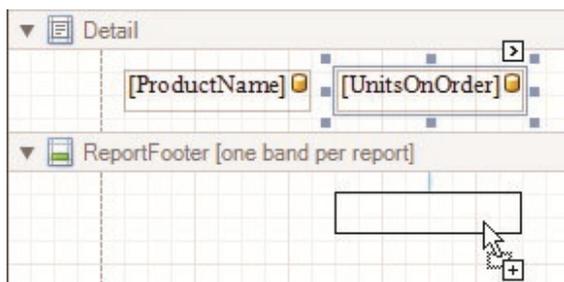
With Report Designer, you can force a data-bound control to calculate one of the standard summary functions (**Average**, **Summary**, **Count**, **Running Summary**, **Percentage**, **Max** or **Min**).

To calculate summaries (totals) within a report, follow the instructions below.

To display the result at the bottom of a report, the Report Footer band should be present. To add it, right-click anywhere over the report's area and in the invoked Context Menu, select **Insert Band | ReportFooter**.

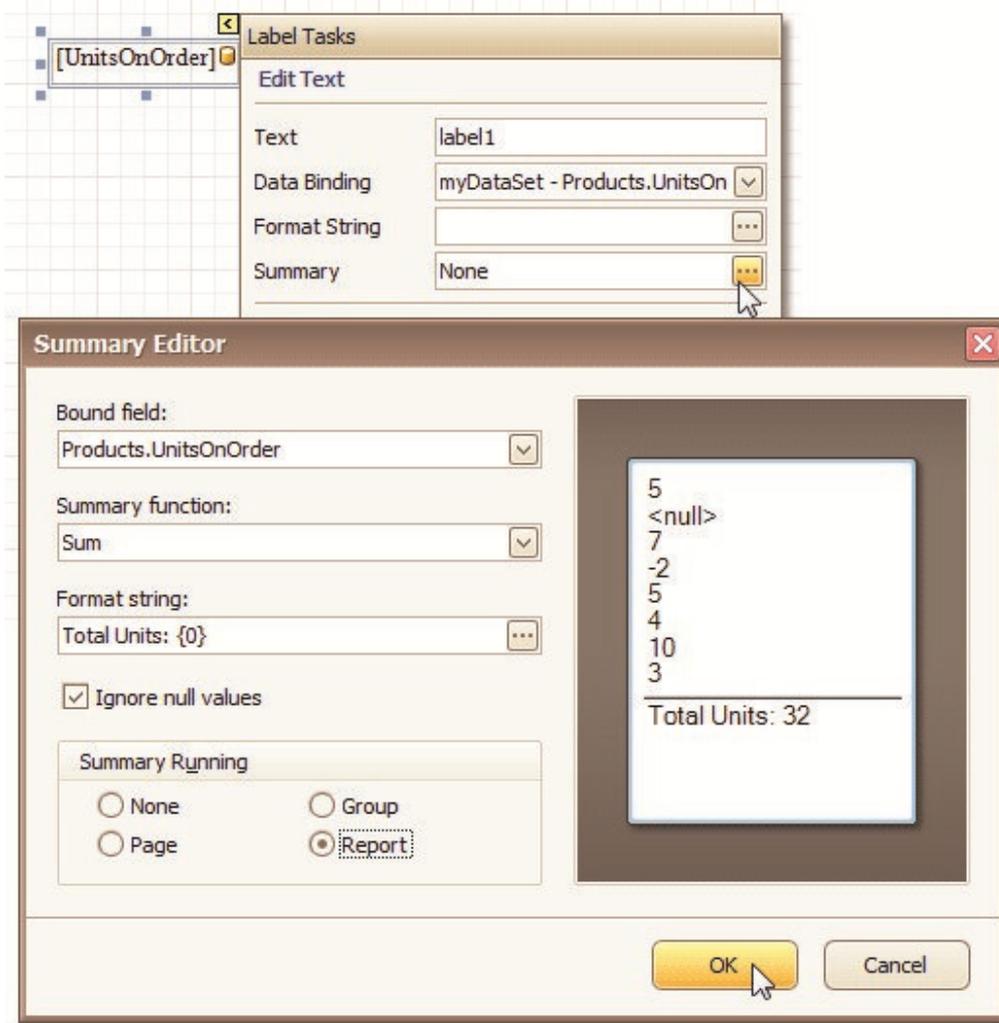


Click the field for which a summary will be calculated, to select it. Then, hold down CTRL and drag the field onto the Report Footer area, to create an exact copy of the Label that will display the summary.



Select the newly created Label, click its Smart Tag, and in its actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Summary** item. And, in the invoked **Summary Editor**, specify the summary options.

The following image shows an example of how you can set up your total. Note that the **Summary Running** option is set to **Report**, to ensure that all values from the specified data field are taken into account.



The **Ignore NULL values** option won't affect the result in this example, since NULL values are treated like zeros, by default. So, Sum won't change whether these values are taken into account or not. This option makes sense for functions like **Count** or **Average**, because the number of elements counted will depend on it.

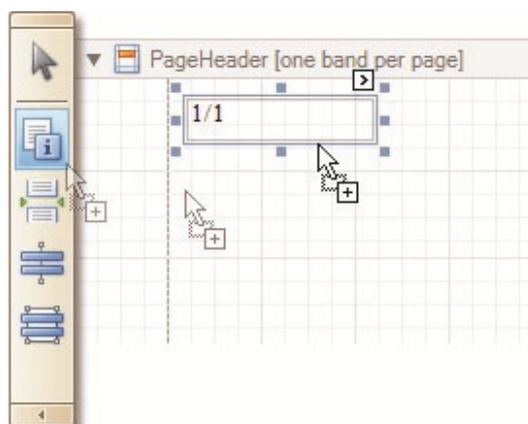
Note: also that value formatting is applied to a summary independently of the general formatting, and has a greater priority.

When calculating totals for groups, you can sort the groups against a summary function result.

To save the settings and close the dialog, click **OK**.

Add Page Numbers and System Information to a Report

This document describes how to insert page numbers information (e.g. current date and time, user name, Generally, this information is displayed within the Footer or Page Margin bands. To add page numbers to a report, locate the Control Toolbox and drag and control.

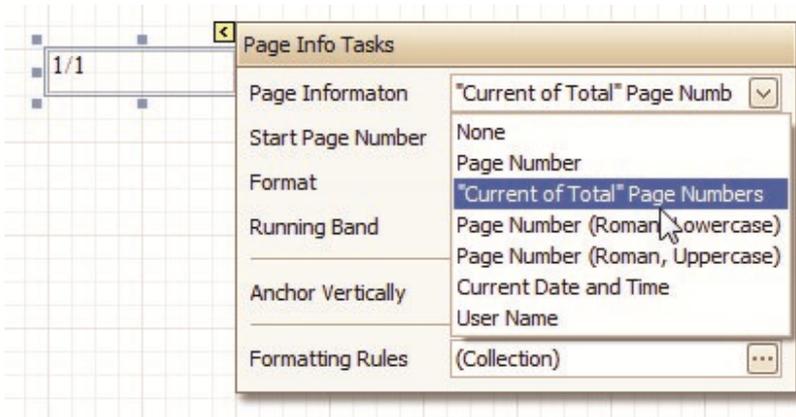


or other system etc.) into a report.

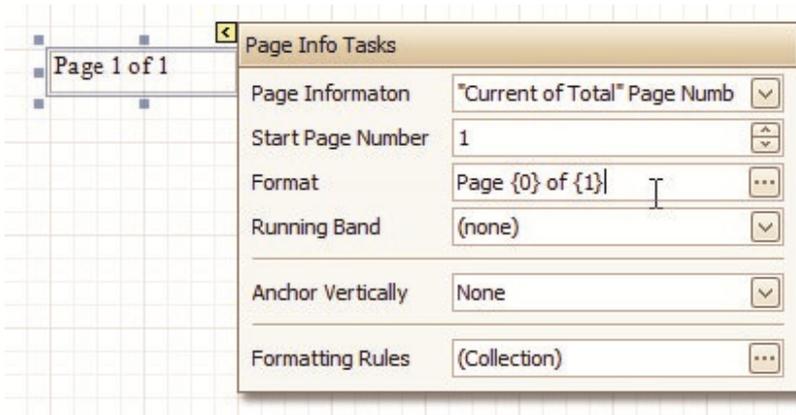
Page Header and or system information drop the Page Info

Add Page Numbers

Select the **Page Info** control, click its Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, expand the drop-down list for the **Page Information** entry.

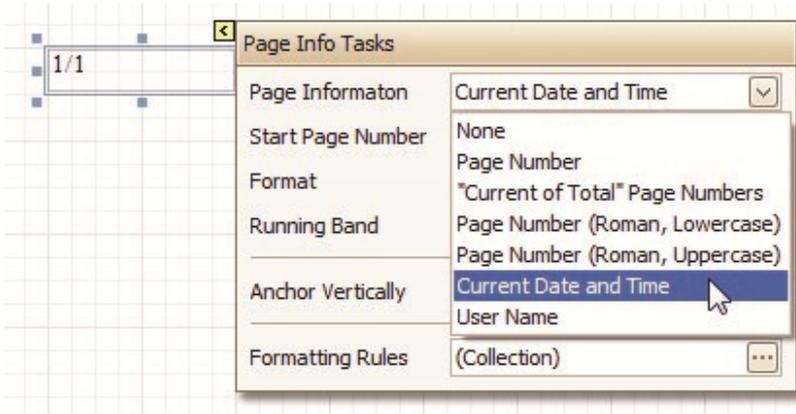


To format the control's text, via its Smart Tag, invoked its actions list, and specify the required format (e. g. **Page {0} of {1}**).

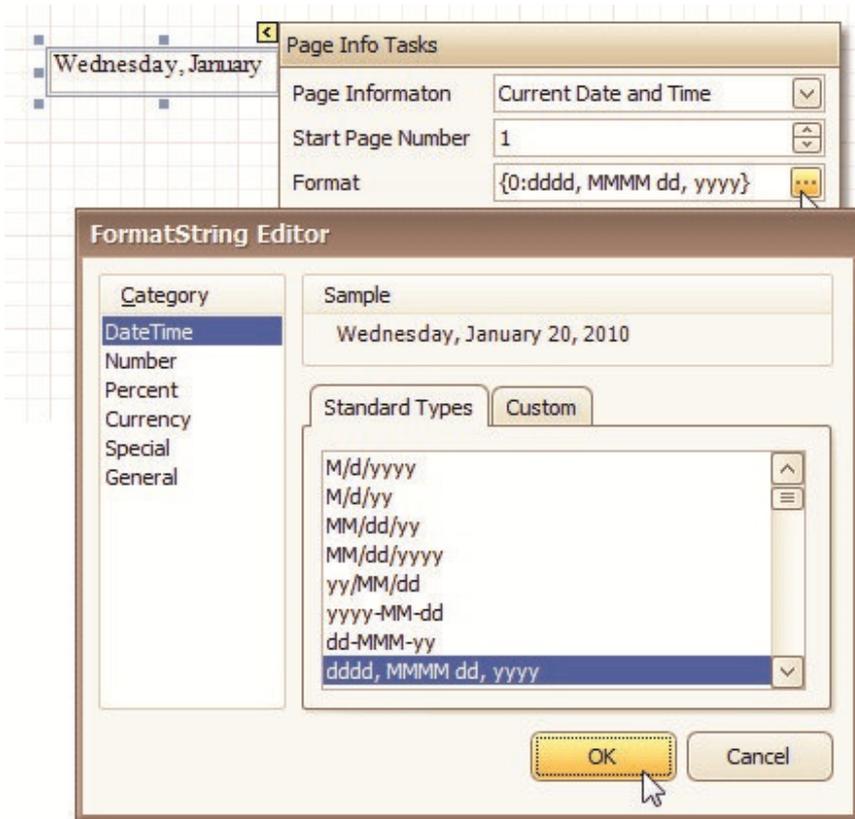


Add System Date and Time

Select the **Page Info** control, click its Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, expand the drop-down list for the **Page Information** entry, and select **Current Date and Time**.

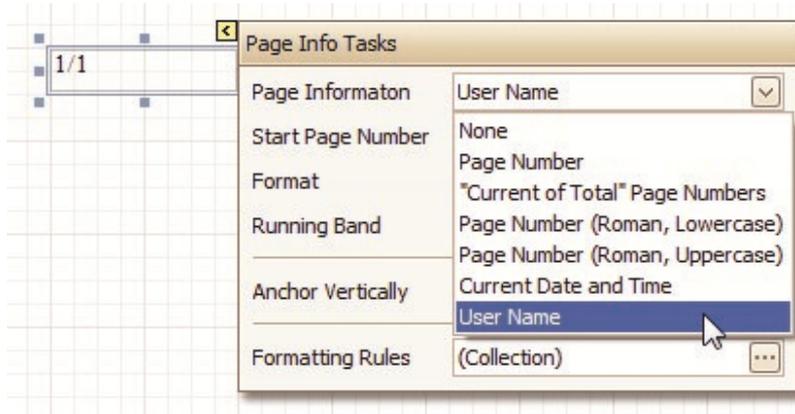


To format the control's text, via its Smart Tag, invoked its actions list, and specify the required format. You can either type it in the **Format** field, or, click its ellipsis button and use the **Format String Editor**.

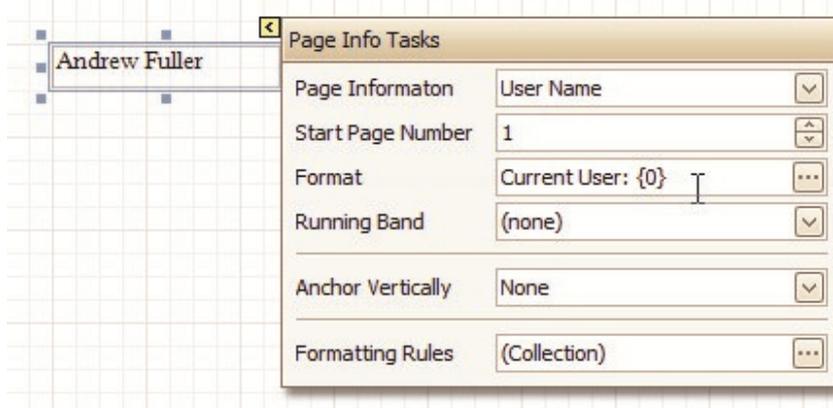


Add the User Name

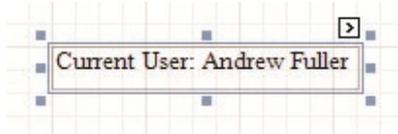
Select the **Page Info** control, click its Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, expand the drop-down list for the **Page Information** entry, and select **User Name**.



To format the control's text, via its Smart Tag, invoke its actions list, and specify the required format (e. g. **Current User: {0}**).



The result is shown below:

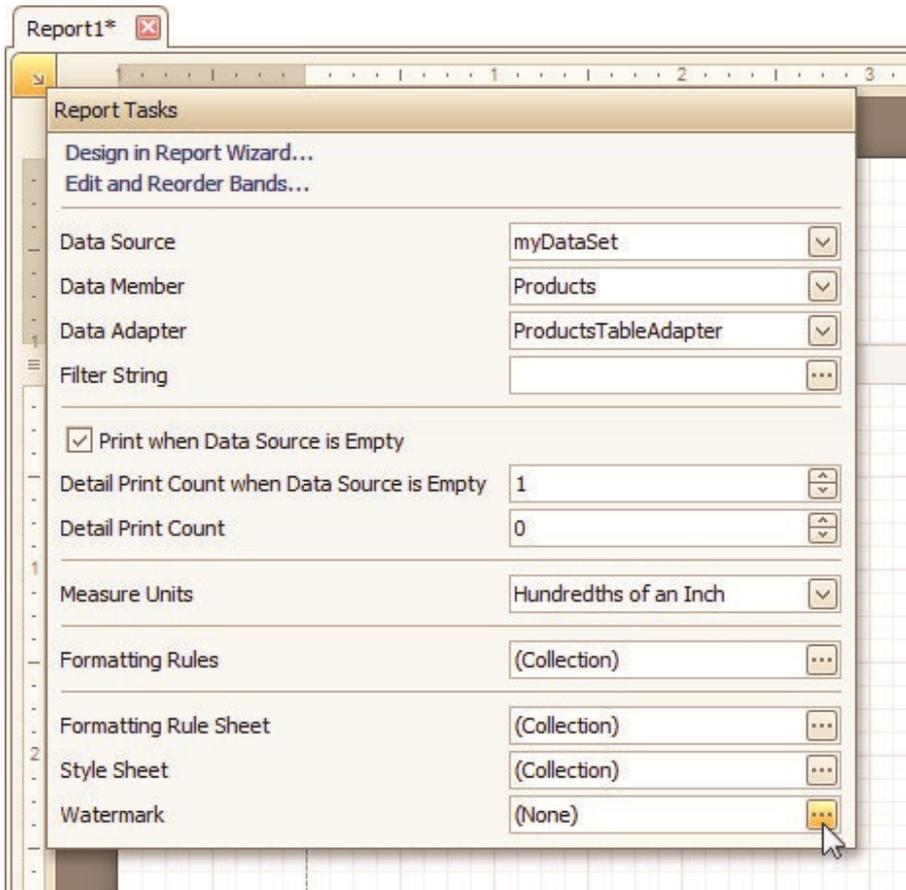


Create or Modify Watermarks of a Report

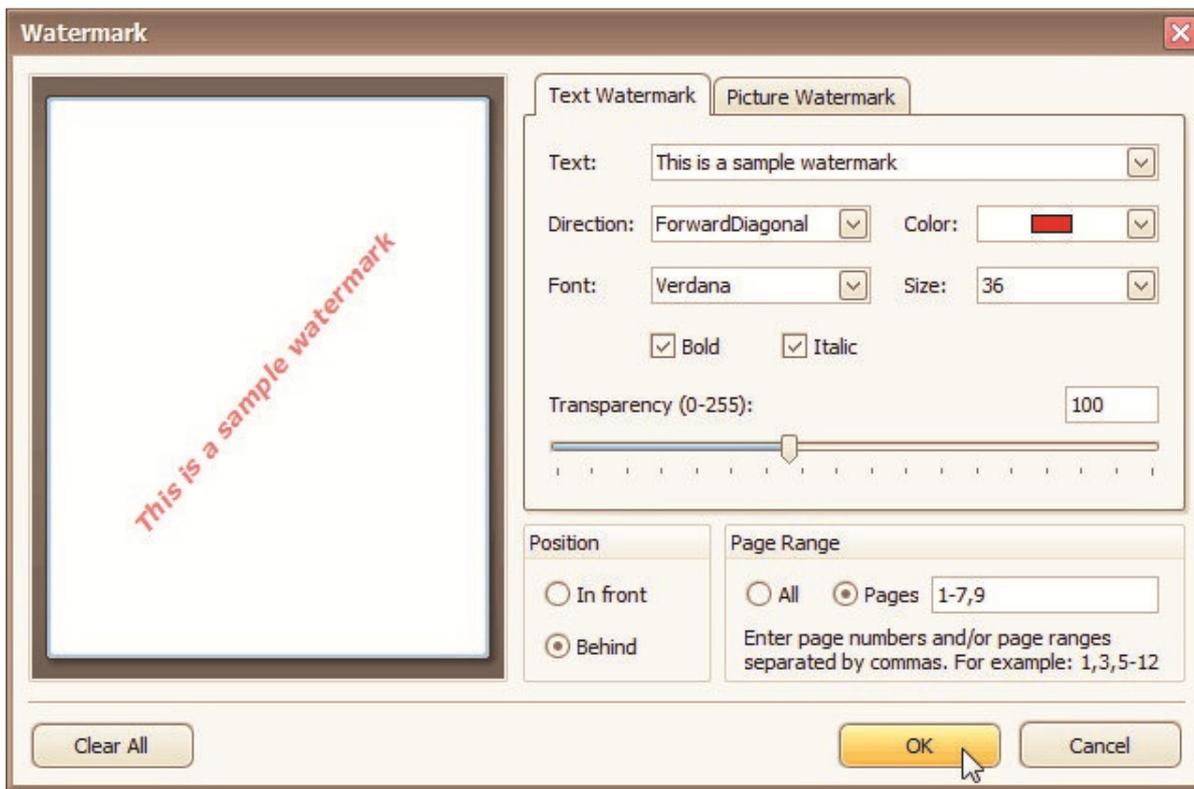
This document describes how to add a text watermark in a report, or turn a picture into a report's background. Note that watermarks are visible only in Preview and HTML View modes.

To create a new watermark in a report (or to modify the existing one), do the following.

Click the report's Smart Tag, and in its actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Watermark** entry.



In the **Text** tab of the invoked **Watermark** dialog, define the required properties for the text watermark.



Then, switch to the **Picture Watermark** tab, to load the image to be used as a watermark, and define its properties, such as Size mode, Alignment (vertical and horizontal), Tiling, Transparency, Page Range, etc.



As you can see, it is possible to use both textual and image watermarks simultaneously. The report with watermark is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.



Create Reports

With the help of the Report Designer, you can edit existing reports, as well as create your own reports from scratch. The following sections contain tutorials providing step-by-step instructions on both basic and advanced report customization.

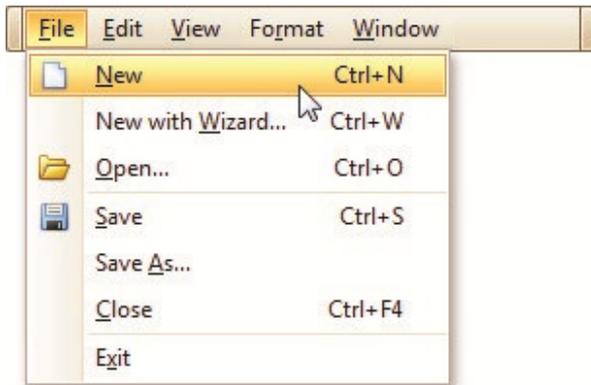
Create a New Report

This topic explains how to create a new blank report in the Report Designer. Before you start, make sure to back up the current report.

To create a new report, do one of the following.

Create a New Blank Report

In the Main Menu, click **File** and then **New** (or press CTRL+N).



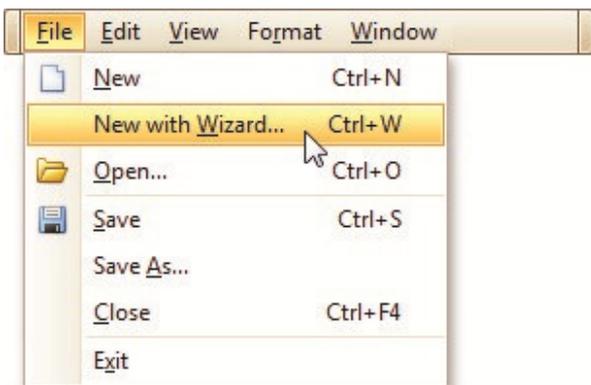
The Main Toolbar contains a button () with the same function.

If there is another report already loaded in the designer, you may be prompted whether it should be saved before it is replaced with a newly created report.

By default, the created report contains three bands - Page Header and Footer, and the Detail band.

Create a New Report Using the Report Wizard

In the Main Menu, click **File** and then **New with Wizard...** (or press CTRL+W).



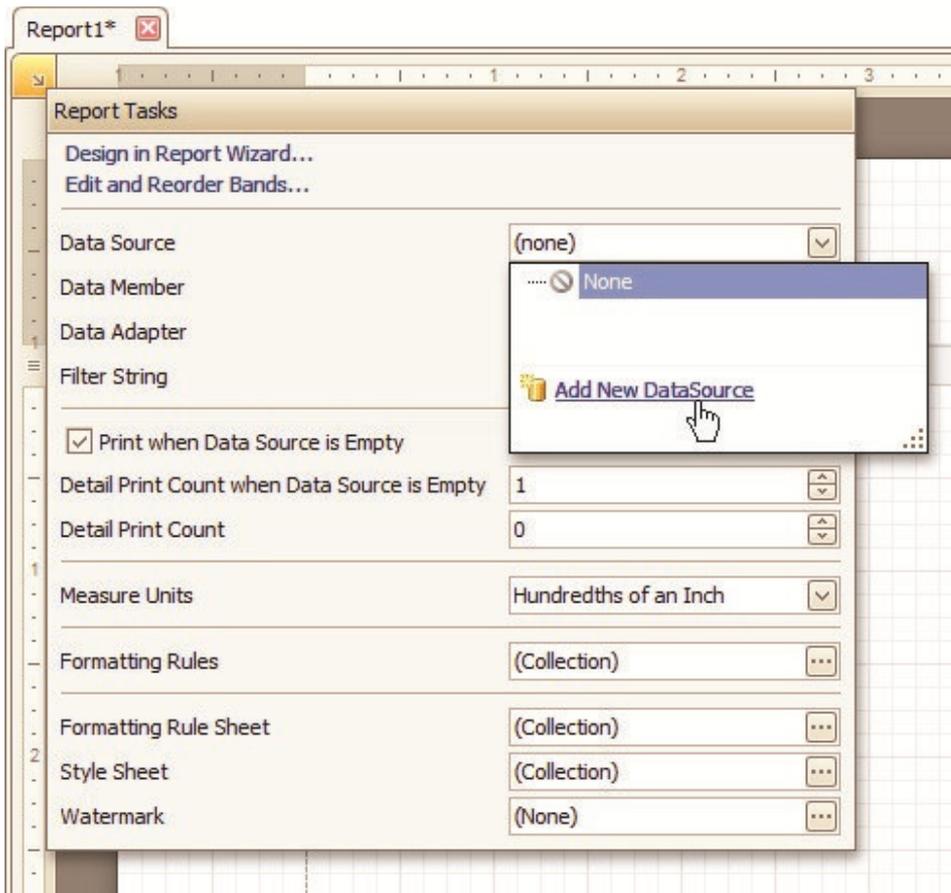
Bind a Report to Data

The Report Designer is primarily designed to work with data-aware reports, meaning that a report obtains its general (dynamic) data from an external data source (most types of which are supported). This document describes how a newly created report can be bound to a data source.

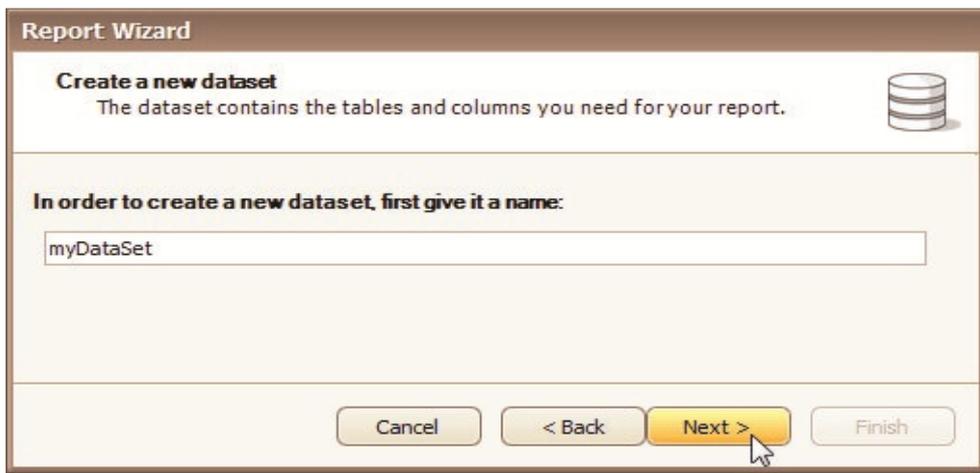
To bind a report to data, do the following.

Create a new report

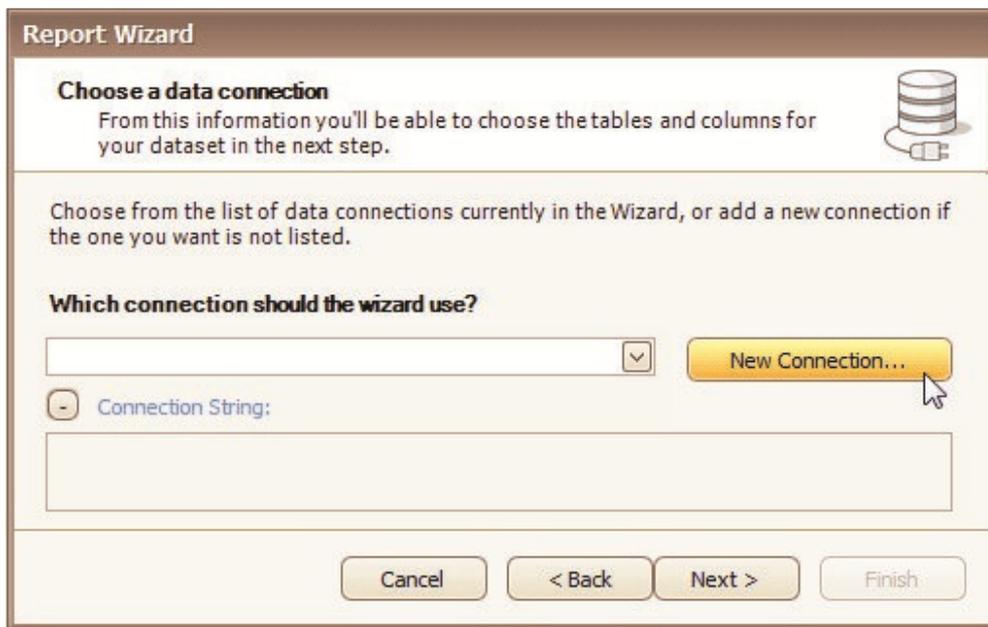
Click its Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, expand the **Data Source** drop-down list and click **Add New DataSource**.



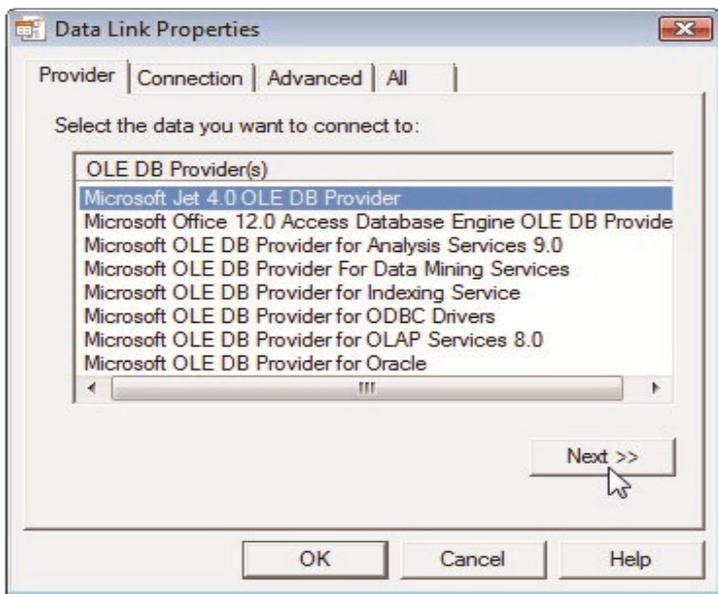
In the first page of the invoked **Report Wizard**, define the dataset name, which will then appear in the Field List.



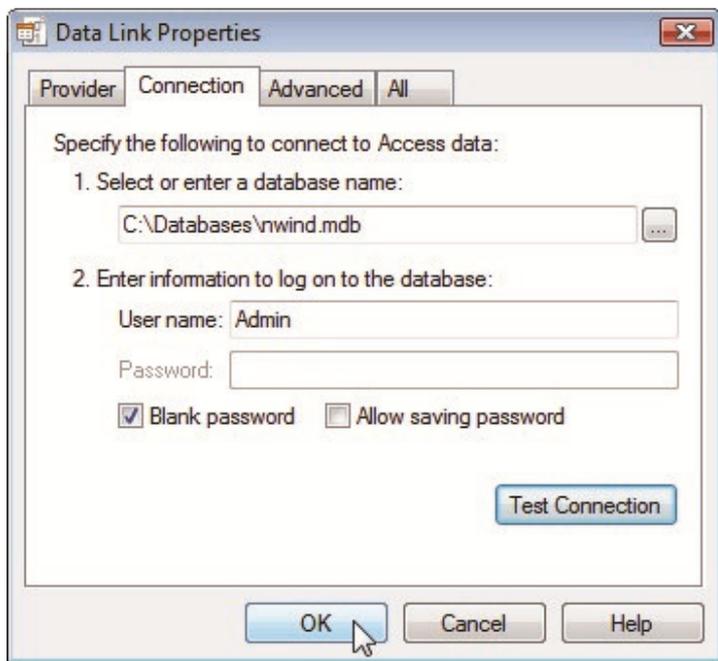
On the next page, specify the database to be used. If it is absent in the drop-down selector containing existing connections, click the **New Connection...** button.



Then, in the invoked **Data Link Properties** dialog, explore the **Provider** tab, to choose your data provider.

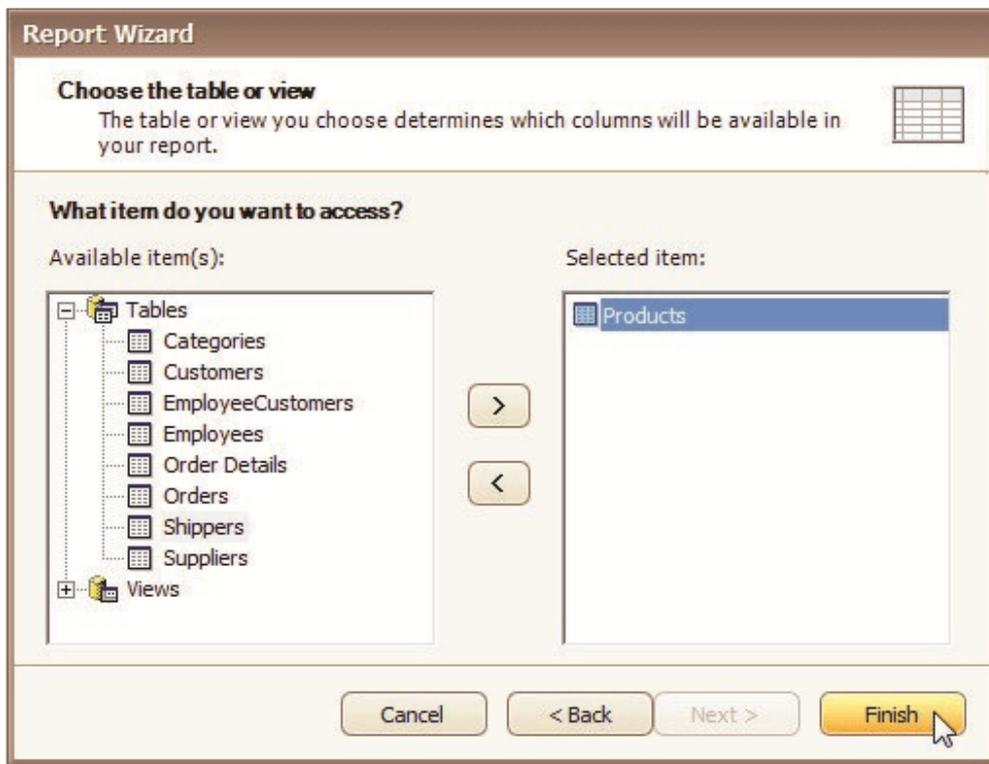


Then, switch to the **Connection** tab, and specify the path to your data source.



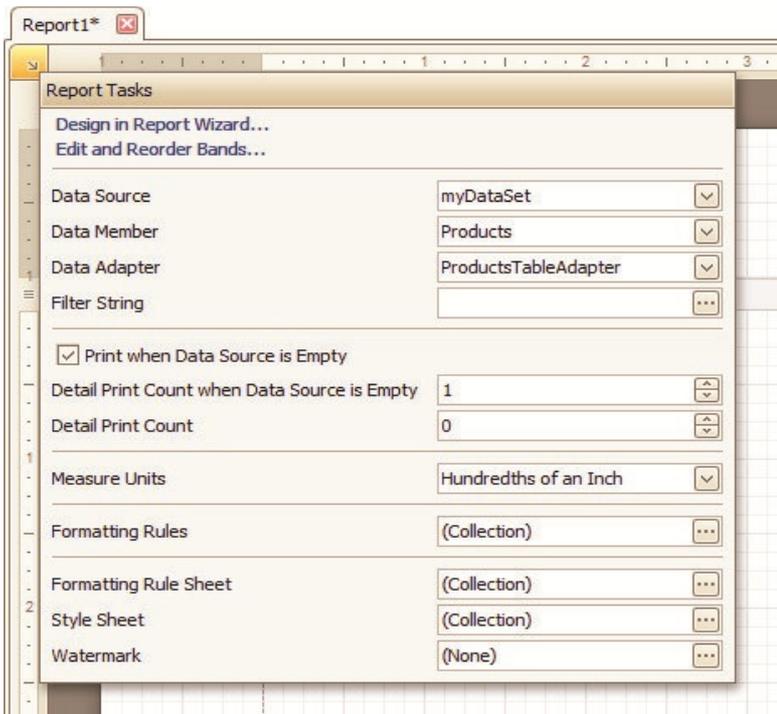
To quit the dialog and apply the changes, click **OK**. Click **Next**, to proceed to the following page.

On the next page, select data members (tables or views) from your database. Note that if you choose several tables (e.g. to create a master-detail report), the Report Designer creates a data relationship between them (if possible).

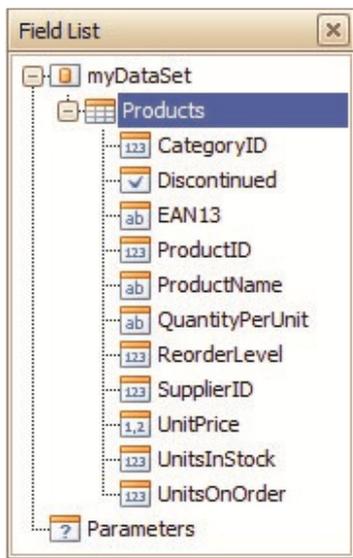


To accomplish data source creation, click **Finish**.

After performing the steps above, the report's **Data Source**, **Data Member** and **Data Adapter** properties are defined.



And, the Field List reflects the structure of the report's data source.



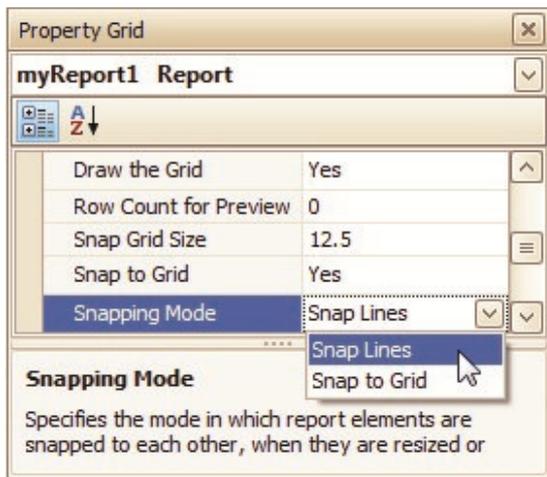
This means that the report has been successfully bound to the data.

To learn how report controls can be assigned to data fields, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

Controls Positioning

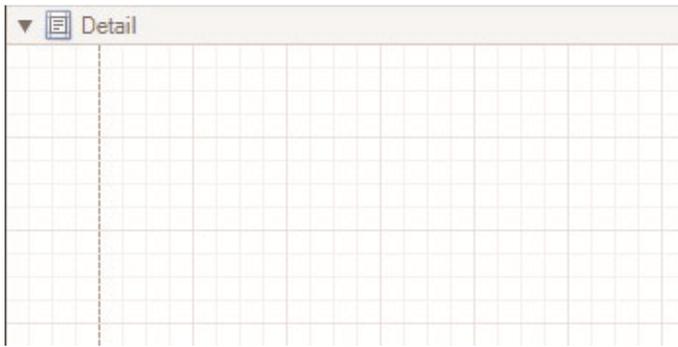
This document describes how to easily construct professional looking reports, by precisely aligning their elements to each other.

You can choose which mode to use for controls alignment within your report, by setting its **Snapping Mode**.

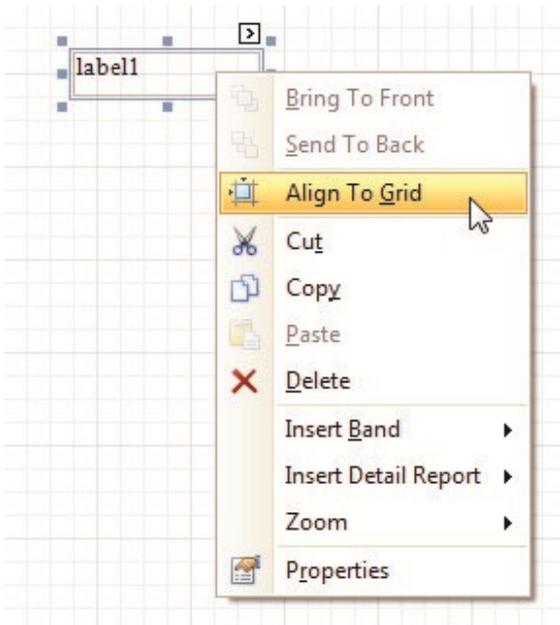


Snap Grid

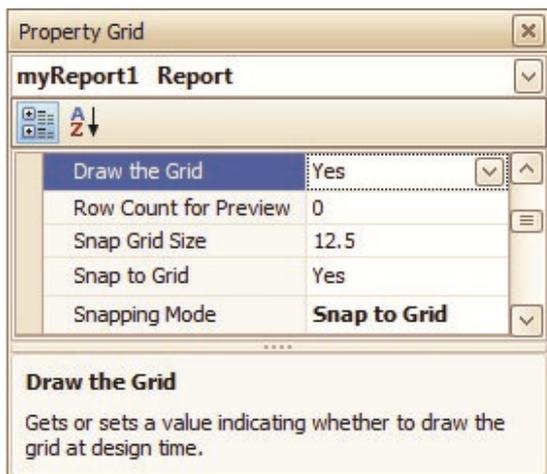
When a report is being designed in the Design Panel, it is lined up by the **Snap Grid**. This helps to establish the distance between report elements, and to precisely align them to each other.



To quickly align a control to the report's Snap Grid, right click the control, and in the invoked Context Menu, click **Align To Grid**.



You can choose whether the Snap Grid should be visible, by selecting your report, and setting the **Draw the Grid** option in the Property Grid.



You also can adjust the **Snap Grid Size**, which is measured in the measurement units set for your report.

The **Snap to Grid** option specifies whether controls are snapped to the Grid when they are moved as usual (with no additional keys being hold down). When the **Snap to Grid** option is enabled, the default move behaviour works in the following way:

For controls to be aligned to the Snap Grid while being moved:

Using the keyboard: move them using the ARROW keys.

Using the mouse: move them as usual.

For controls to ignore the Snap Grid while being moved:

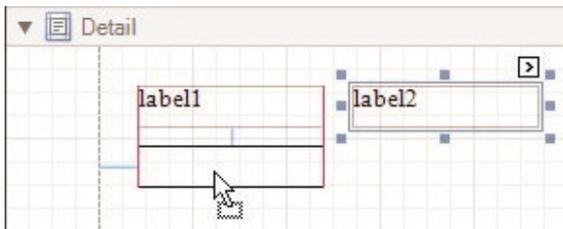
Using the keyboard: move them using ARROW keys while hold down CTRL.

Using the mouse: move them while hold down ALT.

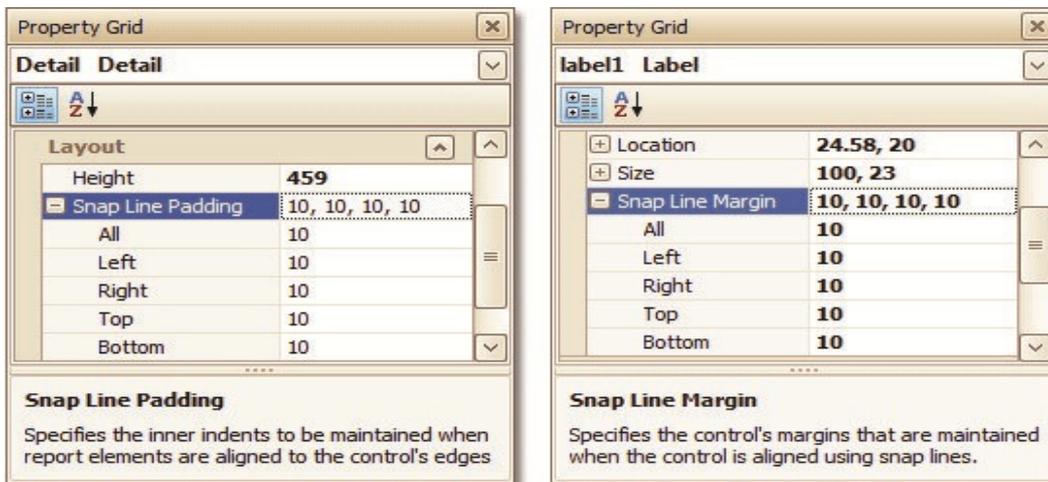
Disabling the **Snap to Grid** option swaps the default manipulation to its opposite (you should press CTRL or ALT, to enable the Grid snapping).

Snap Lines

Instead of the Snap Grid for control positioning and alignment, you can utilize the **Snap Lines**. These are guide lines appearing when a control is being moved, and indicating the distance to other report elements (bands and controls).



For each report element, you can modify its default Snap Line spacing (paddings for bands and Panel, and margins for other controls) using the Property Grid.

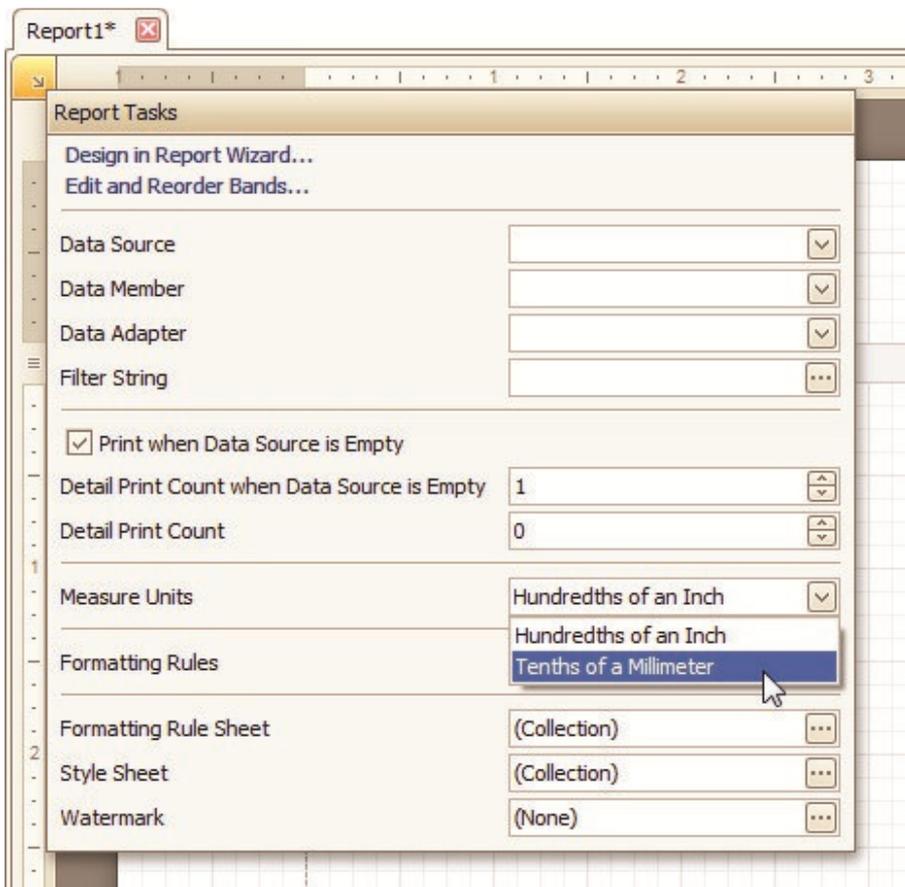


To learn how to manage the position of multiple controls at one time, refer to Change Element Layout in Your Report.

Change Measurement Units for a Report

For your report, you can choose its global **Measure Units**, which can be either **Hundredths of an Inch**, or **Tenths of a Millimetre**.

This can be specified either using the report's Smart Tag...



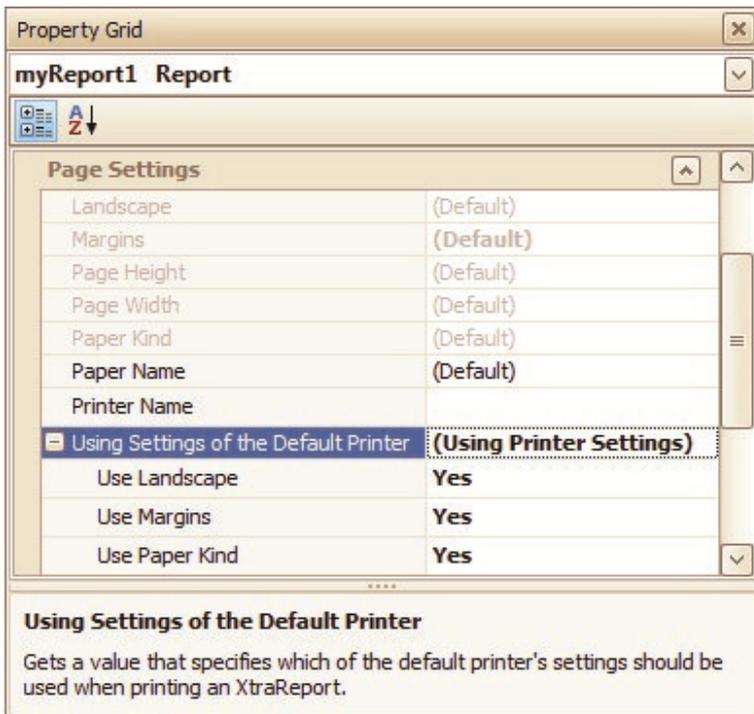
...or via the Property Grid.

Change Page Settings for a Report

In the Report Designer, page settings of a report can be specified in one of two ways. The first approach forces the default printer settings to be used when the report is printed, while the other one enables you to alter page settings independently.

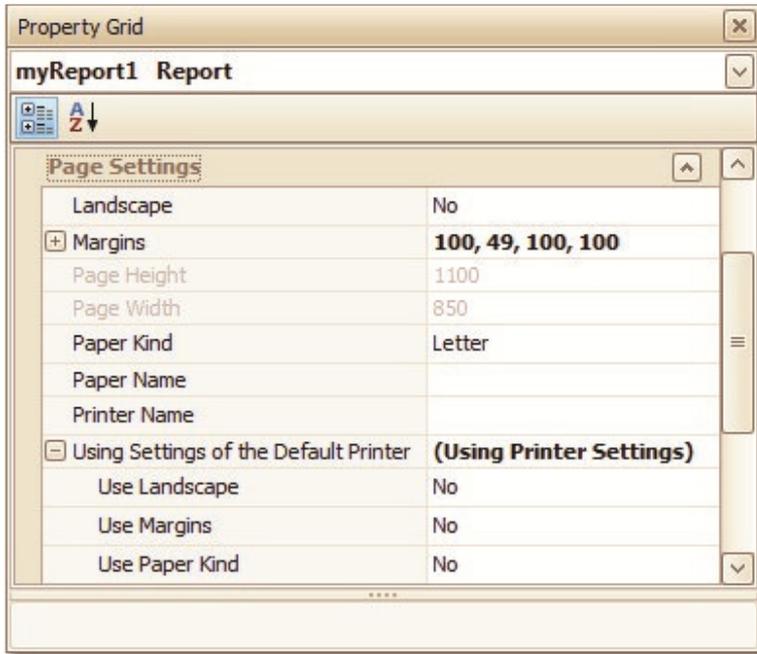
Using settings of the default printer

For the orientation, margins and paper size, you can specify a requirement that applies the corresponding printer settings instead of the report's. In this instance, the page properties in the Property Grid are disabled and displayed as grayed out. This may be useful when the report is printed in several places with different printers and printer settings.



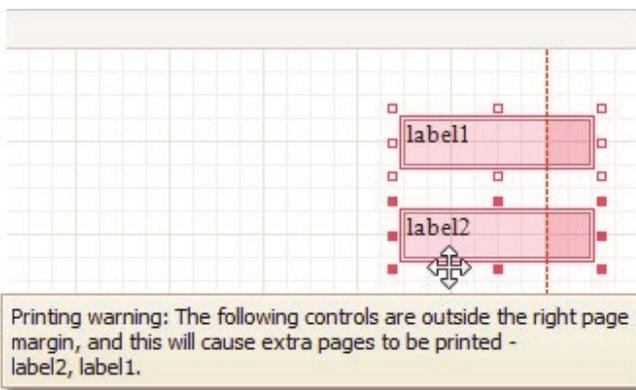
- Specify the report's page settings

While designing the report, you can specify the page settings via the Property Grid:



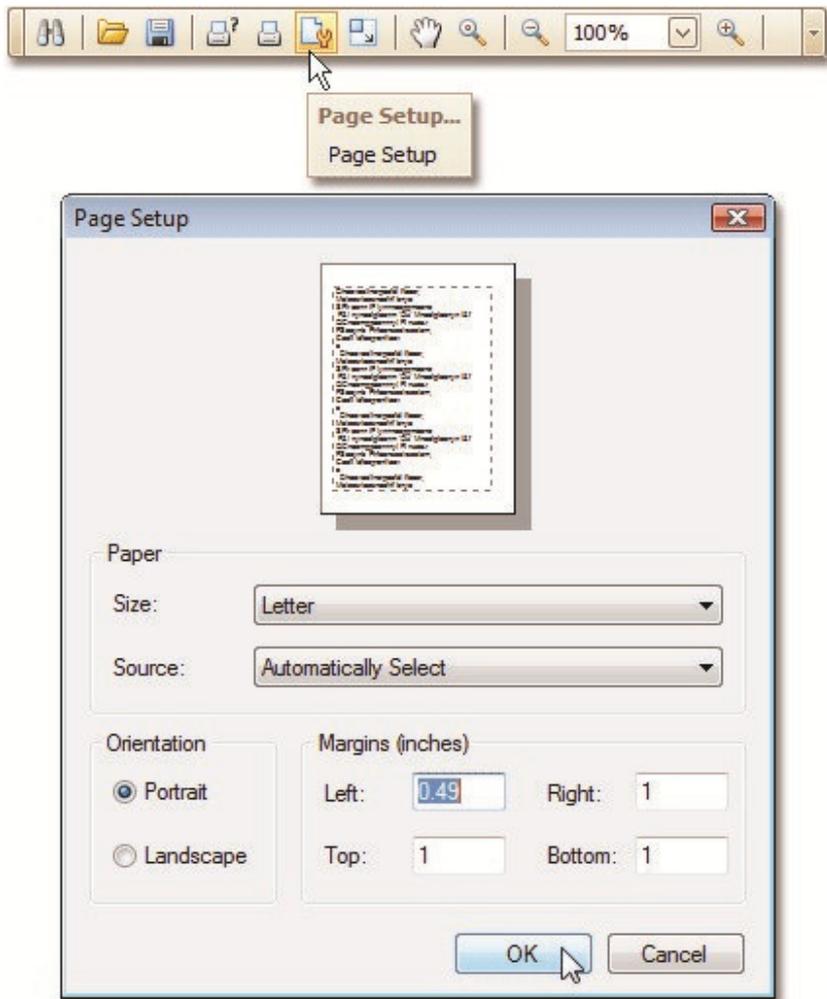
You can set the page orientation and modify the margins. The margin values are expressed in the report's measurement units. You can select from the predefined paper sizes (**Paper Kind** property), choose **Custom** and create your own paper size, or select one which is already defined for this printer (**Paper Name** property).

These settings affect the layout of the report's design surface. After their modification, you may notice red warning marks, indicating that the controls go beyond the page width. These warnings can be switched off by setting the **Show Printing Warnings** property of the report to **No**.



- Modify the settings in Preview Tab

The report's Preview Tab toolbar has a corresponding button that enables you to modify the page settings. Clicking this button invokes the **Page Setup** dialog, which allows you to adjust the page layout before printing or exporting, and select the printer.



The margins can also be set visually by dragging the dashed lines in the Preview Tab as needed.

To change the measurement units shown in the margins tooltips, customize the report's **Measure Units** property.

Measure Units = Hundredths of an Inch

		Top Margin: 0.35"
Chang	\$19.00	
Aniseed Syrup	\$10.00	
Queso Cabrales	\$21.00	
Sir Rodney's Scones	\$10.00	
Gorgonzola Telino	\$12.50	
Mascarpone Fabioli	\$32.00	

Measure Units = Tenths of a Millimetre

The image shows a report preview with a table of items and prices. A callout box indicates the top margin is 14 mm. The table contains the following items and prices:

Item	Price
Chang	\$19.00
Aniseed Syrup	\$10.00
Queso Cabrales	\$21.00
Sir Rodney's Scones	\$10.00
Gorgonzola Telino	\$12.50
Mascarpone Fabioli	\$32.00

To learn about other options available for a report, refer to Report Settings.

Report Types

The tutorials in this section provide you detailed instructions on how to create reports of different types with the Report Designer.

Choose a report type from the following table.

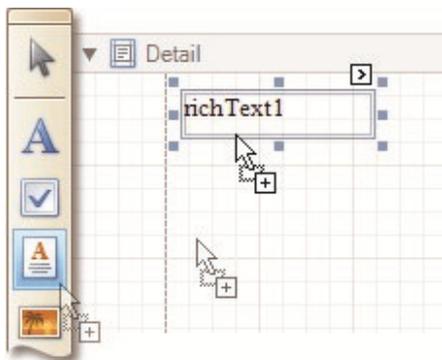
 Static Report	 Table Report	 Label Report
 Master-Detail Report Detail Bands	 Multi-Column Report	 Cross-Tab Report
 Parameterized Report	 Chart with Static Series	 Chart with Dynamic Series

Static Report

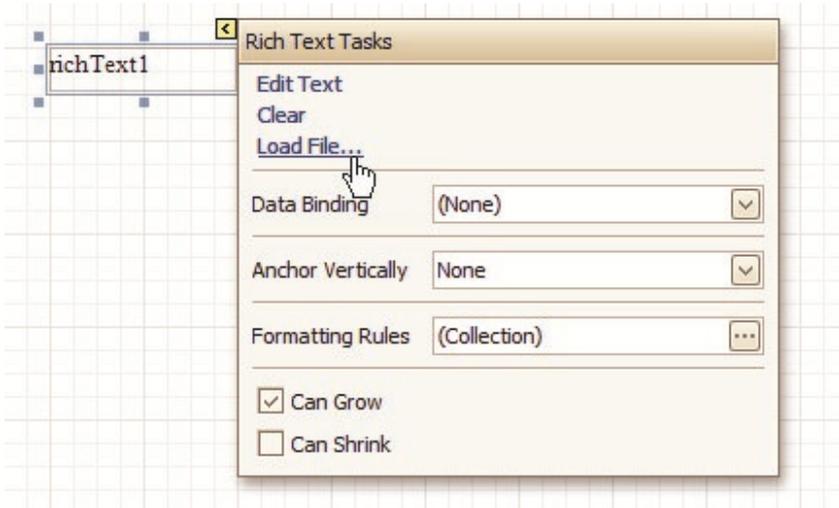
This tutorial describes the steps to create a static report, which means that the report will not be bound to a data source. In this example, we will create a simple one-page announcement to be repeated 20 times in a report.

To create a static report, do the following.

1. Create a new report.
2. From the Control Toolbox, drop the Rich Text control onto the Detail band.



3. Select the created control and click its Smart Tag. In the invoked actions list, click the **Load File...** context link.



In the invoked dialog, define the path to an RTF or TXT file containing a text of the announcement, and click **Open**. **Note**

Note that you can perform additional text formatting using the Formatting Toolbar.

4. To repeat the created report 20 times, select the Detail band and in the Property Grid set its **Repeat Count when Data Source is Empty** property to **20**.

And, to make the announcement print on separate pages, set the band's **Page Break** property to **After the Band**.



The static report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

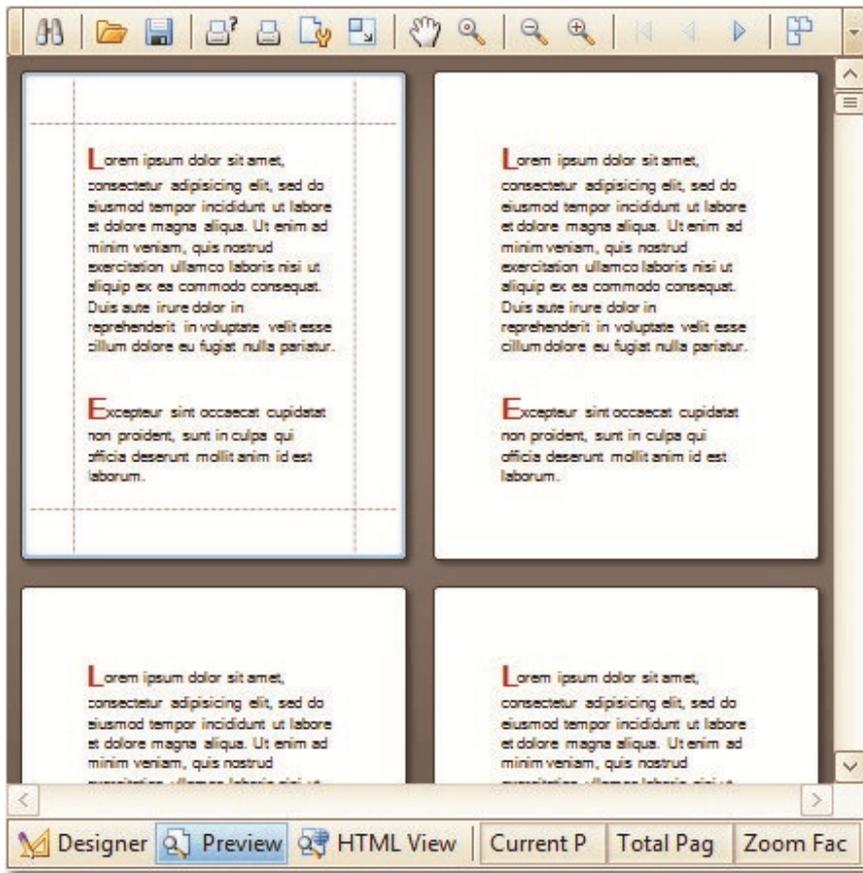
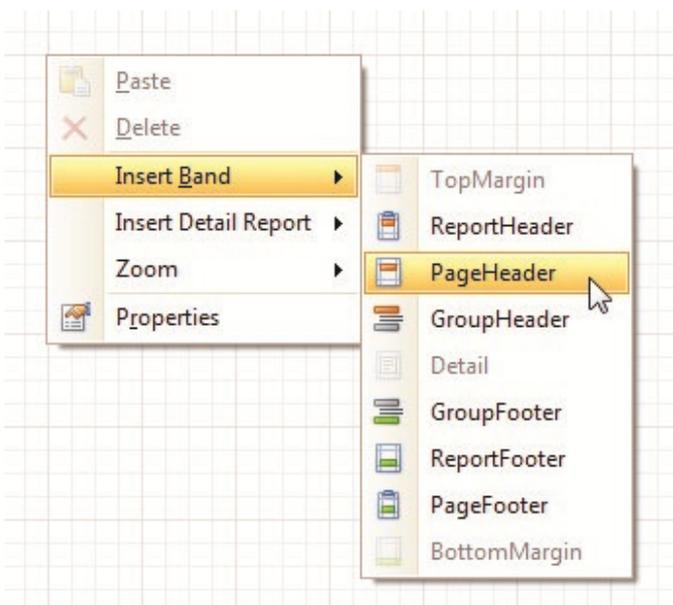


Table Report

This tutorial describes the steps to create a table report, which means that the report's data is arranged into a table-like layout. This feature should not be confused with the master-detail report or cross-tab report.

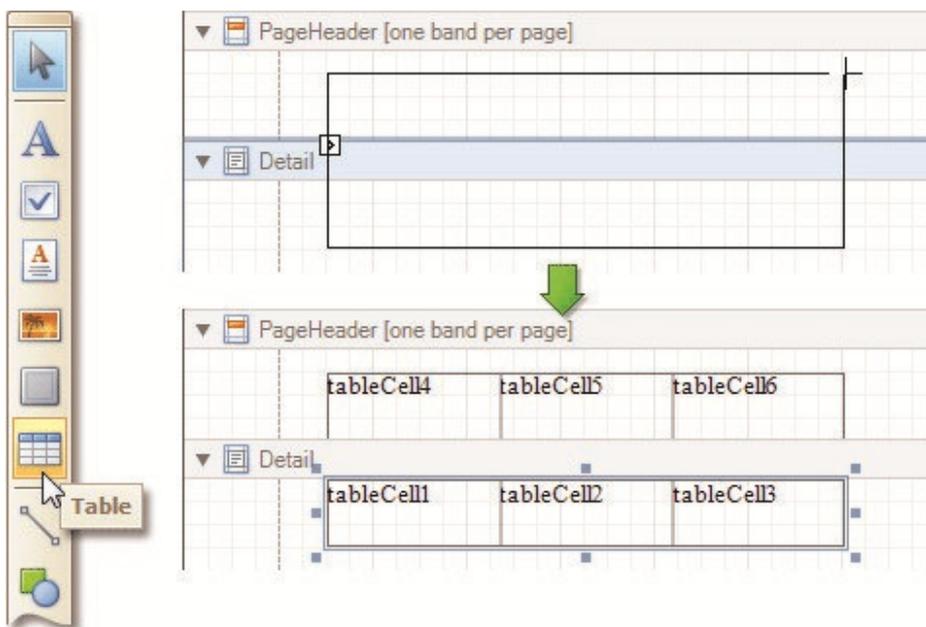
To create a table report, follow the steps below.

1. Create a new report.
2. Bind the report to a data source.
3. To add a Page Header to the report, right-click anywhere on the report's surface, and in the invoked Context Menu, choose **Insert Band | Page Header**.



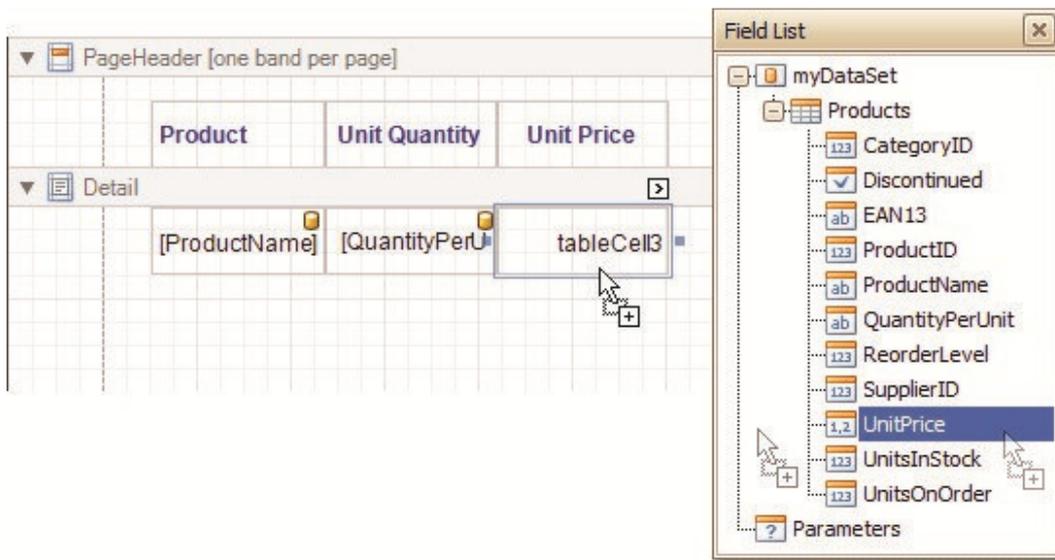
4. Now, add two Table controls to the report's Page Header and Detail band.

To do this, in the Toolbox, click the **Table** icon. Then, in the Page Header's content area, click and hold down the left mouse button while dragging the mouse cursor across the Detail band.



As a result, two tables are created. One will be used as a header, and the other one - for the report's detail information.

5. Type the headers into the upper table's cells, and bind the corresponding cells in the detail section to the appropriate data fields. This can be done by simply dropping these fields from the Field List onto the cells.



6. Finally, you can customize various properties of the tables, to improve their appearance. For example, using the Property Grid you can define their **Borders**, as well as **Background Colour**. To customize the cells' text options, use the Formatting Toolbar.

A noteworthy feature is the capability to specify odd-even styles for the detail table.

The table report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

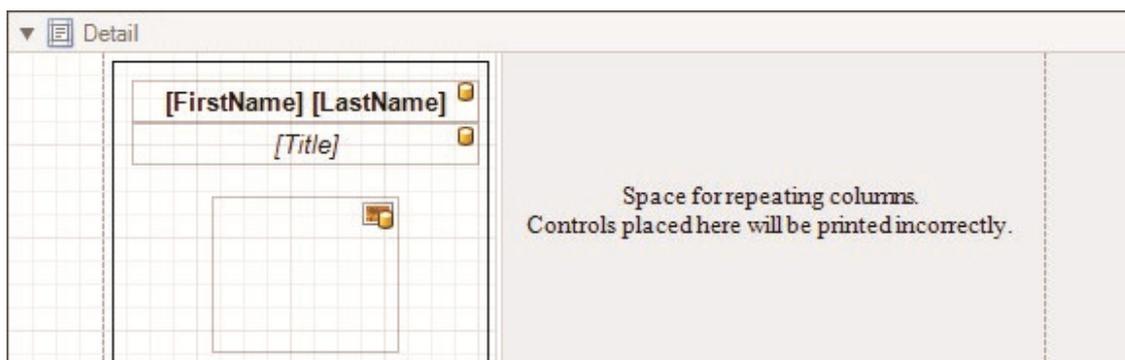
Product	Unit Quantity	Unit Price
Chai	10 boxes x 20 bags	\$18.00
Chang	24 - 12 oz bottles	\$19.00
Aniseed Syrup	12 - 550 ml bottles	\$10.00
Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	48 - 6 oz jars	\$22.00
Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	36 boxes	\$21.35
Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	12 - 8 oz jars	\$25.00
Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears	12 - 1 lb pkgs.	\$30.00
Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	12 - 12 oz jars	\$40.00
Mishi Kobe Niku	18 - 500 g pkgs.	\$97.00
Ikura	12 - 200 ml jars	\$31.00
Queso Cabrales	1 kg pkg.	\$21.00
Queso Manchego La Pastora	10 - 500 g pkgs.	\$38.00
Konbu	2 kg box	\$6.00
Tofu	40 - 100 g pkgs.	\$23.25

Label Report

This tutorial describes the steps to create a label report containing employee badges, using the Report Wizard.

To create a label report, do the following.

1. In the Main Menu, select **File** and click **New with Wizard...** (or press CTRL+W).
2. Next, the Wizard will guide you through the process of creating a label report. For detailed instructions on the wizard's steps, refer to Label Report Wizard.
3. Bind the report to a data source containing information about employees.
4. Finally, drop the required fields from the Field List onto the available Detail band's area, and customize their layout.



Note that you can employ the mail merge, to combine multiple data fields within the same control.

The label report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

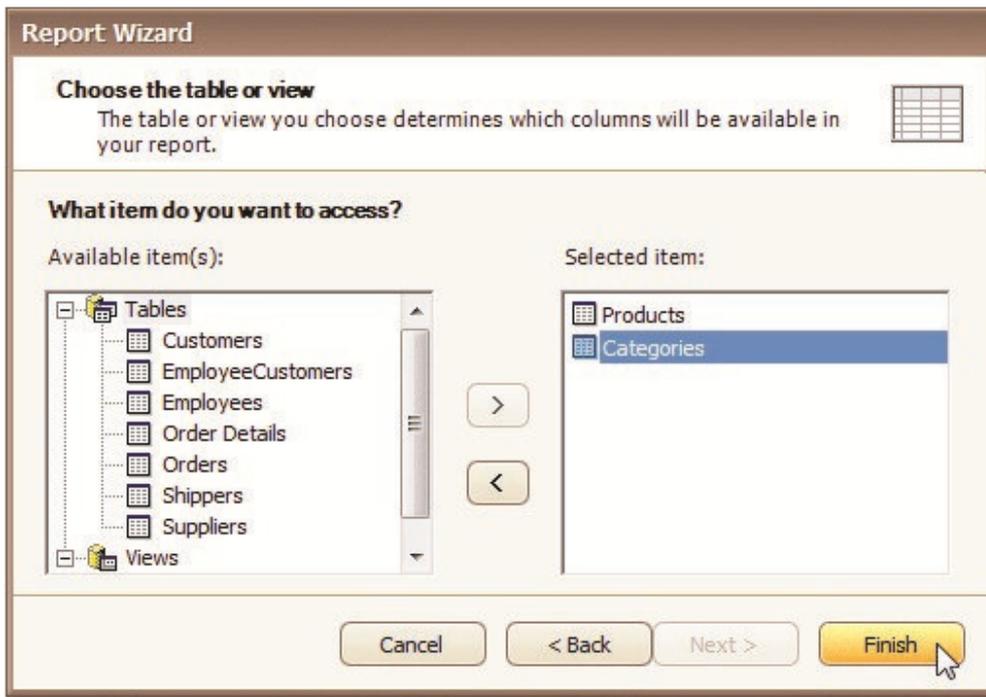
<p>Nancy Davolio <i>Sales Representative</i></p> 	<p>Andrew Fuller <i>Vice President, Sales</i></p> 	<p>Janet Leverling <i>Sales Representative</i></p> 
<p>Margaret Peacock <i>Sales Representative</i></p> 	<p>Steven Buchanan <i>Sales Manager</i></p> 	<p>Michael Suyama <i>Sales Representative</i></p> 
<p>Robert King <i>Sales Representative</i></p> 	<p>Laura Callahan <i>Inside Sales Coordinator</i></p> 	<p>Anne Dodsworth <i>Sales Representative</i></p> 

Master-Detail Report (Detail Report Bands)

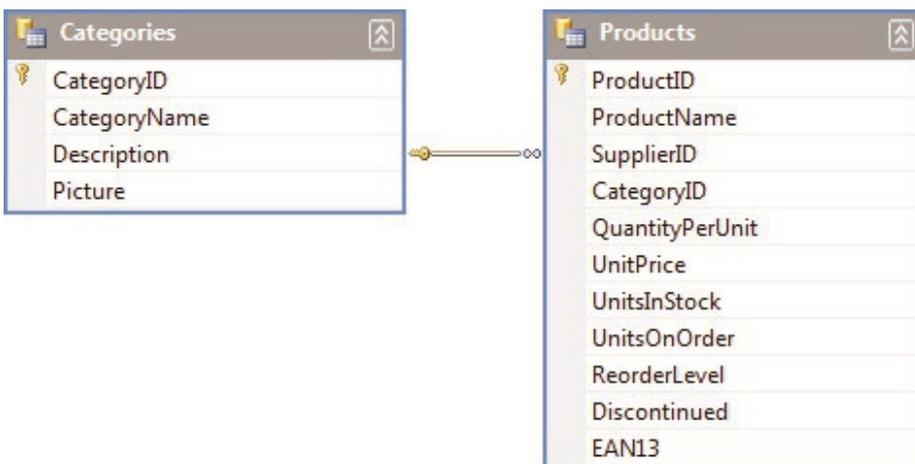
This tutorial describes the steps to create a master-detail report (or, invoice report) with hierarchically linked data, using the Detail Report band.

To create a master-detail report using the Detail Report band, do the following.

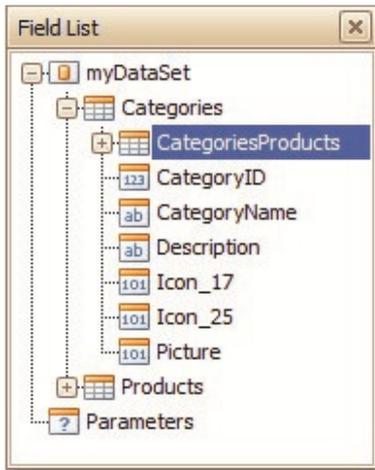
1. Create a new report.
2. Bind the report to a data source. And, on the Reports Wizard's last page, select the required data tables, and click **Finish**.



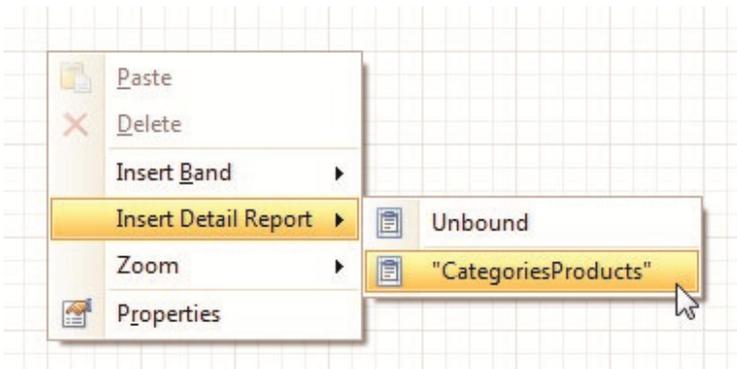
If possible, the Report Wizard will automatically create the data relationship (e.g. by the common key field) between the selected tables.



Then, if the relation is successfully created, you'll see the corresponding node in the Field List.

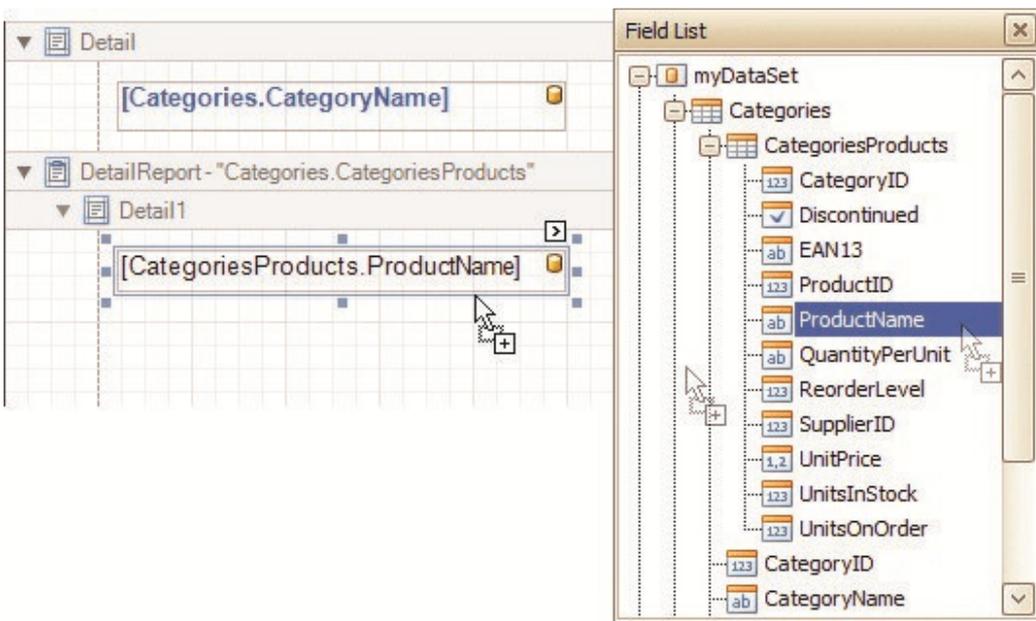


3. Now, to add a Detail Report band, right-click anywhere on the report's surface, and in the invoked Context Menu, point to **Insert Detail Report**. When the report's data source contains a data relationship, it is displayed in the Context Menu.



4. Then, drop the required data fields from the Field List onto the corresponding bands.

As for the Detail Report band, note that you should drop items from the relation node (in this example it is the **Categories Products** section), or there will be incorrect output in the report.



The master-detail report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

	<p>Beverages</p> <p>Côte de Blaye</p> <p>Ipoh Coffee</p> <p>Condiments</p> <p>Northwoods Cranberry Sauce</p> <p>Vegie-spread</p> <p>Confections</p> <p>Sir Rodney's Marmalade</p> <p>Gumbär Gummibärchen</p> <p>Schoggi Schokolade</p> <p>Tarte au sucre</p> <p>Dairy Products</p> <p>Queso Manchego La Pastora</p> <p>Mascarpone Fabioli</p> <p>Raclette Courdavault</p> <p>Camembert Pierrot</p> <p>Gudbrandsdalsost</p> <p>Mozzarella di Giovanni</p>	

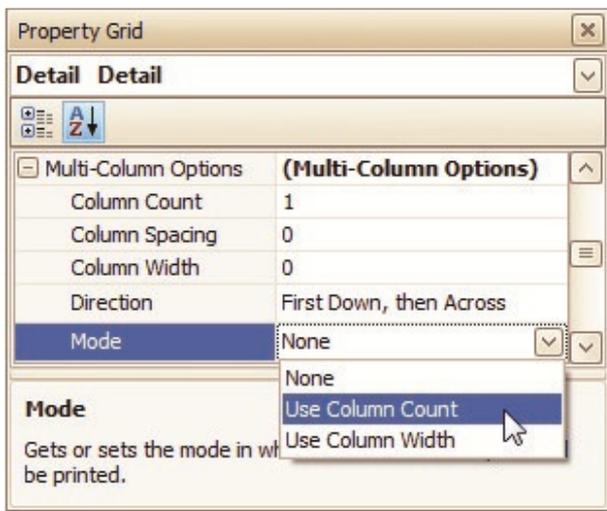
Multi-Column Report

This tutorial describes the steps to create a multi-column report, meaning that each page of the report document is laid out in a specified number of columns.

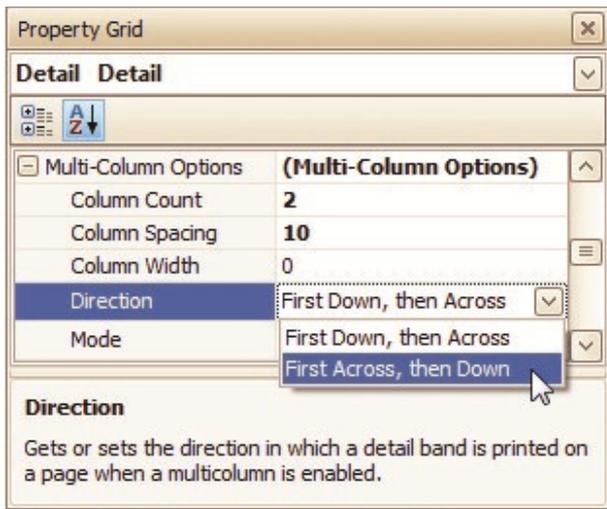
To demonstrate the multi-column feature, we'll use a report with grouping, similar the one created in the following tutorial: [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report](#).

1. Select the Detail band, and in the Property Grid, expand the **Multi-Column Options** section.

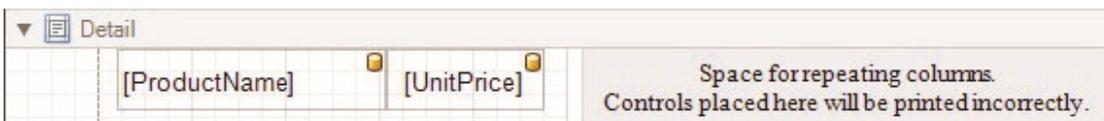
First, set the required **Mode**. It determines whether the number of columns is manually specified, or it depends on the fixed column width.



2. Then, if you've chosen to **Use Column Count**, set the **Column Count** to **2**, and **Column Spacing** to **10**. The **Direction** determines the order in which records of the same group are processed.



3. Now, on the Detail band's surface a grey area appears, delimiting the available column's width. Adjust the controls width, so that they fit within the effective borders.



The multi-column report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

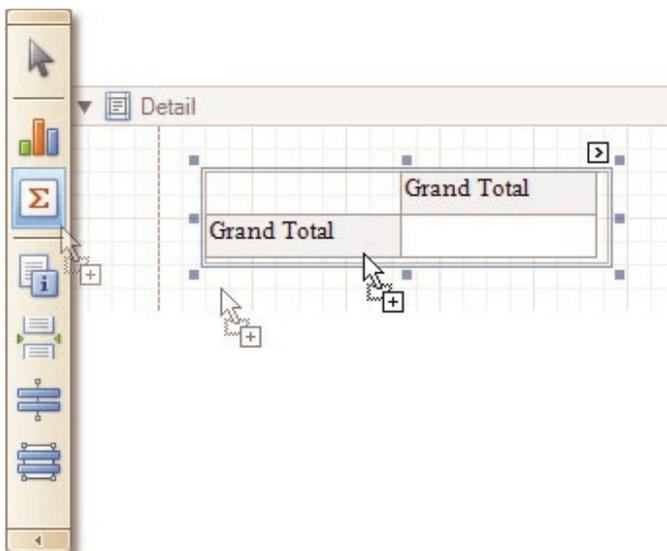
Category: 1			
Chai	\$18.00	Chang	\$19.00
Sasquatch Ale	\$14.00	Steeleye Stout	\$18.00
Côte de Blaye	\$263.50	Chartreuse verte	\$18.00
Ipoh Coffee	\$46.00	Laughing Lumberjack Lager	\$14.00
Outback Lager	\$15.00	Lakkalikööri	\$18.00
Category: 2			
Aniseed Syrup	\$10.00	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	\$22.00
Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	\$21.35	Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	\$40.00
Genen Shouyu	\$15.50	Gula Malacca	\$19.45
Sirop d'érable	\$28.50	Vegie-spread	\$43.90
Category: 3			
Pavlova	\$17.45	Sir Rodney's Marmalade	\$81.00
Sir Rodney's Scones	\$10.00	NuNuCa Nuß-Nougat-Creme	\$14.00
Gumbär Gummibärchen	\$31.23	Schoggi Schokolade	\$43.90
Chocolate	\$12.75	Maxilaku	\$20.00
Valkoinen suklaa	\$16.25	Tarte au sucre	\$49.30
Scottish Longbreads	\$12.50		

Cross-Tab Report

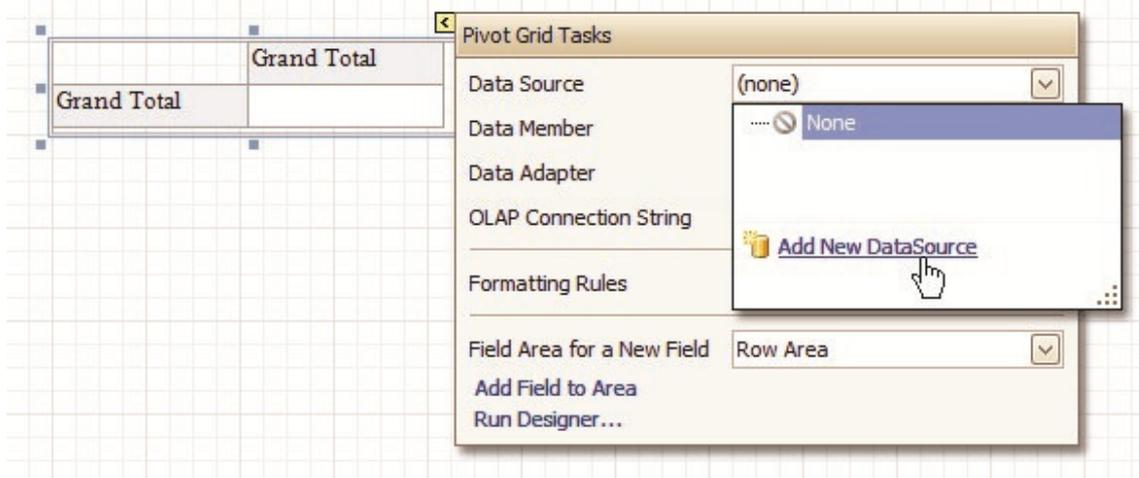
This tutorial describes the steps to create a cross-tab report using a Pivot Grid control. This feature should not be confused with the master-detail report or table report.

To create a cross-tab report, do the following.

1. Create a new report.
2. Drop the Pivot Grid control from the Toolbox onto the report's Detail band.



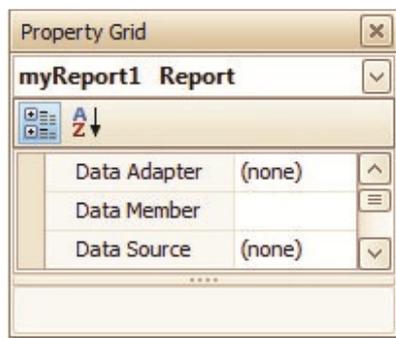
3. To bind the pivot grid to a data source, click its Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, expand the **Data Source** drop-down selector and click **Add New DataSource**.



The invoked **Report Wizard** will guide you through the process of assigning a data source to the grid.

For detailed instructions on the Wizard's steps, refer to Bind a Report to Data, as this process is similar. **Note**

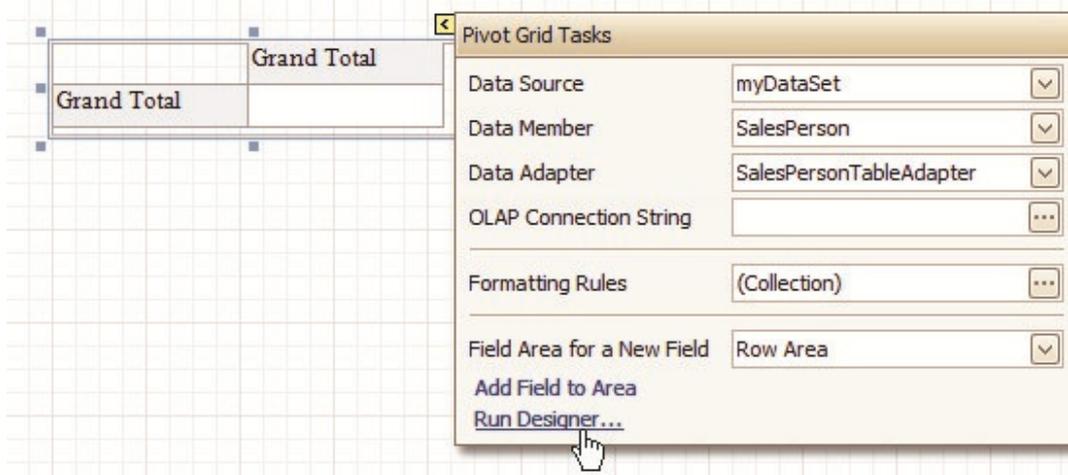
Note that after these steps, the report's **Data Source** property must be set to **None**.



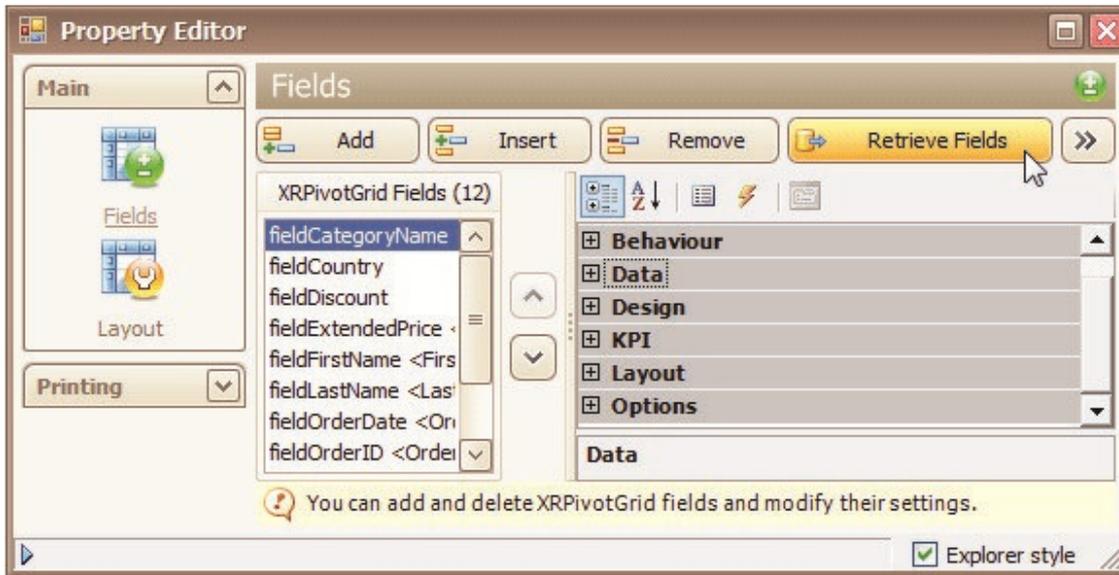
Otherwise, the grid will be blank at the preview and repeated as many times as there are records in the data source.

4. After the dataset is created, it is assigned to the grid's **Data Source** property. Its **Data Member** property defines from which table or view of your dataset the grid obtains its data. And, the **Data Adapter** property is auto-defined, as well.

So once again, click the grid's Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the **Run Designer...** link.



5. In the invoked Property Editor, click Retrieve Fields.



6. Then, switch to the **Layout** section in the navigation bar on the left.

Drag and drop the required fields to the **Row Fields**, **Column Fields** and **Data Items** areas.



Click **Apply** and close the editor.

7. In the last step, you can set your report's **Vertical Content Splitting** option to **Smart**. This will split the grid's columns precisely by their borders in the Print Preview.



The cross-tab report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

Discount	First Name	Last Name	Order Date	Order ID	Unit Price
Quantity	Extended Price	Country	Sales Person		
		UK			
		Anne Dodsworth	Michael Suyama		
Category Name	Product Name	Quantity	Extended Price	Quantity	Extended Price
Beverages	Chai	35	\$544.50	96	\$1,551.60
	Chang	30	\$494.00	110	\$1,805.00
	Chartreuse verte	10	\$180.00	151	\$2,389.50
	Côte de Blaye	57	\$14,624.25		
	Guaraná Fantástica	73	\$276.30	131	\$525.60
	Ipoh Coffee				
	Lakkaikööri	73	\$977.58	55	\$751.50
	Laughing Lumberjack Lager				
	Outback Lager	51	\$744.00	36	\$540.00
	Rhônebräu Klosterbräu	110	\$833.12	129	\$948.60
	Sasquatch Ale	10	\$112.00	30	\$420.00
	Staleye Stout	70	\$856.80	40	\$518.40
	Beverages Total		519	\$19,642.55	778
Condiments	Aniseed Syrup	74	\$740.00	20	\$180.00
	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning			6	\$132.00
	Chef Anton's Gumbo Duetto			4	\$85.40
	Genen Shouyu			12	\$176.70
	Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	50	\$1,187.50		
	Gula Malacca	62	\$906.39	70	\$1,087.52
	Louisiana Fiery Hot Cajun Seasoning	40	\$842.00	20	\$421.00
	Louisiana Hot Spicy Cajun Seasoning	60	\$693.60		
	Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	70	\$2,680.00		
	Original Frankfurter Mustard Spread	53	\$575.25	63	\$802.75
	Sirop d'érable	4	\$114.00	50	\$1,368.00
Veggie-spread	80	\$2,386.80	9	\$395.10	
Condiments Total		493	\$10,125.54	254	\$4,648.47

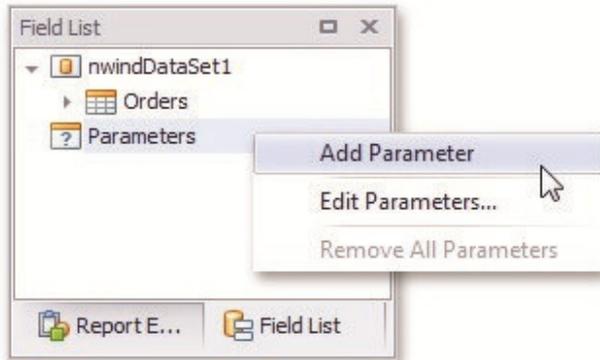
Parameterized Report

This tutorial describes the steps to create a report with parameters. In this example, we will create two date-time parameters, to filter out orders which don't fall in the specified range, from the report.

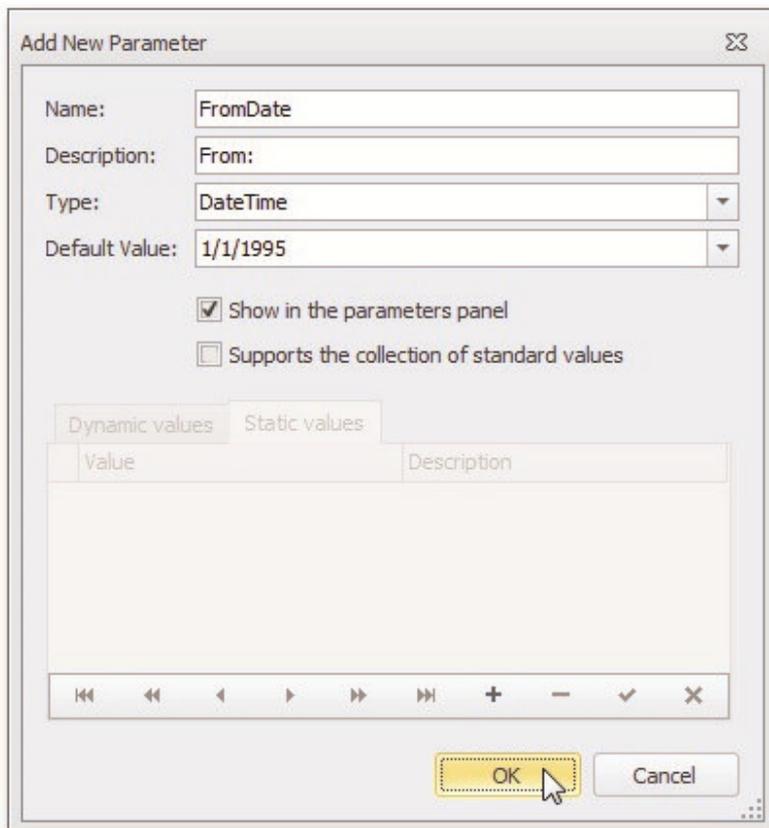
First, create a report and bind it to a data source.

To add parameters and filter your report based on their values, follow the steps below.

1. In the Field List window, right-click over the **Parameters** section and in the invoked menu, click **Add Parameter**.



2. In the invoked window for the created parameter, set its **Name** and **Description**. And, make sure to set its **Type** to an appropriate value.



In Print Preview, the report's document is not generated until you have submitted values of all the parameters that have the **Show in the parameters panel** option switched on via the **Parameters** UI.

3. Enabling the **Supports the collection of standard values** option of the parameter allows end-users to modify its value and also activates the **Dynamic values** and the **Static values** tabs of the window.

- On the **Dynamic values** tab, you can specify a parameter's data source, data adapter and data member. The value member defines a data field that provides values to the parameter. The display member defines a data field that provides display names for parameter values (how these values appear in the user interface available in a Print Preview).
- On the **Static values** tab, you can manually fill the list of parameter values, with each value having an individual description (specifying how this value appears in the **Parameters** panel).

Add New Parameter

Name:

Description:

Type:

Default Value:

Show in the parameters panel

Supports the collection of standard values

Dynamic values | **Static values**

Value	Description
1/1/1995	January 1, 1995
4/1/1995	April 1, 1995
▶ 8/1/1995	August 1, 1995

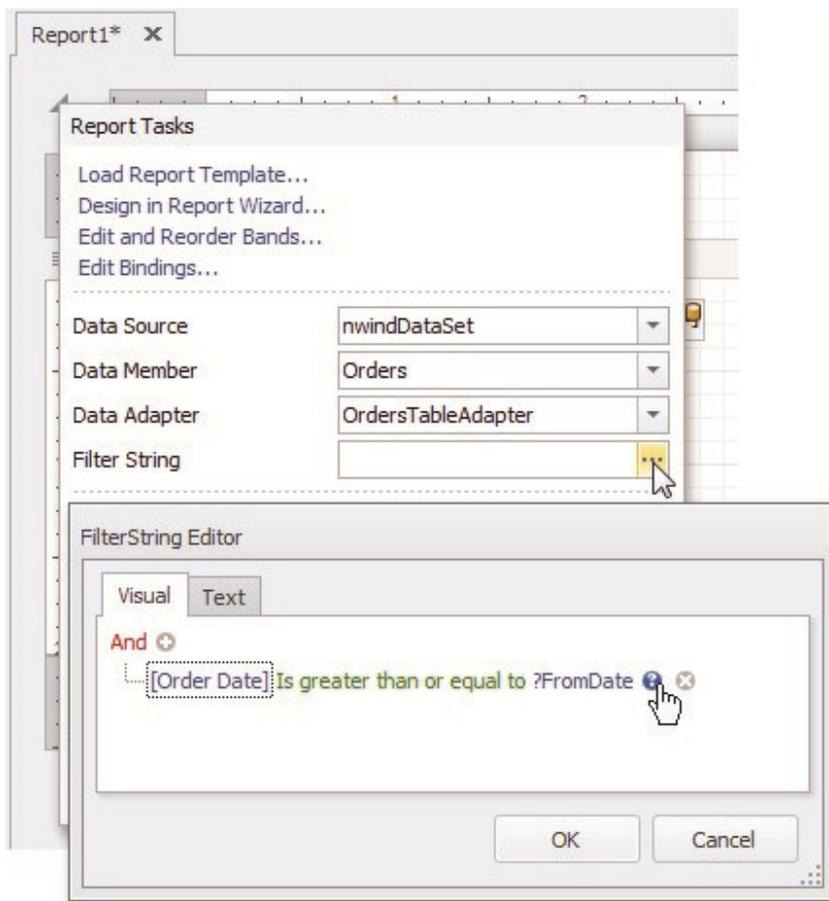
Navigation icons: ⏪ ⏩ ⏴ ⏵ + - ✓ ✕

OK Cancel

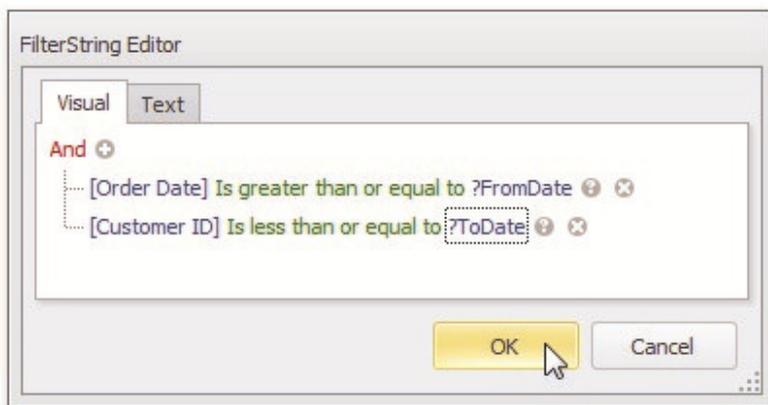
Then, repeat the previous steps to create the second parameter, so that every time your report is previewed, you will be asked to specify two dates.

The following instructions explain how to use parameters to filter your report's data.

4. Click your report's Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Filter String** entry. Then, in the invoked **Filter String Editor**, construct an expression where a data field is compared with the created parameters. To access parameters, click the icon on the right until it turns into a question mark.



The complete filtering expression will then look like this.



The parameterized report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and in the **Parameters** section, define the required values and click **Submit**.

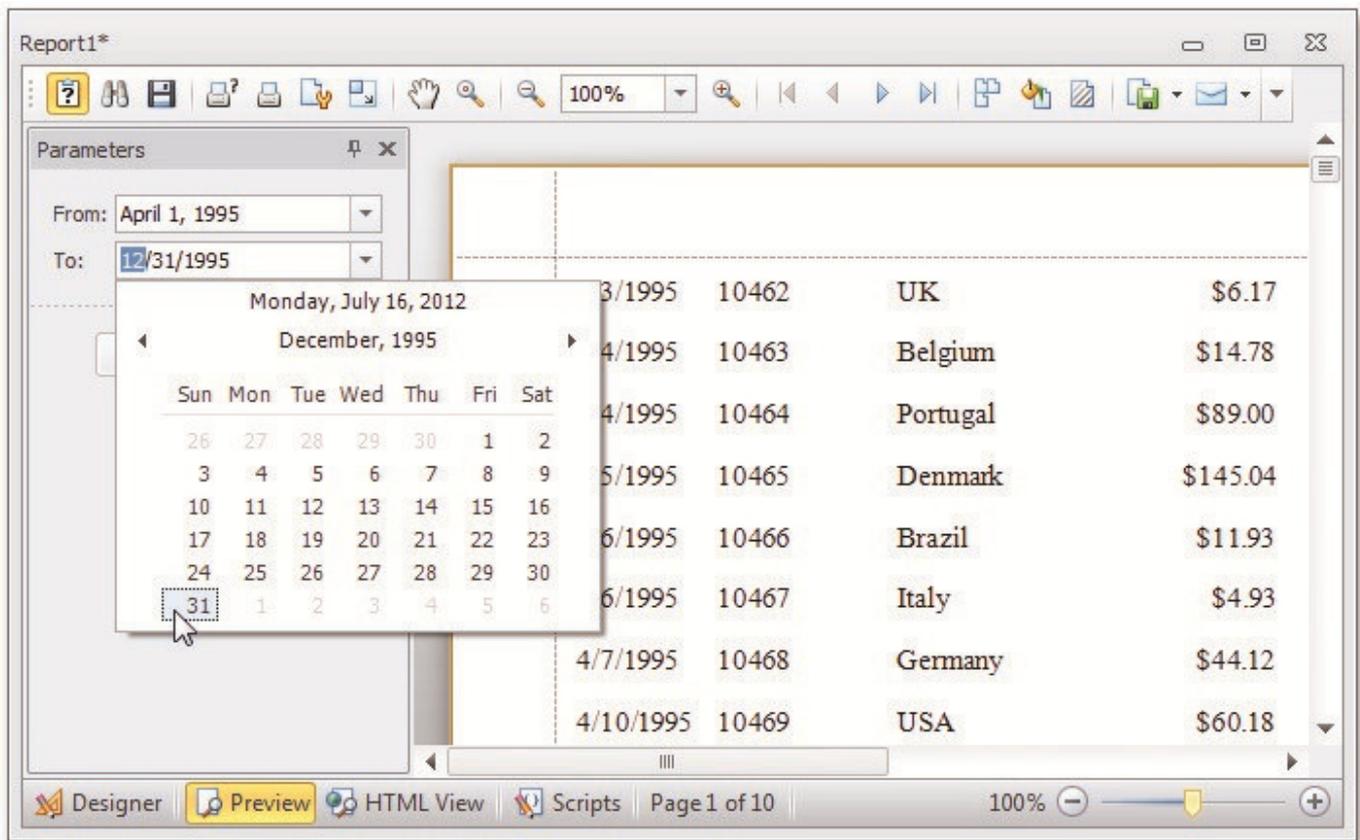
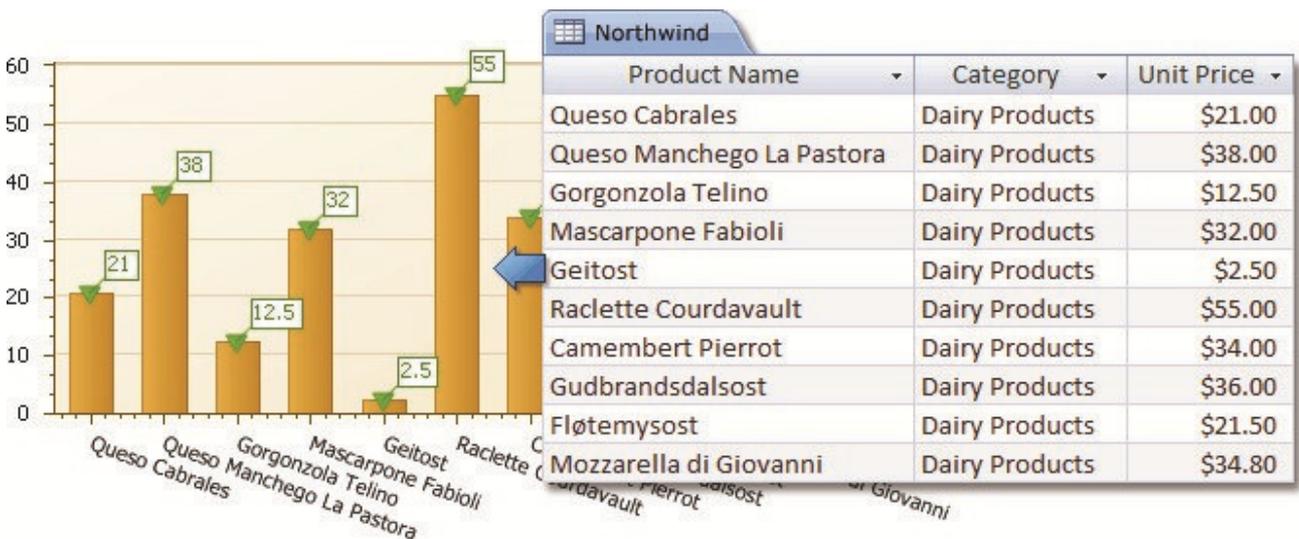


Chart with Static Series

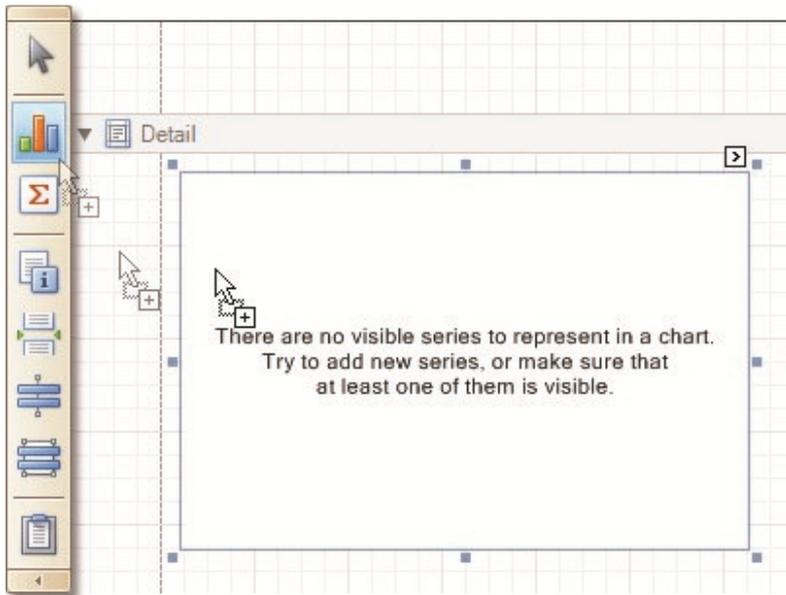
This document describes how to create a report with a Chart control bound to data, so that a particular series has its own data source, and other settings. To simplify the example, both series obtain their data from the same data source. However, different data sources can be used for different series, if necessary.

This example describes how to construct a chart of products and their prices for a chosen category.



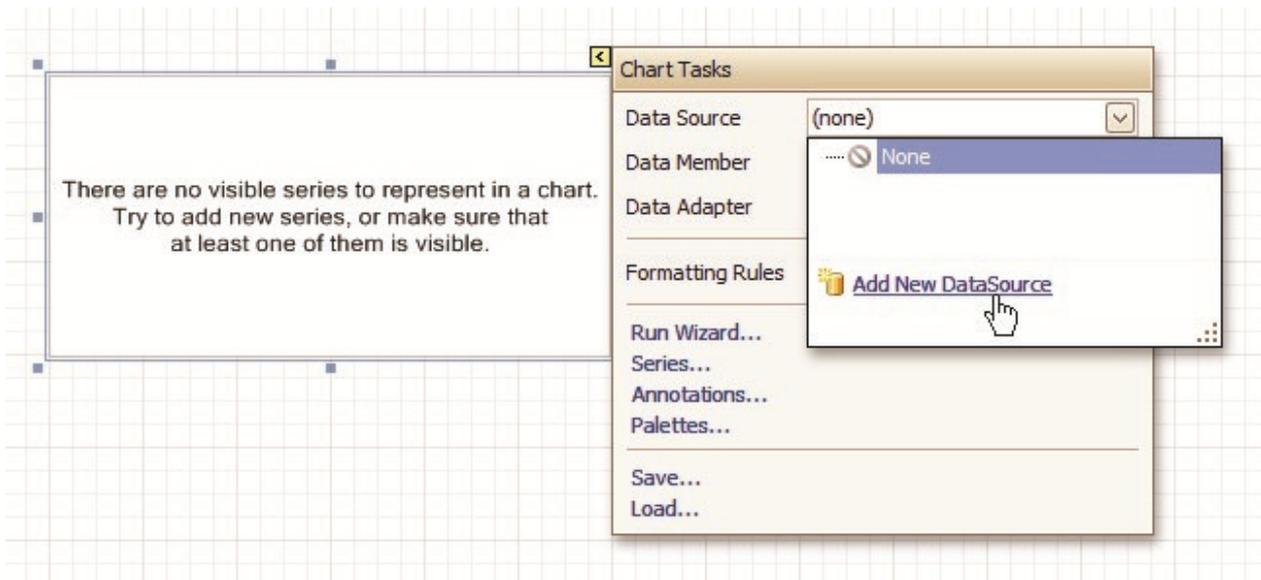
To adjust a Chart by manually creating its series, do the following.

1. Create a new report.
2. Drop the Chart control from the Toolbox onto the report's Detail band.



Note that after you drop the Chart, the Chart Wizard may be invoked (if its "Show wizard every time a new chart is added" option is enabled). In this example, we don't need to use the Wizard, so click **Cancel** to close its window.

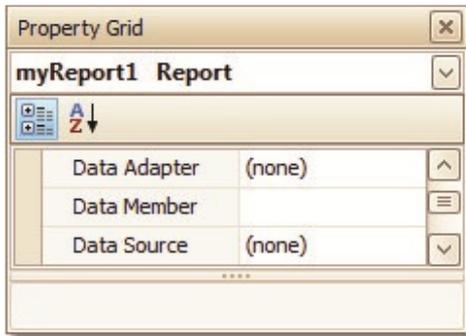
3. To bind the Chart to a data source, click its Smart Tag. In the invoked actions list, expand the **Data Source** drop-down selector, and click **Add New DataSource**.



The invoked connection Wizard will guide you through the process of assigning a data source to the Chart. For detailed instructions on the Wizard's steps, refer to Bind a Report to Data, as this process is similar.

Note

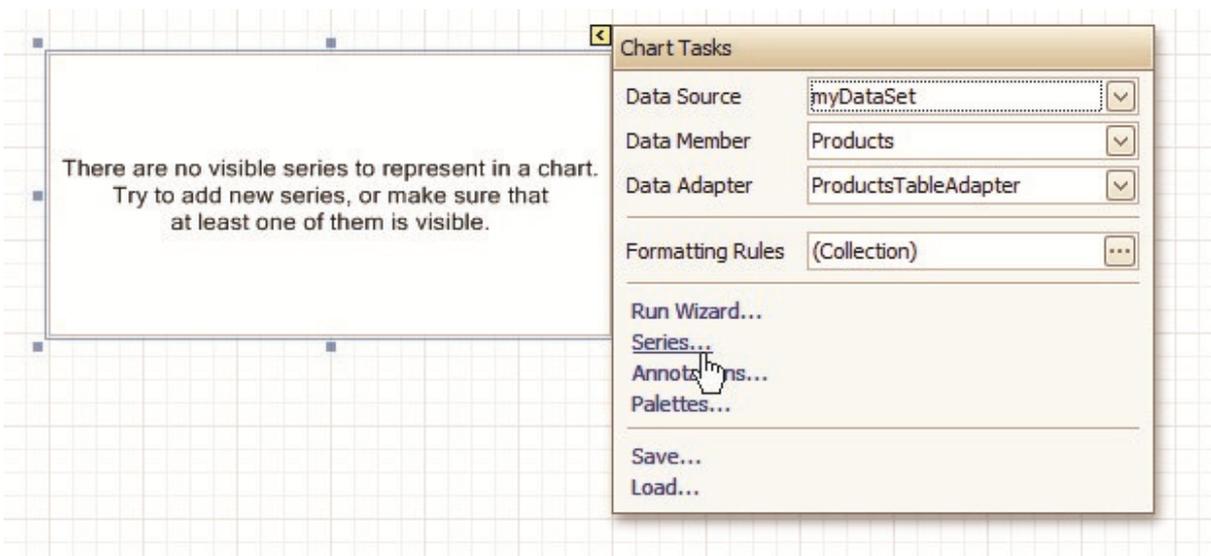
Note that after these steps, the report's **Data Source** property must be set to **None**.



Otherwise, the Chart will be blank when previewed, and repeated as many times as there are records in the data source.

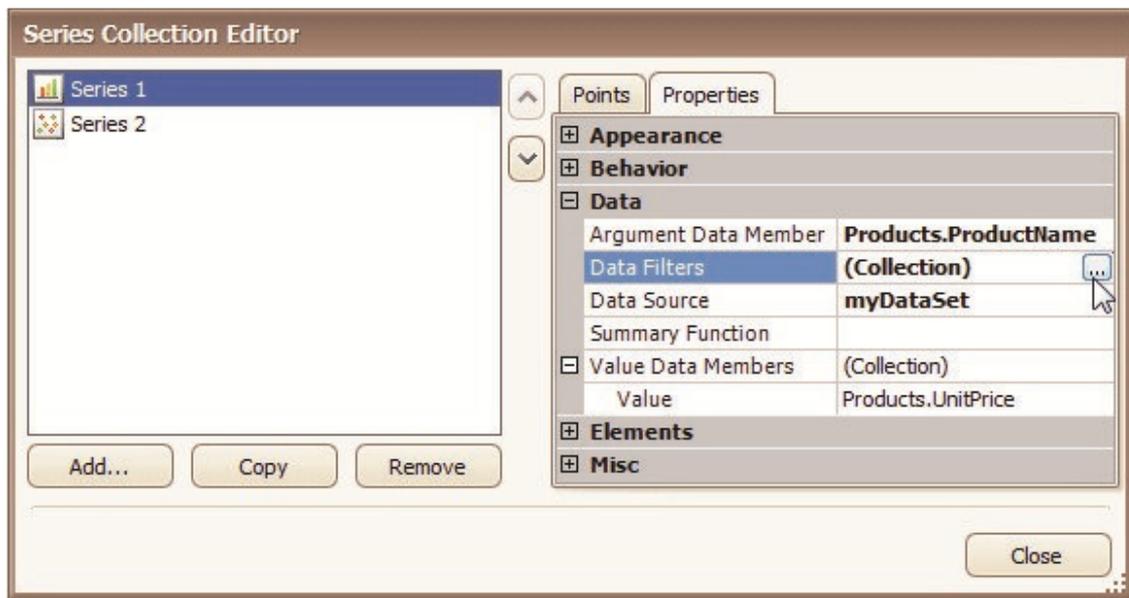
4. After the dataset is created, it is assigned to the Chart's **Data Source** property. Its **Data Member** property defines from which table or view of your dataset the Chart obtains its data. And, the **Data Adapter** property is auto-defined, as well.

So once again, click the Chart's Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the **Series...** link.

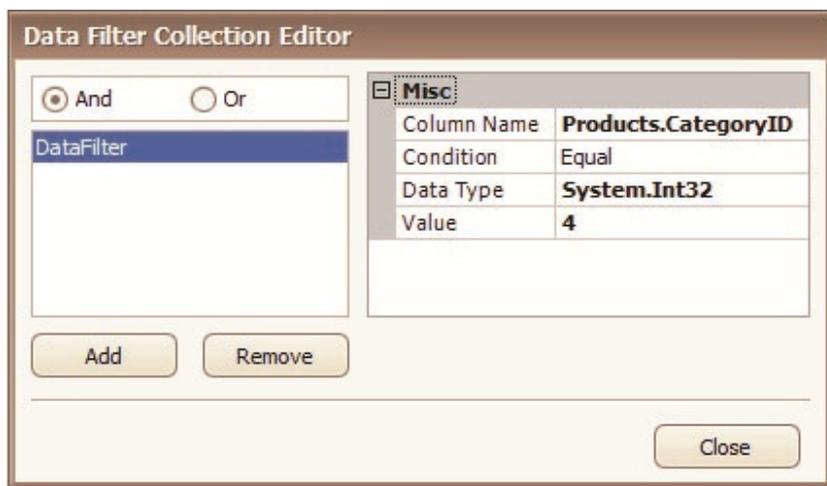


5. Now, in the invoked **Series Collection Editor**, create a series of the required view type (e.g. Bar).

Then, switch to the **Properties** tab at the right of the editor's window, and assign the existing data set object to the **Data Source** property of the series. And, assign the required data fields to the **Argument Data Member** and **Value Data Member** properties, which determine the coordinates for series points.



In addition, you can filter the series data. To do this, click the ellipsis button for its **Data Filters** property and in the invoked dialog, create and adjust the filtering criteria.



To save the changes and quit the dialog, click **Close**.

Then, back in the **Series Collection Editor**, click **Copy**, to create a similar series, but change its **View** to **Point**.

6. Finally, to improve your Chart's appearance, you can make the following adjustments.

a) Remove the Chart's legend, as it shows the same data for both series. To do this, click the Legend and in the Property Grid, set its **Visible** property to **No**.

b) The point labels for Series1 are unnecessary, so select the label and set its **Visible** property to **No**.

c) Customize the appearance of the Series2 markers (e.g. replace the default circle with the upside-down triangle by the **View.Point Marker Options.Kind** property and set its **Size** to **12**).

d) Rotate the X-axis labels for better readability. To do this, select the **AxisX** item in the chart by mouse click, and adjust properties for its labels (via the **Label** property). For instance, if the **Angle** property is **20** and the **Antialiasing** property is set to **Yes**, the labels look neat.

If required, it is possible to customize many other properties for the Chart, which are not described here.

The chart is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

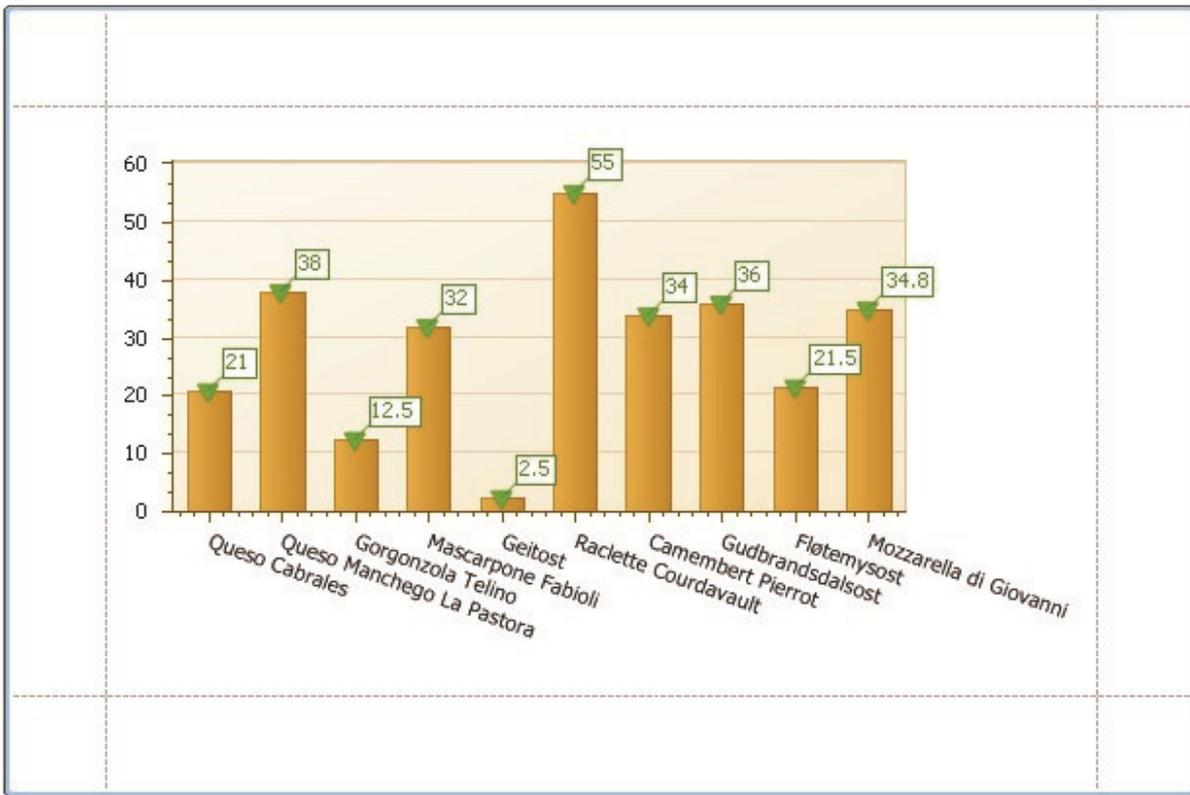
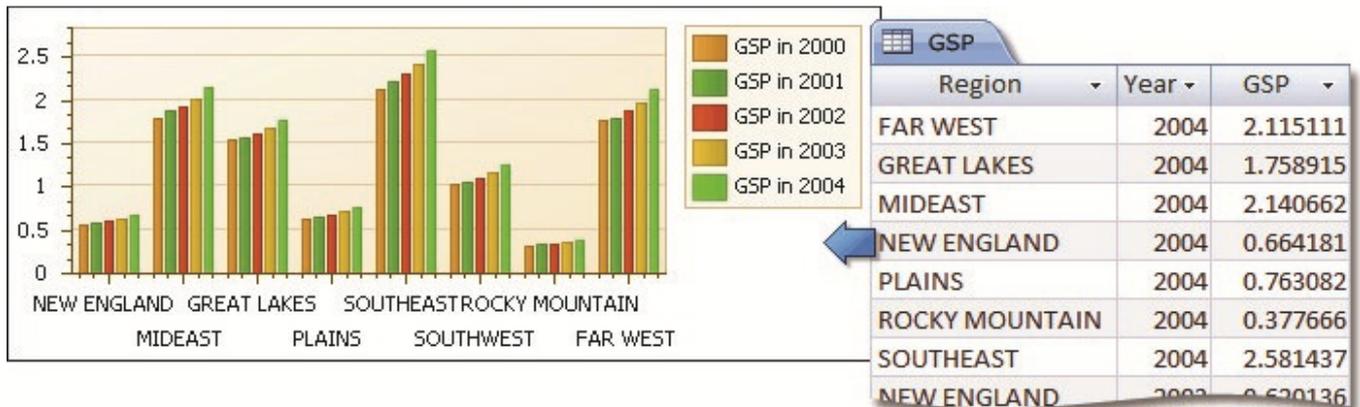


Chart with Dynamic Series

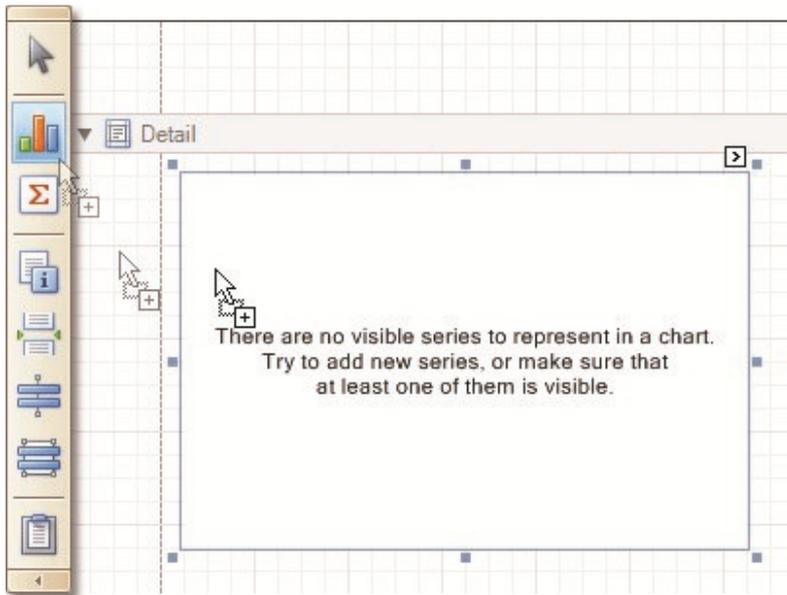
This document describes how to create a report with a Chart control bound to data, so that all series are auto created based on a common template, which specifies universal options for all series. This is possible when the data for all series (their names, along with points' arguments and values) are stored in the same data table.



Note that in this scenario, the view type, and certain other settings, will be the same for all series.

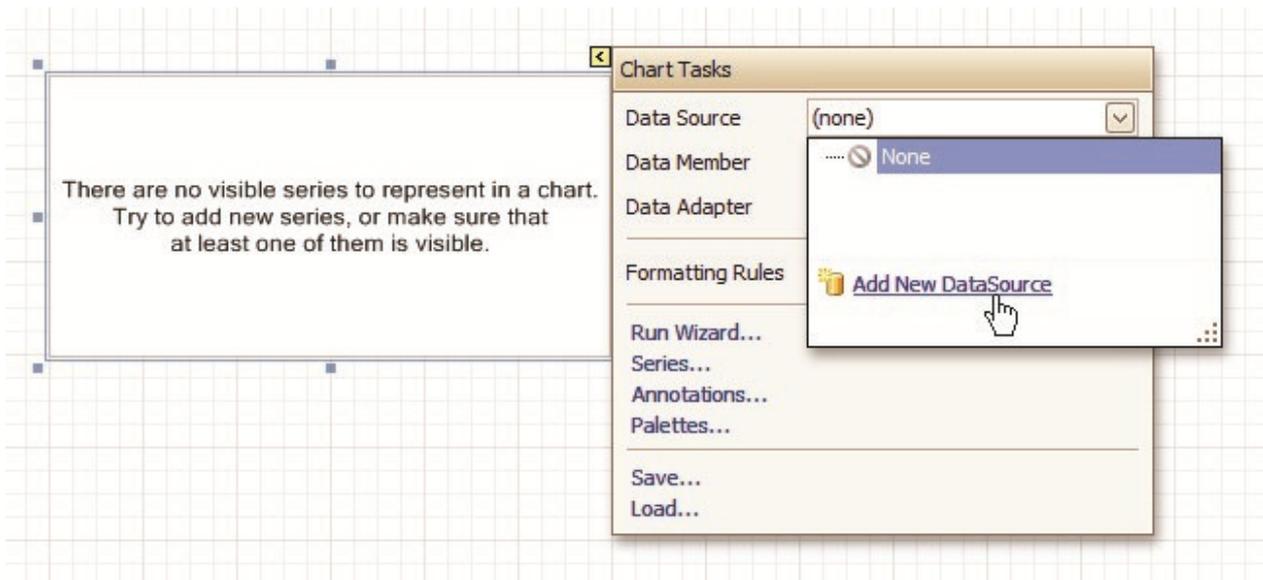
To adjust a Chart with automatically created series, do the following.

1. Create a new report.
2. Drop the Chart control from the Toolbox onto the report's Detail band.



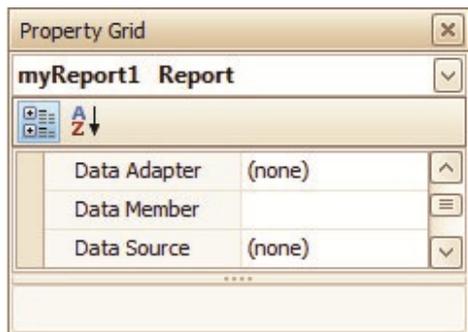
Note that after you drop the Chart, the Chart Wizard may be invoked (if its "Show wizard every time a new chart is added" option is enabled). In this example, we don't need to use the Wizard, so click **Cancel** to close its window.

3. To bind the Chart to a data source, click its Smart Tag. In the invoked actions list, expand the **Data Source** drop-down selector, and click **Add New DataSource**.



The invoked connection Wizard will guide you through the process of assigning a data source to the Chart. For detailed instructions on the Wizard's steps, refer to Bind a Report to Data, as this process is similar.

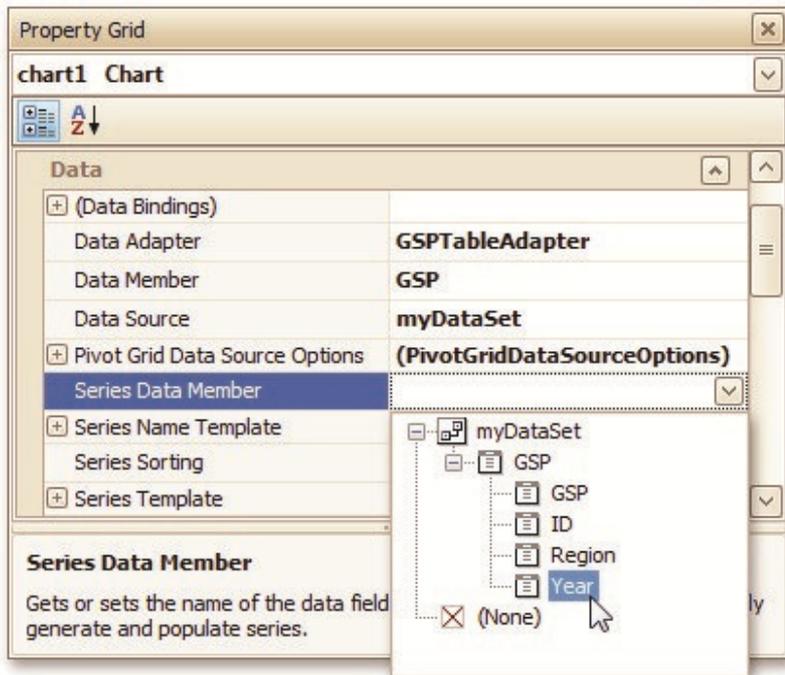
Note that after these steps, the report's **Data Source** property must be set to **None**.



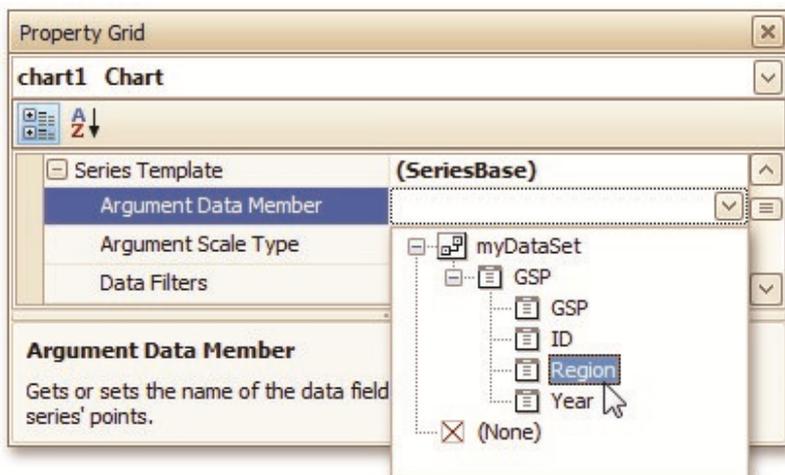
Otherwise, the Chart will be blank when previewed, and repeated as many times as there are records in the data source.

4. After the dataset is created, it is assigned to the Chart's **Data Source** property. Its **Data Member** property defines from which table or view of your dataset the Chart obtains its data. And, the **Data Adapter** property is auto-defined, as well.

Now, to specify the data field which should provide data for the series names (so that a new series is created for each record in that data field), set the **Series Data Member** property value.

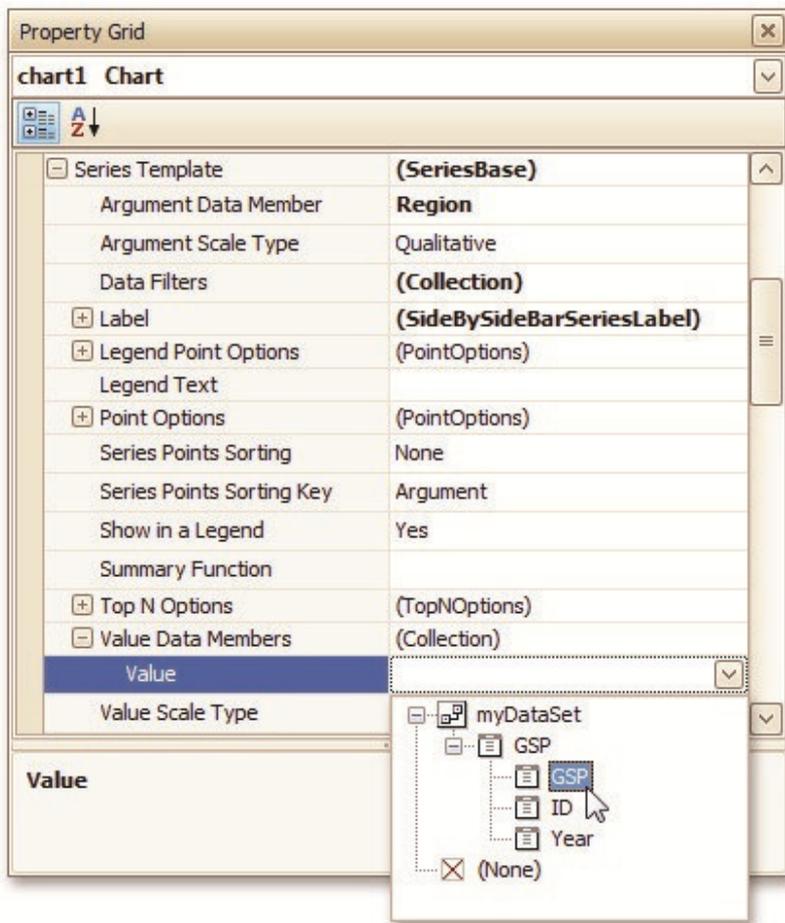


5. Then, adjust the series template which is accessed via the chart's **Series Template** property. First, set the **Argument Data Member** (which specifies from where the data for points' arguments is obtained).



Make sure that the **Argument Scale Type** property is set to an appropriate value. Otherwise (e.g. when your data is of the date-time type, but this property is set to **Qualitative**), the resulting Chart will be seriously affected, and incorrectly represent its underlying data.

6. And, specify the **Value Data Members** property, indicating the data field(s) from which the points' values are obtained.



As with the argument, make sure to appropriately specify the **Value Scale Type**.

7. At this point, the chart's data options are completely defined, so in this step some additional customization capabilities are described.

- Adjust the Series Name Template

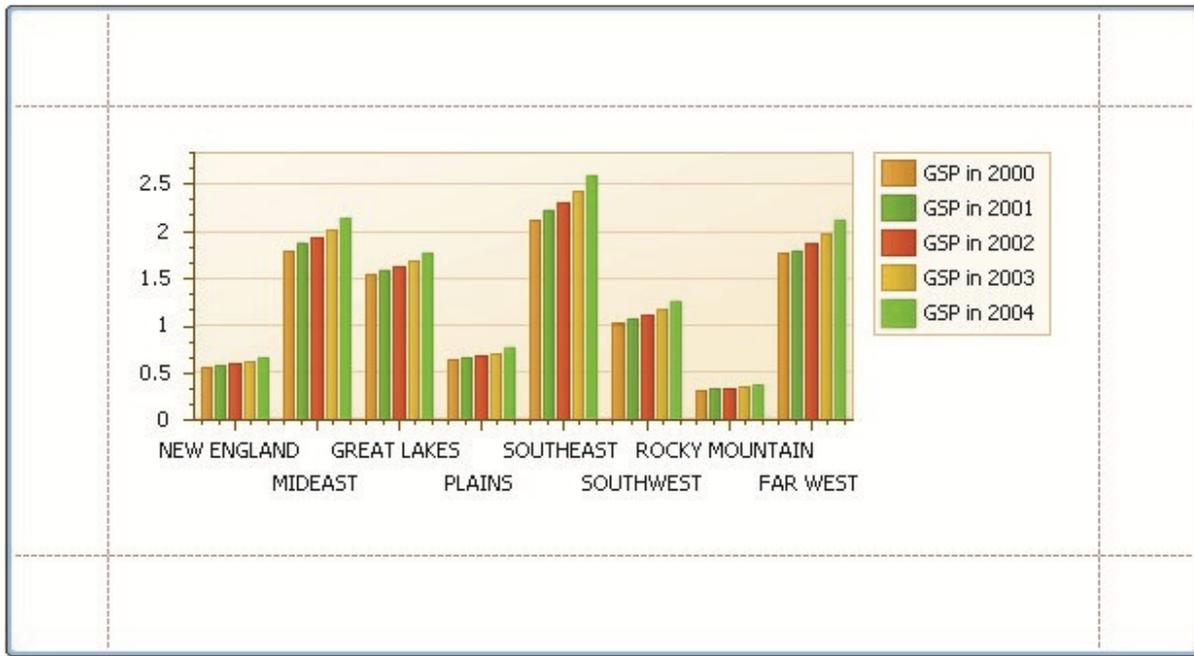
By default, the name for every auto-created series is obtained directly from an appropriate data field in the bound data source. However, you can add some text to the beginning or to the end of every series name, via the **Series Name Template** property. For instance, here we set the **Begin Text** property to "GSP in ".

- Customize Axis Labels

To avoid overlapping axis labels, select an axis and set its **Label.Staggered** property to **Yes**.

If required, it is possible to customize many other properties for the Chart, which are not described here.

The chart is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.



Styles and Conditional Formatting

The topics of this section cover appearance-related information about the Report Designer.

This section consists of the following topics.

- Understand Styles Concepts
- Use Odd and Even Styles
- Store and Restore Style Sheets
- Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance
- Conditionally Hide Bands
- Conditionally Change a Label's Text

Understand Styles Concepts

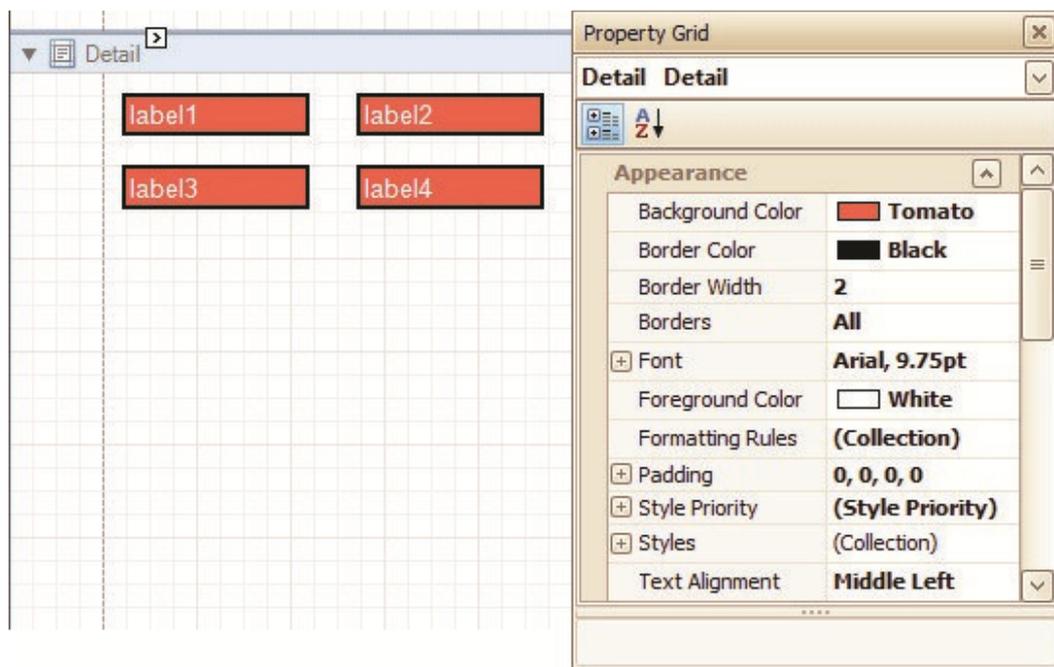
This document describes how you can provide a professional look to your reports, by effectively adjusting the appearance of its elements.

This document consists of the following sections.

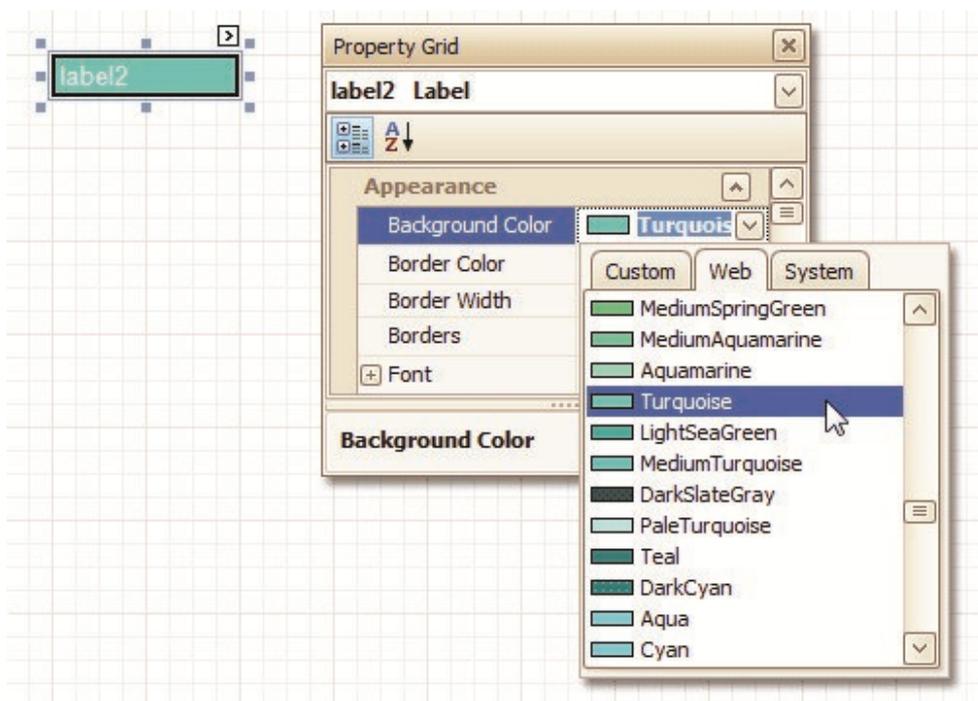
- The Appearance Properties
- Styles Priority and Inheritance

The Appearance Properties

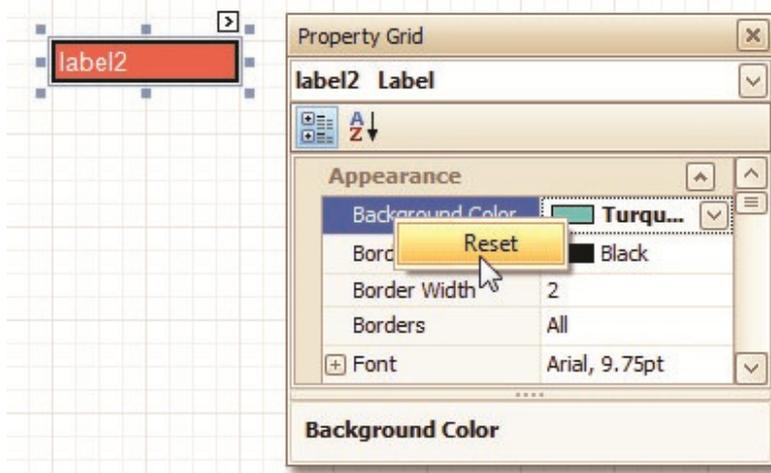
In the Report Designer, a report and each of its elements (bands and controls) has a complete set of appearance options (such as **Background Colour, Borders, Font, Foreground Colour, Text Alignment**, etc.). By default, these properties aren't specified, meaning that their real values are obtained from a control's (or band's) parent, which is the report itself. So, the appearance, specified for a report, is distributed to all its child elements. Similarly, the appearance of a band is translated to the controls it contains.



In turn, a control's appearance can be adjusted independently from its parent.



When it is required to reset a value assigned to a control's appearance property, you can right-click this property in the Property Grid, and in the invoked menu, click **Reset**. So, the control will be restored to the appearance of its parent.



Styles Priority and Inheritance

To differentiate appearance settings in your report, you can create comprehensive styles (which are stored in the report's style sheet), and then can be assigned to individual elements. There are two ways to store a report's style.

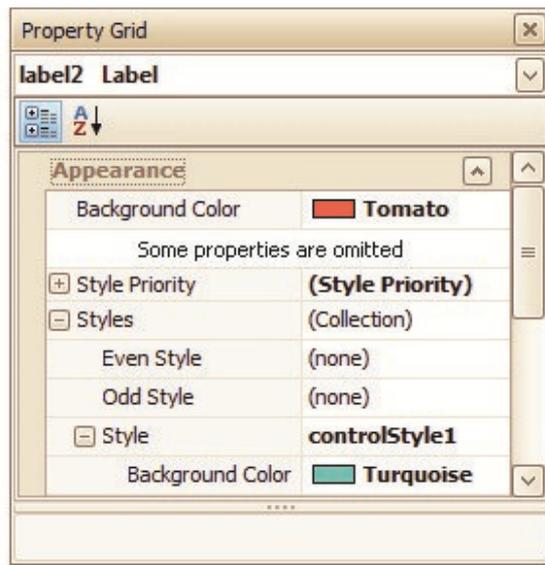
- To save them to external files (with REPSS extension), and then load them to a report via its Style Sheet Path property (this is described as Store and Restore Style Sheets)
- To store the styles within the report, so that they can be easily accessed via its style sheet property

Note that if styles contained in a style sheet loaded via the **Style Sheet Path** property have the same names as styles already contained in a report, the latter ones are overridden.

When both styles and individual appearance settings are assigned to an element, you can control the priority of their differing options, via an element's **Style Priority** property.

By default, most of the **Style Priority's** options (**Use Background Colour**, **Use Border Colour**, etc.) are set to **Yes**.

This means that if any style is assigned to a control, its properties will have a higher priority than the appearance properties of this element or its parent. You can assign a higher priority to an element's appearance property, by disabling the corresponding **Use*** property.



The same principles are applied to the odd-even styles feature, which allows you to alternate the appearance of consecutive data rows in your report. For details on this, refer to Use Odd and Even Styles.

When conditional formatting is applied to an element, its appearance definition has the highest priority.

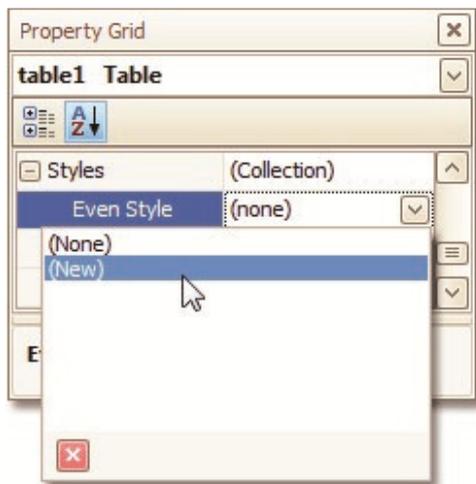
Use Odd and Even Styles

This tutorial describes how to apply odd and even styles to report controls, e.g. to alternate the background colour for each record.

To utilize odd and even styles, do the following.

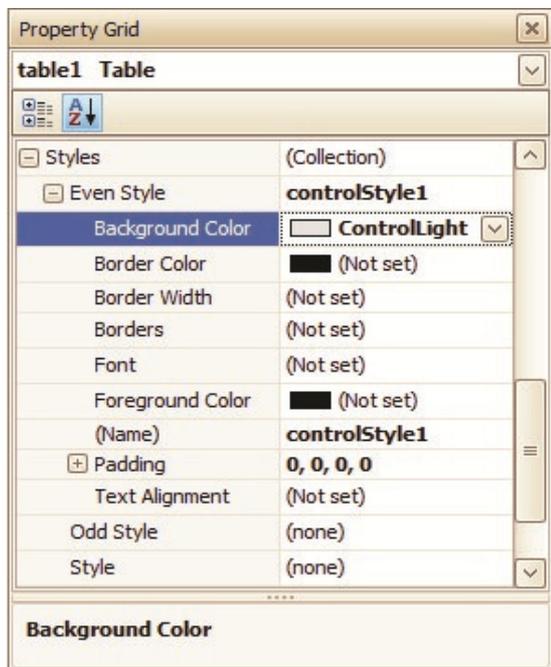
1. Create a table report.
2. Select the detail table, and in the Property Grid, expand its **Styles**.

Invoke the drop-down list for the **Even Style**, and click **(New)**.



This will create a style and assign it to the control's **Even Style**.

3. Now, expand the **Even Style** property, and adjust the required options, e.g. set the **Background Colour** to **Controllight**.



If required, perform the same steps, to create and assign an odd style, as well.

Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

Product	Unit Quantity	Unit Price
Chai	10 boxes x 20 bags	\$18.00
Chang	24 - 12 oz bottles	\$19.00
Aniseed Syrup	12 - 550 ml bottles	\$10.00
Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	48 - 6 oz jars	\$22.00
Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	36 boxes	\$21.35
Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	12 - 8 oz jars	\$25.00
Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears	12 - 1 lb pkgs.	\$30.00
Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	12 - 12 oz jars	\$40.00
Mishi Kobe Niku	18 - 500 g pkgs.	\$97.00
Ikura	12 - 200 ml jars	\$31.00
Queso Cabrales	1 kg pkg.	\$21.00
Queso Manchego La Pastora	10 - 500 g pkgs.	\$38.00
Konbu	2 kg box	\$6.00
Tofu	40 - 100 g pkgs.	\$23.25

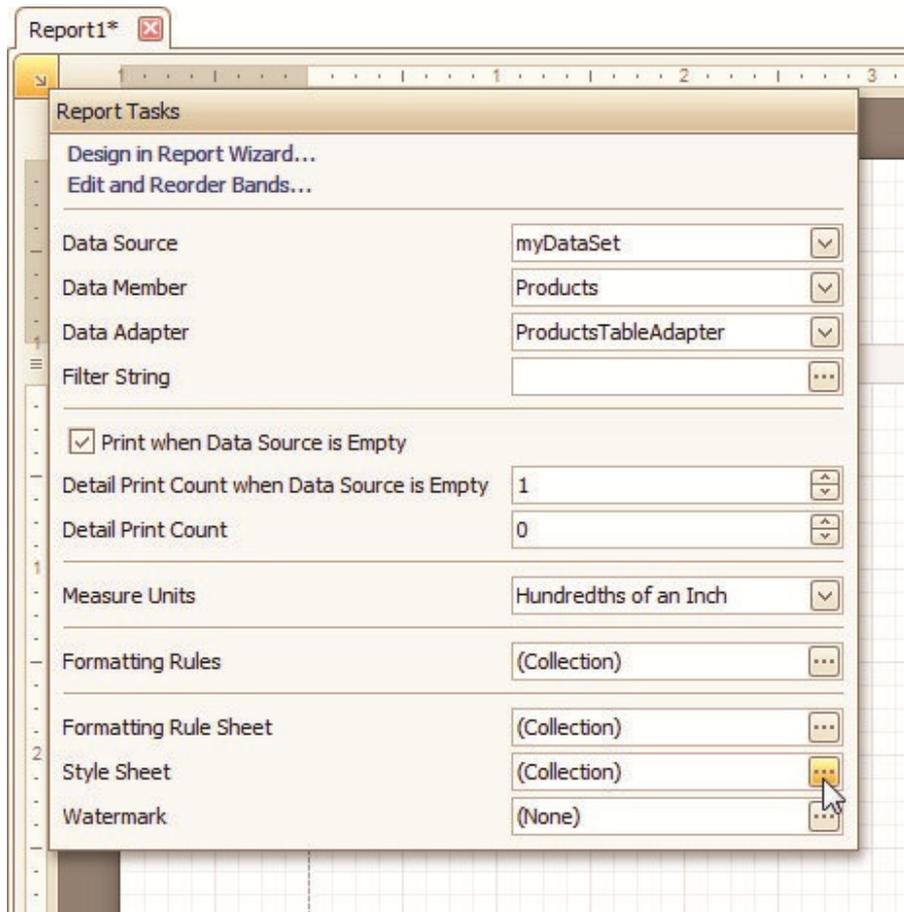
Store and Restore Style Sheets

This tutorial describes how you can save a report's style sheet into an external file, and then load it back to the report.

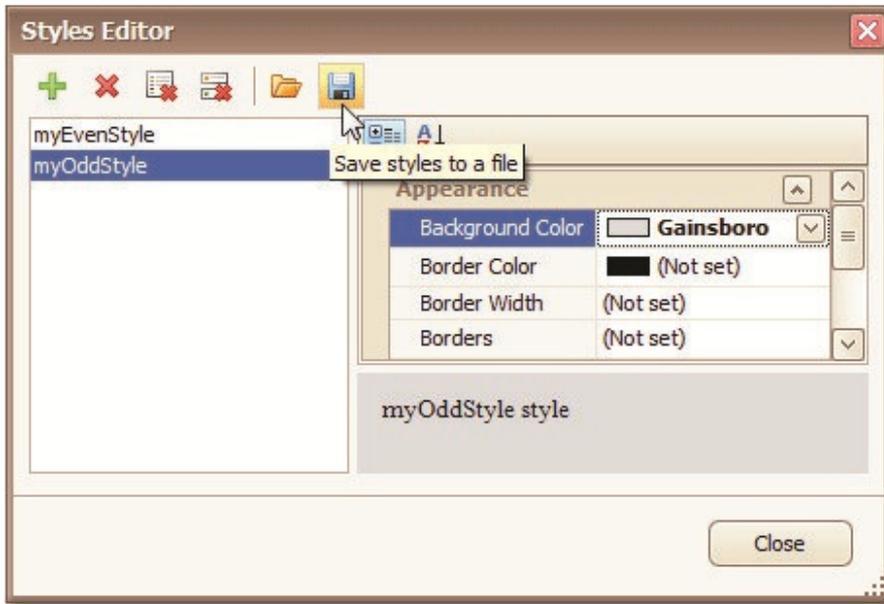
You can store a report's style sheet (containing all the report's styles) in an external REPSS file. This makes it possible to easily restore a report's appearance from this file. For general information, refer to Understand Styles Concepts.

To learn how to store and restore report style sheets, do the following.

1. Create a new report and bind it to a data source.
2. Click the report's Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Style Sheet** property.



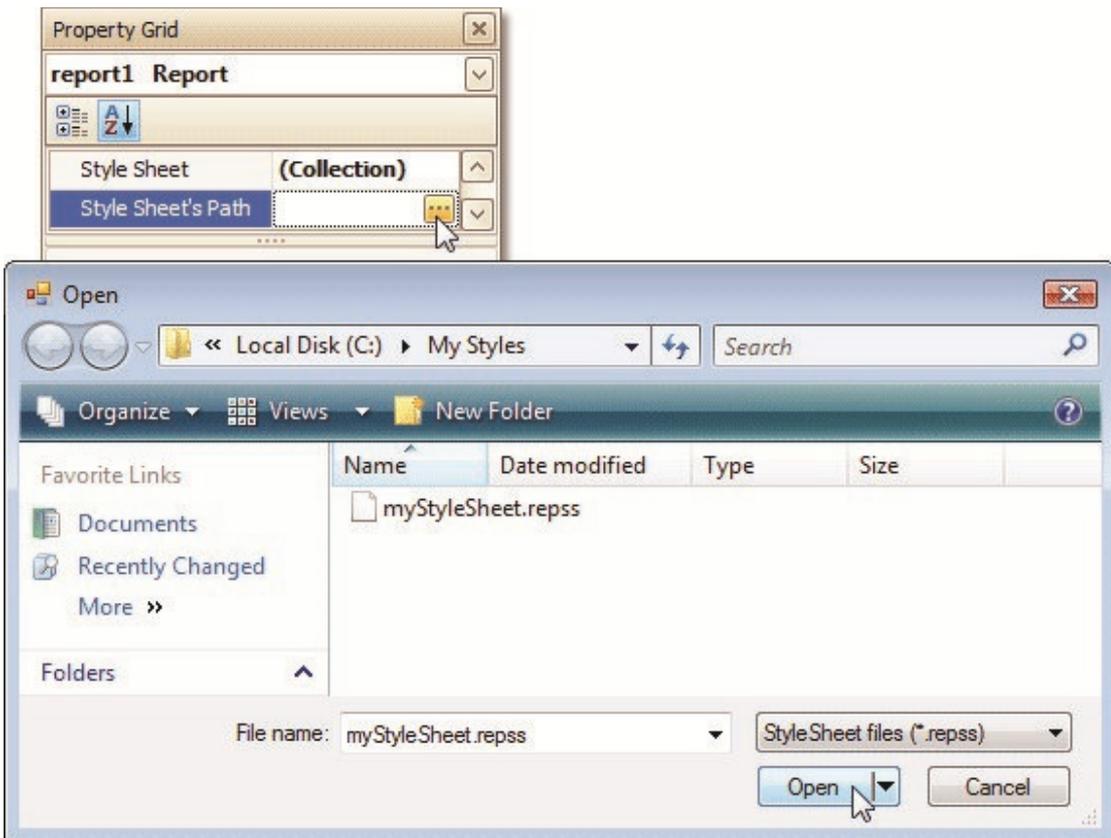
3. In the invoked  **Styles Editor**, use the  button, to create new styles. For them, specify the desired options (e.g. **Background Colour**), and click the **Save** button.



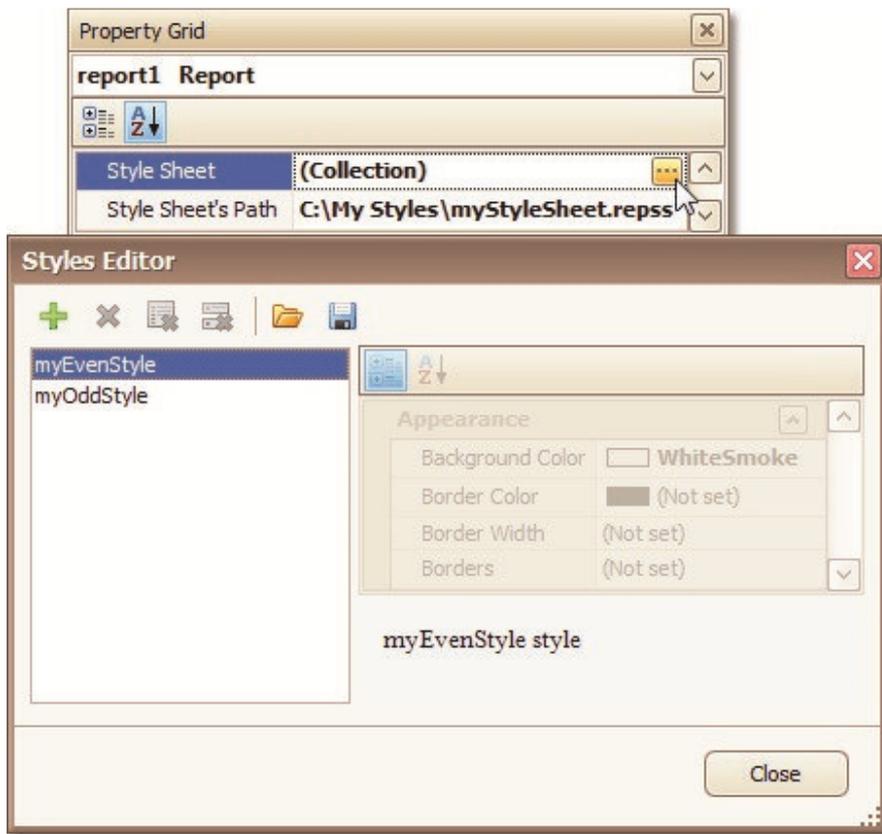
Then, in the invoked **Save File** dialog, define a name for the style sheet file (.REPSS), and click **Save**.

4. Then delete the created styles, using the **X** button, and close the dialog.

5. Select the report, and in the Property Grid, click its ellipsis button for the **Style Sheet Path** property. In the invoked **Open File** dialog, load the created REPSS file.



When you invoke the **Styles Editor** (via the report's **Style Sheet** property) again, you'll see that the styles are read-only, meaning that they are obtained from an external file.



If the **Style Sheet Path** property is then set to **None**, and a style sheet is loaded using the **Styles Editor** of the **Style Sheet** property, all these styles will become editable.

To learn how you can assign styles to report elements, refer to Use Odd and Even Styles.

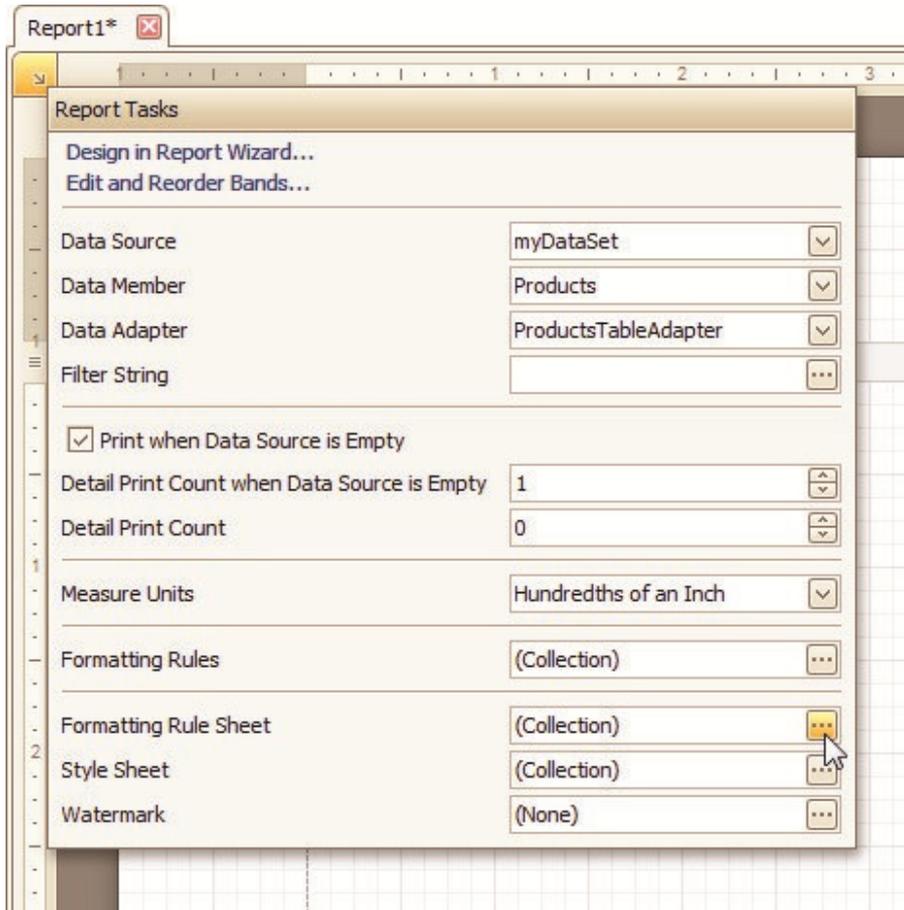
Note that the styles loaded from a style sheet file have priority over the styles which exist in a report's style sheet. So, if the styles stored in the report have the same names as the styles loaded from a style sheet file, then the styles from the file will substitute for their namesakes.

Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance

This tutorial describes the steps to conditionally change a control's appearance (e.g. make a Label's text red if its value exceeds some threshold). Thanks to the formatting rules feature, to achieve this, no scripts are required, so you shouldn't write any code.

To conditionally change a control's appearance, do the following.

1. Create a data-aware report.
2. Click the report's Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Formatting Rule Sheet** option.

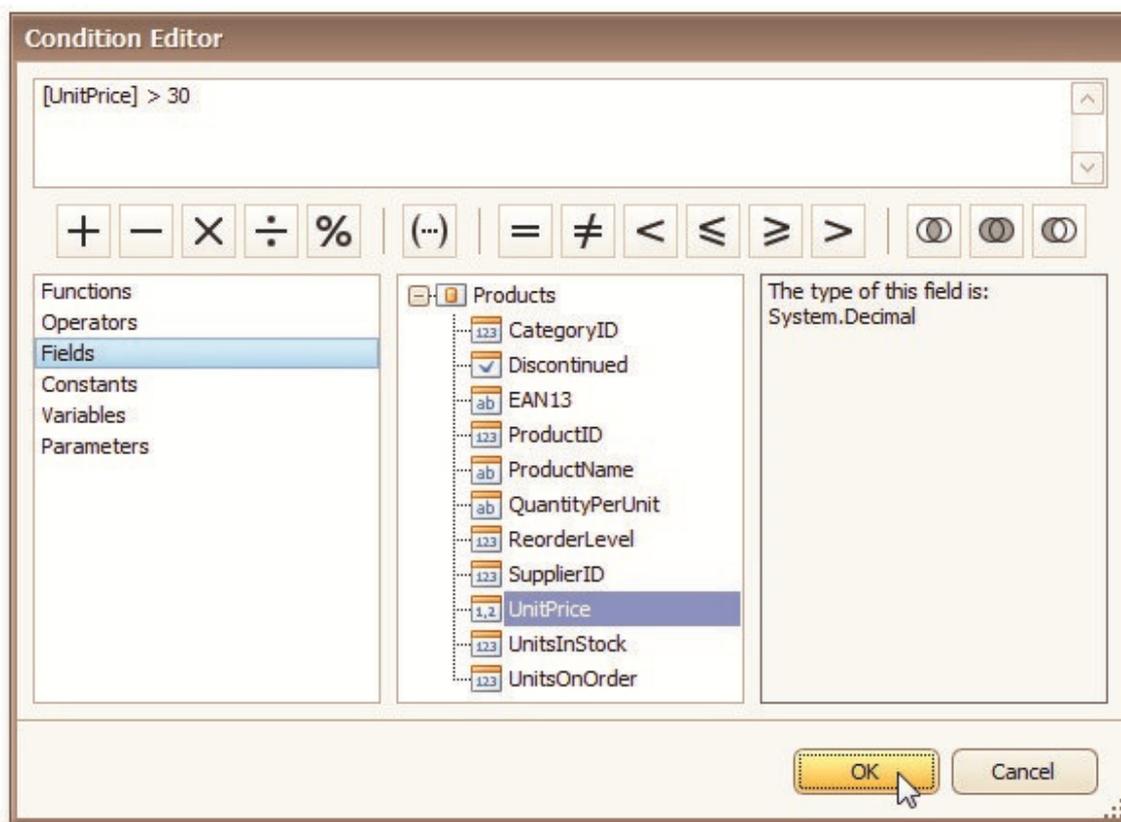


And, in the invoked **Formatting Rule Sheet Editor**, create a new formatting rule (by using the **+** button), and click the ellipsis



button for its **Condition** property.

3. Then, in the invoked **Condition Editor**, define the required Boolean condition (which means that its result is returned as either true or false). In this tutorial, we will format fields if the **UnitPrice** value is greater than **30**.



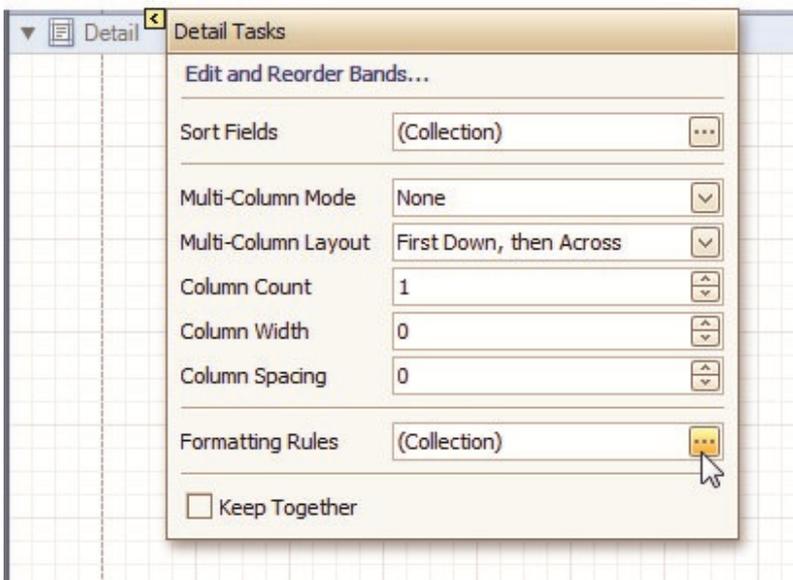
To save the condition and close the dialog, click **OK**.

4. Now, back in the **Formatting Rule Sheet Editor**, define the formatting to be applied (e.g. specify the desired font colour).



To save the changes and quit the dialog, click **Close**.

5. Finally, select the band or control to which the formatting rule must be applied (in this example it is the Detail band), and via its Smart Tag, access its collection of **Formatting Rules**.



And, in the invoked **Formatting Rules Editor**, move the rule from left to right (using the > button), for it to come into effect for this band.



If multiple rules are applied, it is possible to customize their precedence, by using the up and down arrow buttons at the right of the dialog. So, the rules are applied in the same order that they appear in the list, and the last rule in the list has the highest priority.

The result is shown in the following image.

Chai	\$18.00
Chang	\$19.00
Aniseed Syrup	\$10.00
Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	\$22.00
Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	\$21.35
Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	\$25.00
Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears	\$30.00
Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	\$40.00
Mishi Kobe Niku	\$97.00
Ikura	\$31.00
Queso Cabrales	\$21.00
Queso Manchego La Pastora	\$38.00
Konbu	\$6.00
Tofu	\$23.25
Genen Shouyu	\$15.50
Pavlova	\$17.45
Alice Mutton	\$39.00
Camraron Tigers	\$62.50

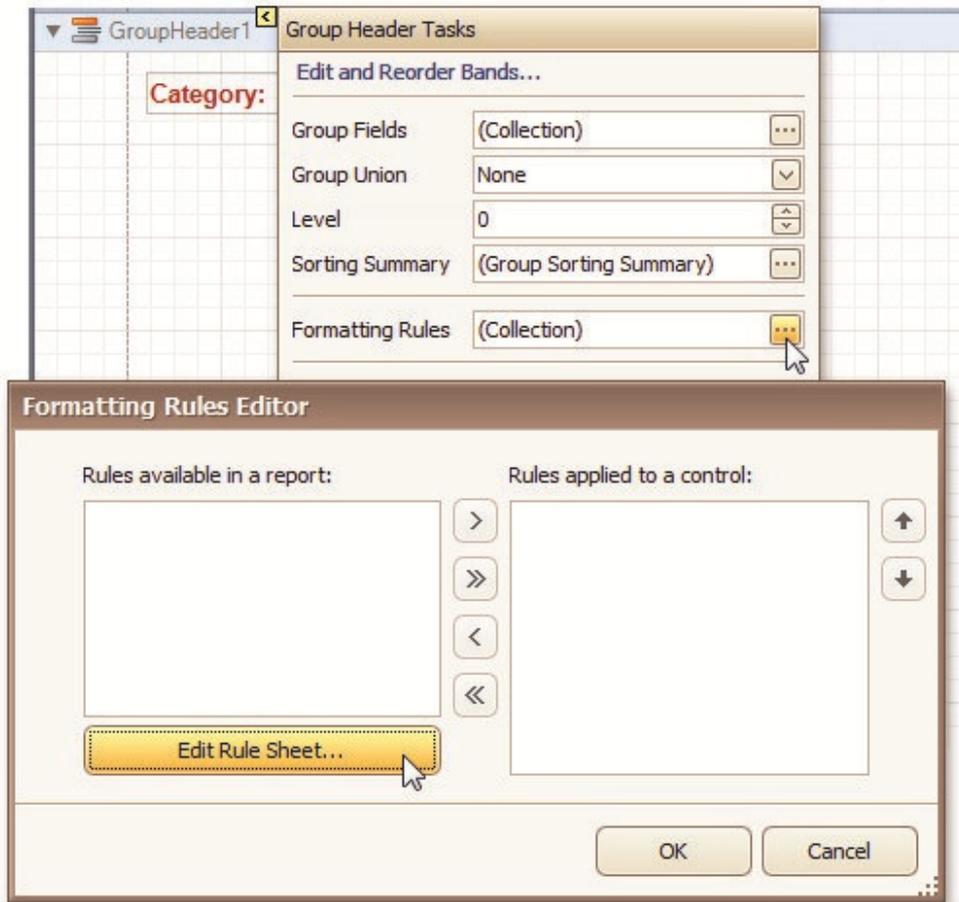
Conditionally Hide Bands

This tutorial describes how to hide bands if a certain logical condition is met. Note that no scripts are required to accomplish this task.

To demonstrate this feature, we'll use a report with grouping, similar to the one created in the following tutorial: [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report.](#)

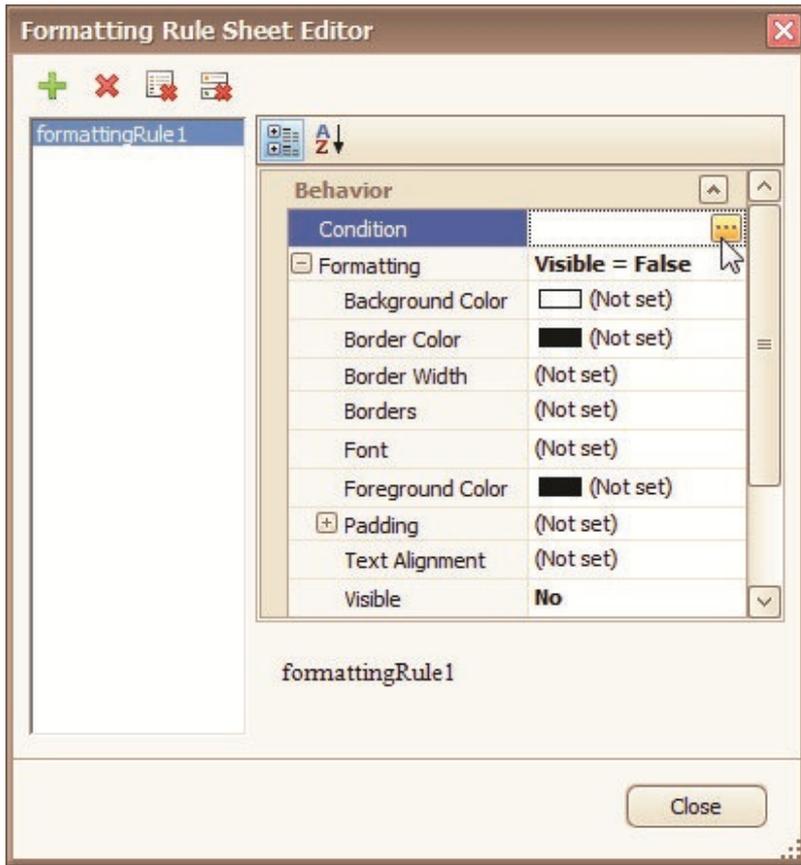
To conditionally hide bands in a report, do the following.

1. Select the Group Header, and click its Smart Tag. Then, in the invoked actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Formatting Rules** option.

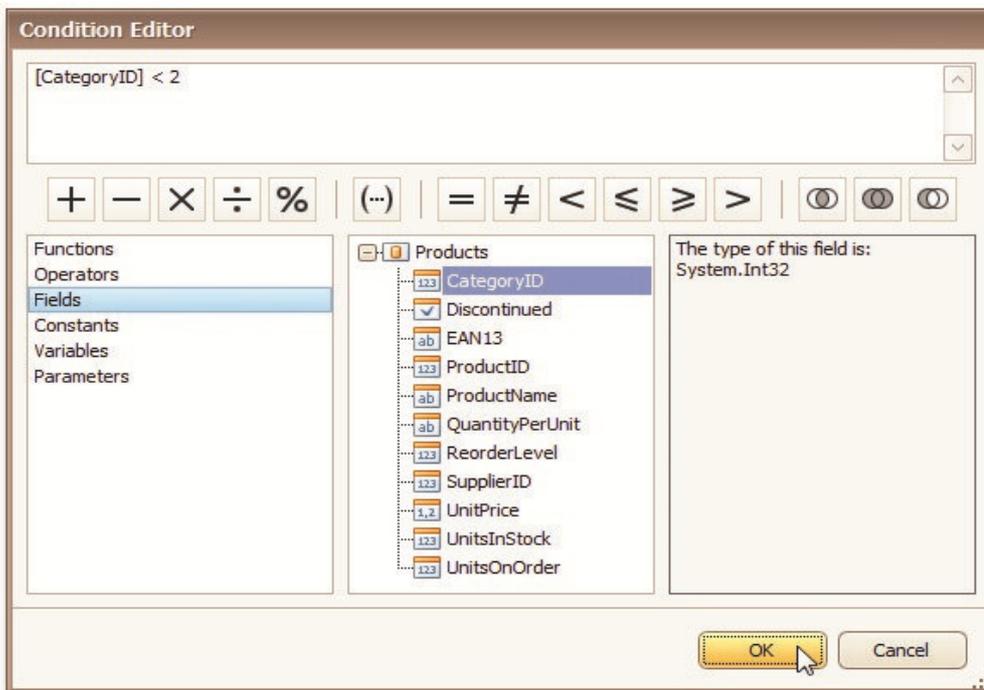


In the invoked Formatting Rules Editor, click the Edit Rule Sheet... button.

2. Now, in the invoked **Formatting Rule Sheet Editor**, click the **+** button, to create a new rule. Then, set its **Visible** property to **No**, and click the ellipsis button for the **Condition** property.



3. Construct the required logical expression (e.g. **[CategoryID] < 2**), and click **OK**.



To quit the Formatting Rule Sheet Editor, click Close.

4. Back in the **Formatting Rules Editor**, move the created rule to the dialog's right section (**Applied Rules**), to make it active.



And, do the same for the report's Detail band. That is, click the ellipsis button for its **Formatting Rules** property, and in the invoked dialog, apply the same rule to this band, as well.

Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result. In our example, you can see that the first category isn't shown. So, the



conditional formatting was applied properly.

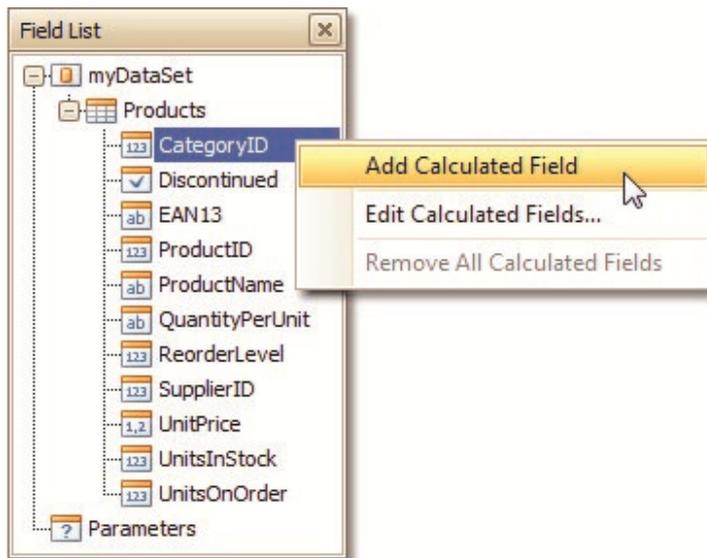
Conditionally Change a Label's Text

This tutorial demonstrates how to change a label's text if a certain condition is met, without using scripts.

To conditionally change a label's text, do the following.

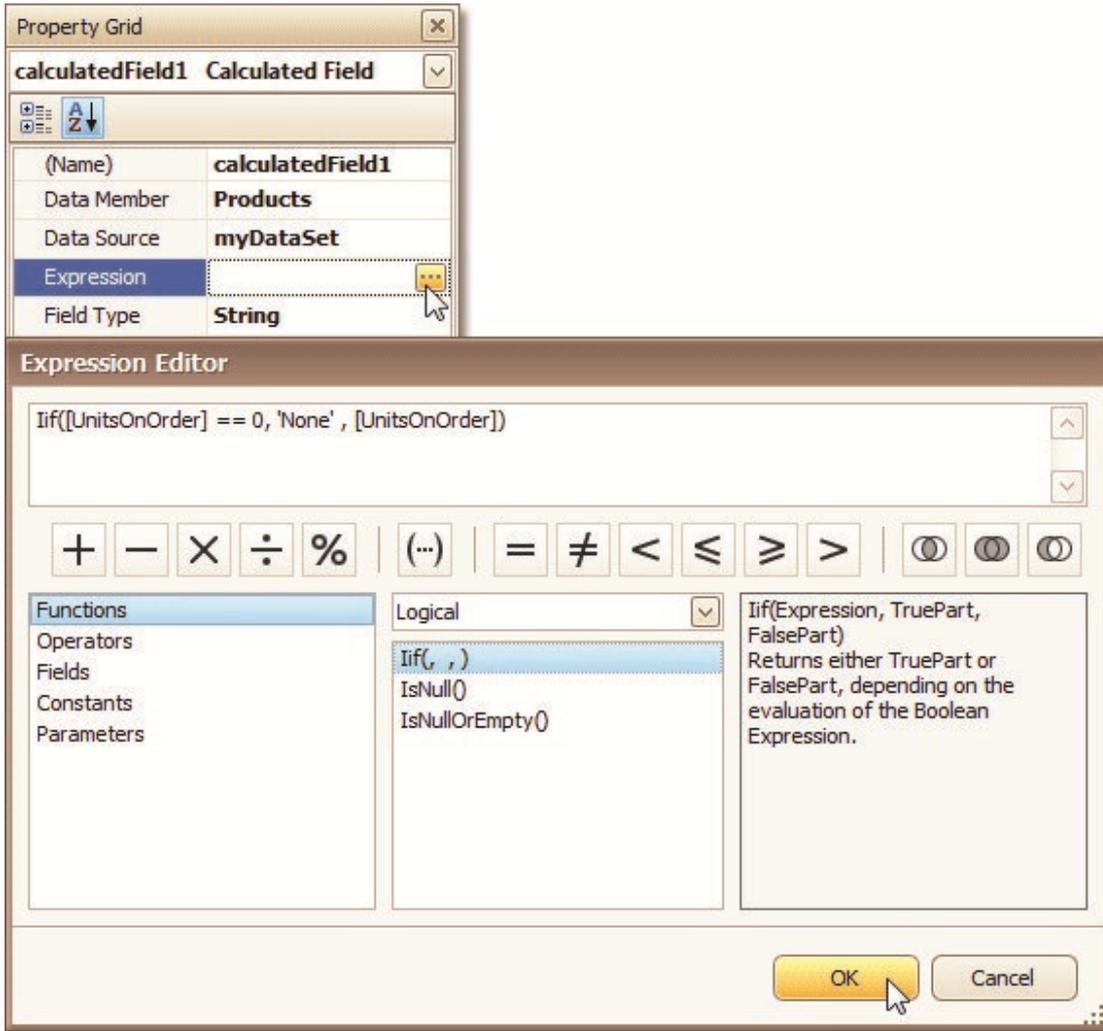
1. Create a new report and bind it to a data source.

2. To create a calculated field, in the Field List, right-click any item inside the created dataset, and on the invoked menu, choose **Add Calculated Field**.



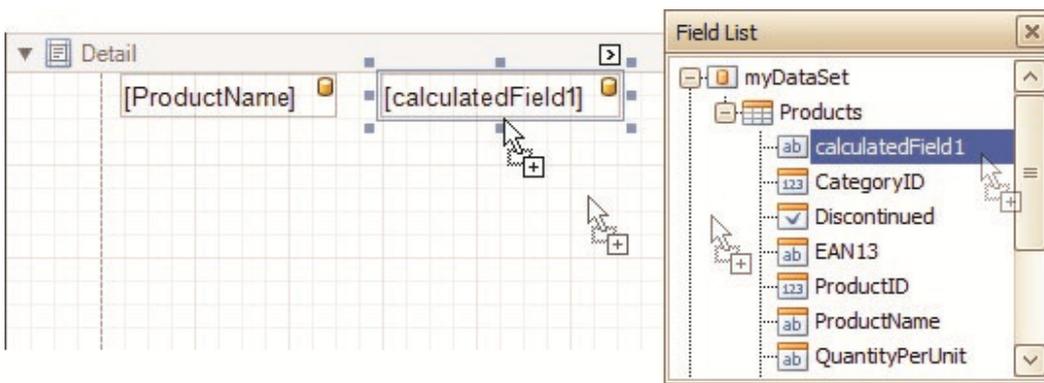
3. Select the calculated field, and in the Property Grid, set its **Field Type** to **String**. Then, click the ellipsis button for its **Expression** property.

And, in the invoked **Expression Editor**, define the required logical condition for the calculated field (e.g. **if([UnitsOnOrder] == 0, 'None', [UnitsOnOrder])**), which means that if the **UnitsOnOrder** data field's value is equal to **0**, the control's text will be replaced with **None**).



To save the changes and close the dialog, click **OK**.

4. Finally, drop the required data fields (and the created calculated field as well) from the Field List onto the report's Detail band.



The report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

Chai	None
Chang	40
Aniseed Syrup	70
Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	None
Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	None
Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	None
Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears	None
Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	None
Mishi Kobe Niku	None
Ikura	None
Queso Cabrales	30
Queso Manchego La Pastora	None
Konbu	None

Navigation

The tutorials of this section cover the navigation-related features of the Report Designer.

This section consists of the following tutorials.

- Add Bookmarks
- Create Hyperlinks
- Add a Cross-Reference

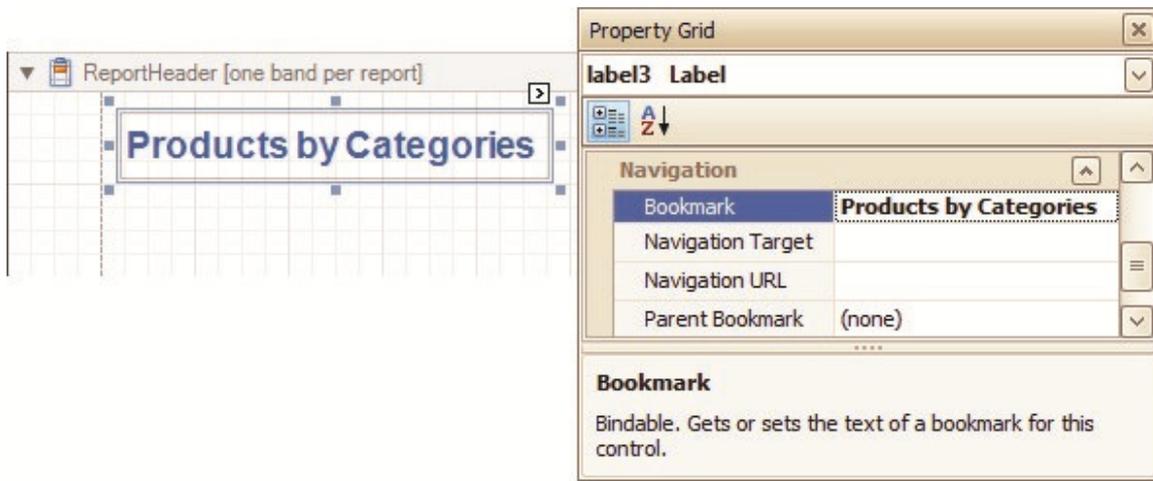
Add Bookmarks

This tutorial describes the steps to create a report with bookmarks (a so-called Document Map). This feature allows you to easily navigate through the report during print preview.

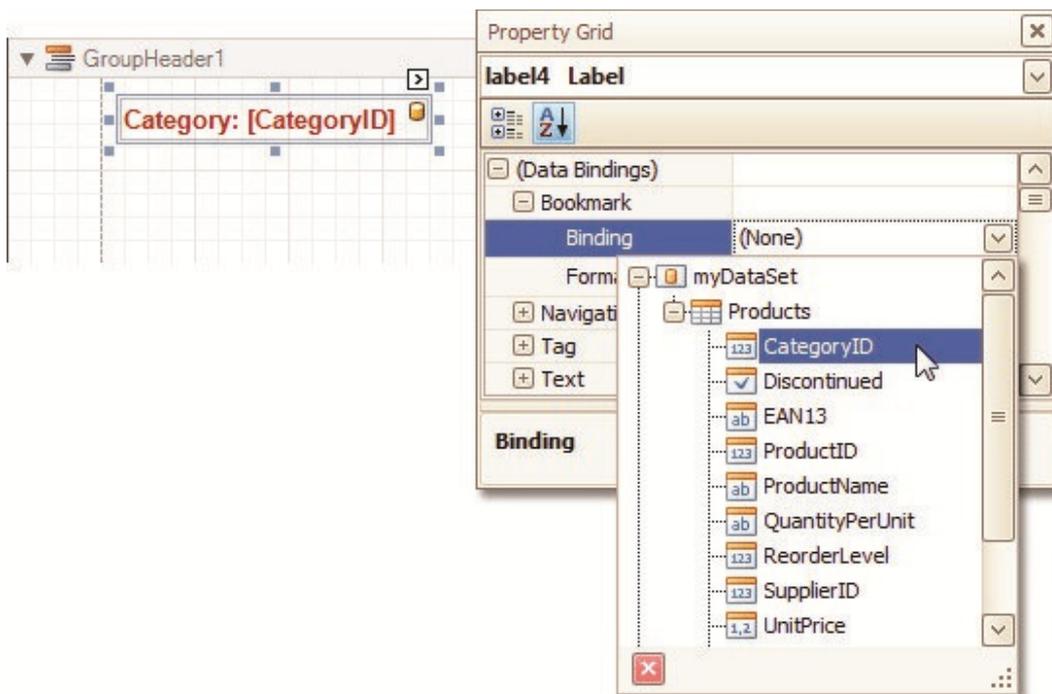
To demonstrate the Document Map feature, we'll use a report with grouping, similar the one created in the following tutorial: [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report](#).

To create a report with bookmarks, do the following:

1. Click the Label in the Report Header band, to select it, and in the Property Grid, set its **Bookmark** property to the same value as its text (i.e. **Products by Categories**).

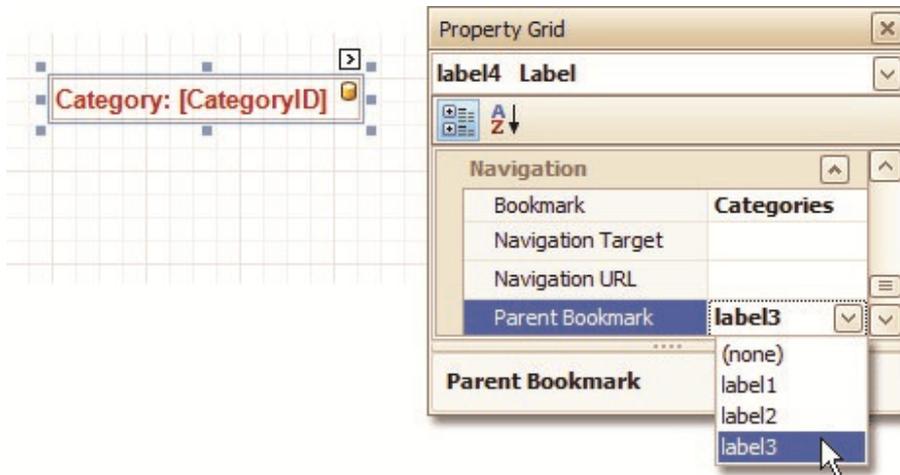


2. Now, select the Label in the report's Group Header band. As this control is bound to data, we will bind its **Bookmark** property to the same data field, using the **(Data Bindings)** property.

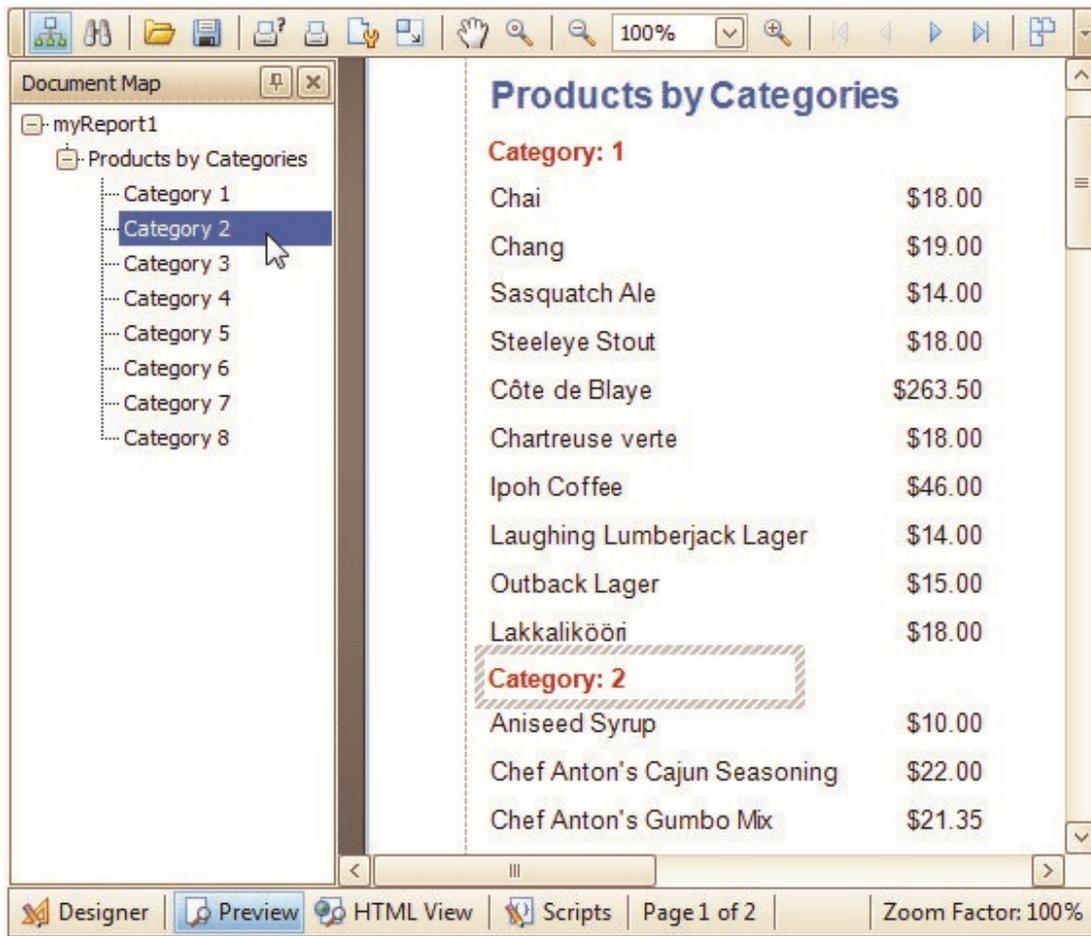


Note that as with other bindable properties, you also can apply value formatting to the **Bookmark** property (e.g. **Category {0}**).

3. Then, for this Label, specify its **Bookmark**, and set the **Parent Bookmark** property to the Report Header's label, to define the document map's hierarchy.



The report with bookmarks is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.



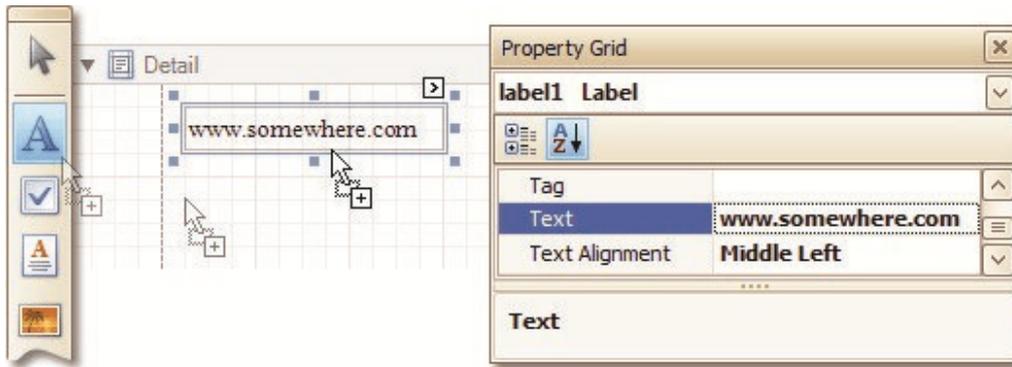
Create Hyperlinks

This tutorial demonstrates how to embed a hyperlink into your report.

Note that a label will behave as a hyperlink both in a report's Print preview, HTML preview and when the report is exported to PDF, HTML, MHT, RTF, XLS and XLSX formats.

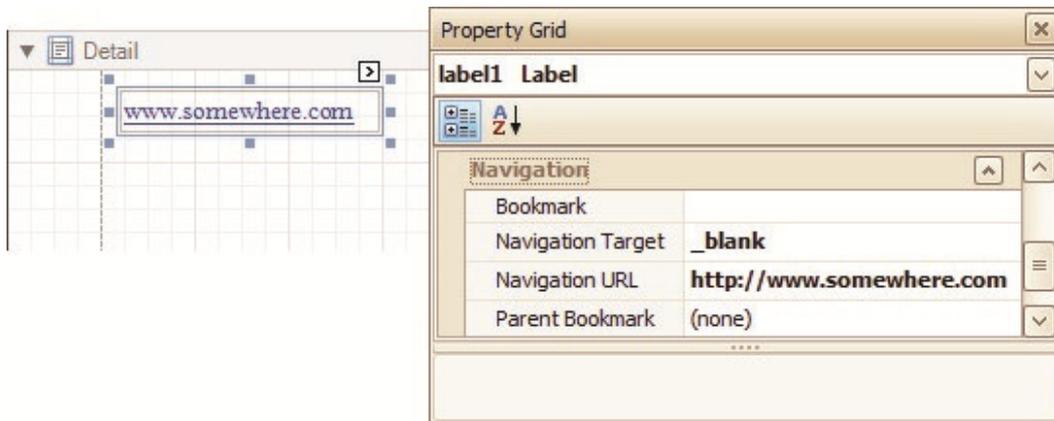
To insert a hyperlink into your report, do the following.

1. Create a new report.
2. Drop a Label onto the report, and in the Property Grid, change its **Text** to the one required for the link.



In addition, to make the Label look like a typical link, you can change its appearance appropriately (e.g. make it blue and underlined).

3. Now, set its **Navigation Target** to the required value (`_blank`, `_parent`, `_search`, `_self`, or `_top`), and define the required **Navigation URL**.



The hyperlink is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab (or, HTML View Tab), and view the result.

www.somewhere.com

Add a **Cross-Reference**

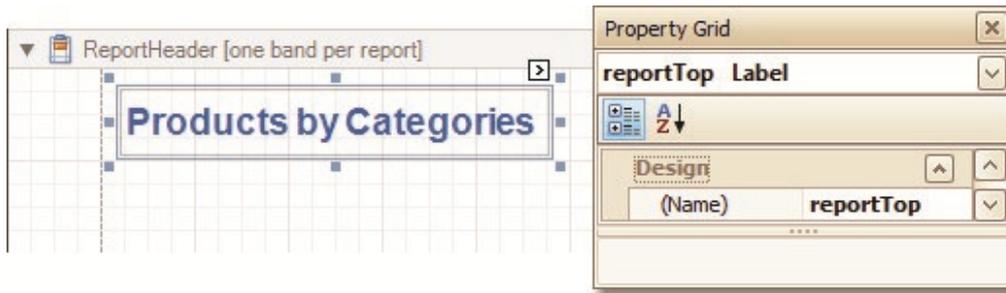
This tutorial demonstrates how to add a cross-reference to your report. A cross-reference is simply a link whose target is located

within the current document, which allows you to establish easy navigation through a report. In this example, we place a link at the bottom of each group, leading to the beginning of the report.

To demonstrate this feature, we'll use a report with grouping, similar the one created in the following tutorial: [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report](#).

To create a report with cross-references, do the following.

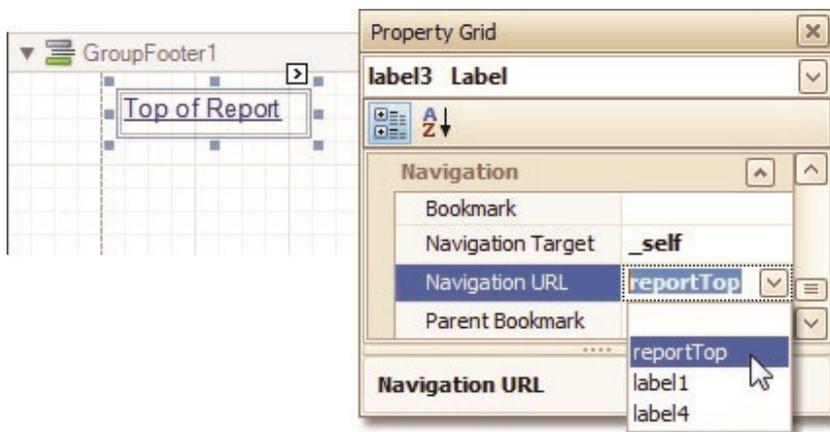
1. Drop a label onto the created **ReportHeader** band, which will serve as the report's headline. Click the label, to type the desired contents into it. Then, in the Property Grid, set its **Name** property to **reportTop**.



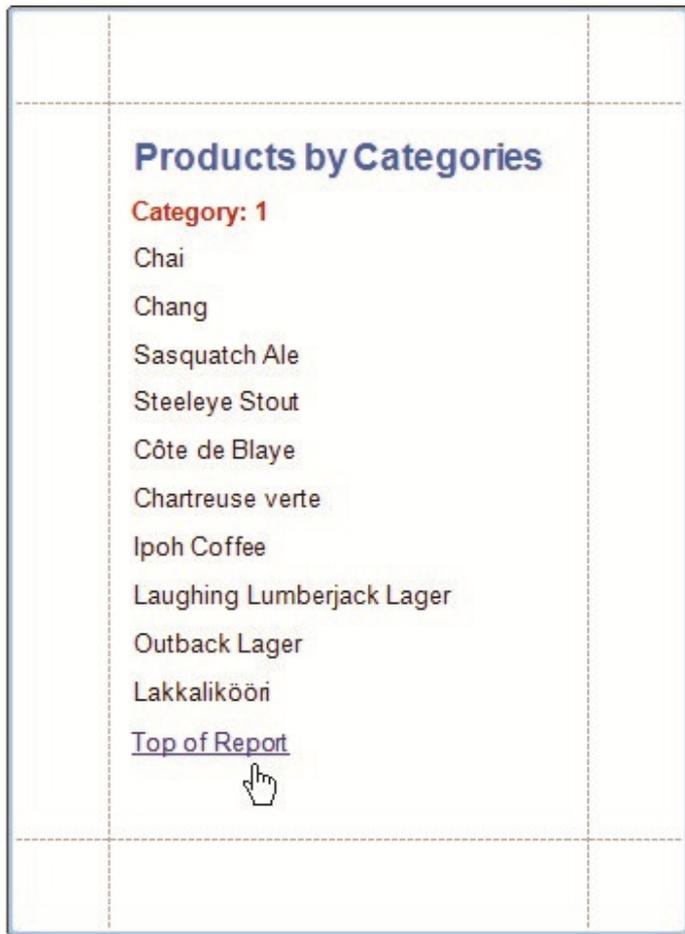
2. To accompany the existing Group Header with the corresponding Footer, in the Group and Sort Panel, check the **Show Footer** option.

Then, drop a label onto it. As it will be the link, change its **Text** to **Top of Report**, and apply the desired formatting to it (e.g. the blue colour and underlined text).

Set its **Navigation Target** property to **_self**. Then, if you click the drop-down list of the **Navigation URL** property, you can see the controls available in your report. Choose the one named **reportTop**.



The report with cross-references is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab (or, HTML View Tab), and view the result.



Miscellaneous

The topics of this section cover the Report Designer features that don't fall into other categories.

This section consists of the following topics.

- Handle Events via Script
- Show the current Row Index
- Count the Number of Records in a Report or a Group
- Add Page Numbers for Groups
- Sort Groups by a Summary Function Result
- Calculate an Aggregate Functions
- Cancel Printing If a Report Does Not Contain Any Records
- Limit the Number of Records per Page

Handle Events via Scripts

This document describes the basic principles of scripting, which can be performed by handling the events of a report, and its bands and controls.

This document consists of the following sections:

- Scripting Overview
- Scripting Specifics

Example: Custom Summary

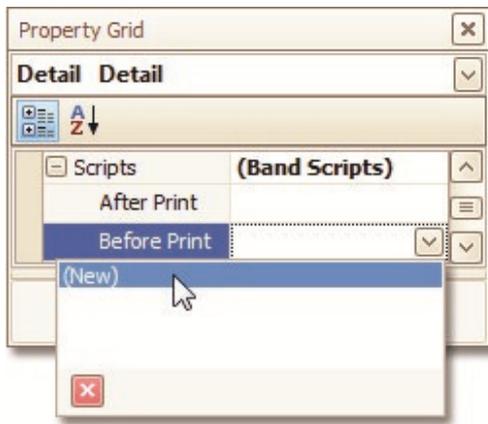
Scripting Overview

Scripts are program commands, placed within the event handlers of the required report elements. And, when the corresponding event occurs (e.g. a mouse click), the script code runs.

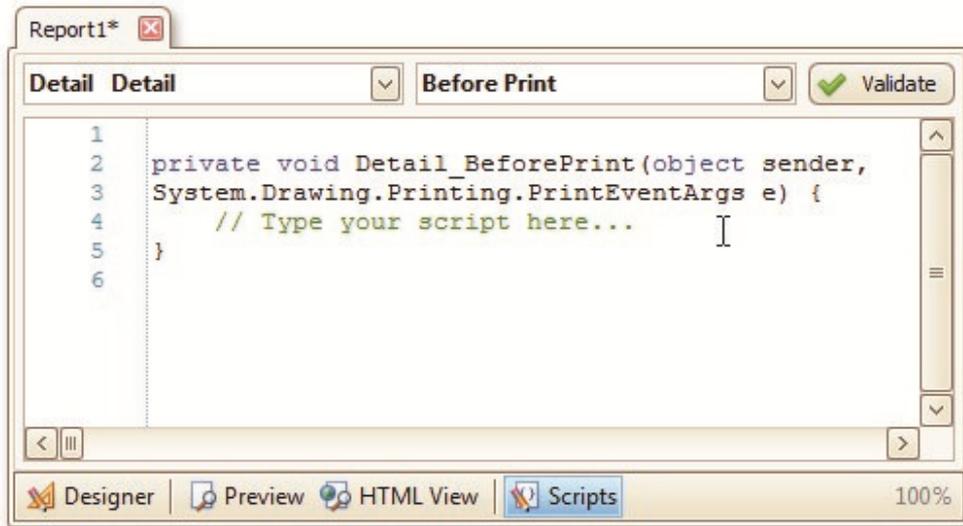
You can write scripts for a report or any of its elements (bands and controls), to be executed when the report is being previewed, printed or exported.

Although when in the Report Designer, virtually any task can be accomplished without scripting (Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance, Conditionally Change a Label's Text and Conditionally Hide Bands), scripting is made available to extend the standard functionality as far as may be required. And, scripting is the only way to calculate custom summaries (this is detailed in the last section of this document).

Every report element has a set of script events, which are individual for each element's type. For example, the events of the Detail band are shown in the following image.



After you click (New) for an event (e.g. the **Before Print**, which is the most used), the Scripts Tab is switched on, where you can manage and edit all the report's scripts.



In this tab, for a selected event, a script template is auto-added, in the language specified via the **Script Language** property of the report.

You can verify that your report's scripts are valid, by clicking **Validate**. The validation result is then displayed in the Scripts Errors Panel.

Description	Line	Column
; expected	3	17
; expected	3	28

Note that scripts are saved to a file along with the report's layout (for details on this, refer to Back Up the Current Layout Before Modifying It).

Scripting Specifics

1. Scripting language

The report scripts may be written in one of the following languages that the .NET framework supports - **C#**, **Visual Basic** and **J#**. Since J# is not installed with the framework installation, by default, make sure it is present before writing code in it. The scripting language is specified via the **Script Language** property of the Report object. It is set to C#, by default.

2. Scripting scope

Script execution is performed in the following way:

The report engine generates a temporary class in memory. The names of the variables are defined by the **Name** properties of the controls and objects they represent. When the script is preprocessed, its namespace directives are cut from the script code and added to the namespace, where the temporary class is defined.

After preprocessing, all scripts are placed in the code of the temporary class. Then, the resulting class is compiled in memory, and its methods are called when events occur.

Scripting offers many advantages: you can declare classes (they will become inner classes), variables, methods, etc. A variable declared in one script is accessible in another script, because it is, in fact, a variable of the temporary class.

3. Reference External Assemblies

The **Script References** property of the **Report** object specifies the full paths (including the file names) to the assemblies that are referenced in the scripts used in a report. These paths should be specified for all the assemblies that are included in scripts via the **using** (C#), **Imports** (Visual Basic) or **import** (J#) directives.

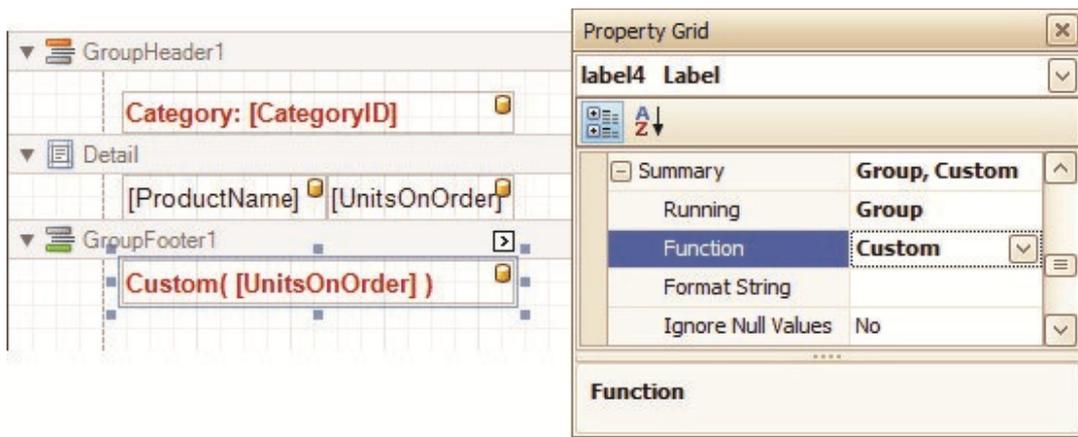
Note

Usually, you don't need include any assemblies, because most standard assemblies that you may require in scripts are already referenced by the Report Designer.

Example: Custom Summary

In this example, we will display the total number of product unit packs in a group.

To perform this, execute steps similar to the ones described in Add Totals to a Report, except that for the summary field, you should set the **Function** property to **Custom**.



Then, the additional events are added to the label's **Scripts** property.



You can handle these events in the following way.

C#	 Copy Code
----	--

```

// Declare a summary and a pack. double totalUnits = 0; double pack = 15; private void OnSummaryReset(object
sender, System.EventArgs e) {
    // Reset the result each time a group is printed.
    totalUnits = 0;
}
private void OnSummaryRowChanged(object sender, System.EventArgs e) {
    // Calculate a summary.
    totalUnits += Convert.ToDouble(GetCurrentColumnValue("UnitsOnOrder"));
}
private void OnSummaryGetResult(object sender,
DevExpress.XtraReports.UI.SummaryGetResultEventArgs e) {
    // Round the result, so that a pack will be taken into account
    // even if it contains only one unit.
    e.Result = Math.Ceiling(totalUnits / pack);
    e.Handled = true;
}
}

```

Visual Basic

 Copy

Code

```

' Declare a summary and a pack.
Private totalUnits As Double = 0
Private pack As Double = 15
Private Sub OnSummaryReset(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs)
    ' Reset the result each time a group is printed.
    totalUnits = 0
End Sub
Private Sub OnSummaryRowChanged(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs)
    ' Calculate a summary.
    totalUnits += Convert.ToDouble(GetCurrentColumnValue("UnitsOnOrder")) End Sub
Private Sub OnSummaryGetResult(ByVal sender As Object, _
ByVal e As DevExpress.XtraReports.UI.SummaryGetResultEventArgs)
    ' Round the result, so that a pack will be taken into account
    ' even if it contains only one unit.
    e.Result = Math.Ceiling(totalUnits / pack)
    e.Handled = True

```

End Sub

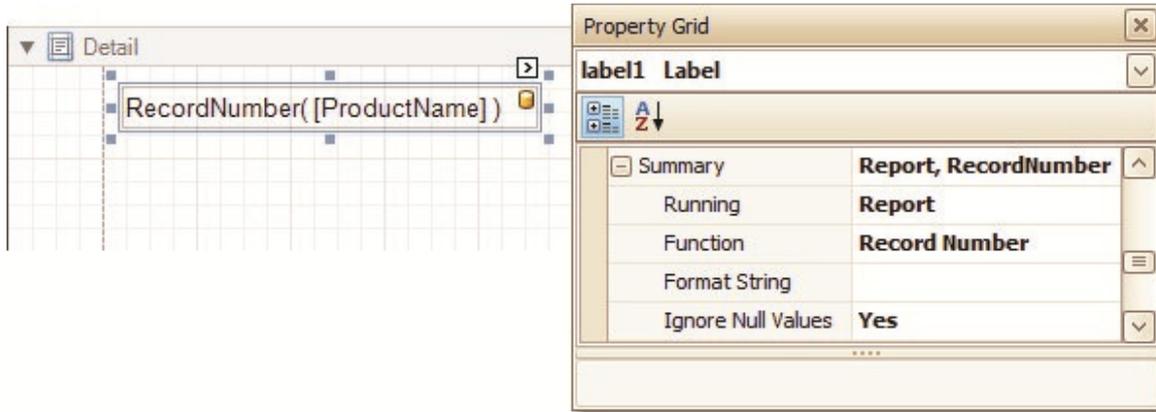
Finally, switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

Chang	40
Ipoh Coffee	10
Outback Lager	10
<hr/>	
Total Packs: 4	
Aniseed Syrup	70
Louisiana Hot Spiced Okra	100
<hr/>	
Total Packs: 12	
Sir Rodney's Scones	40
Chocolate	70
Maxilaku	60
Scottish Longbreads	10
<hr/>	
Total Packs: 12	

Show the Current Row Index

This document describes how to accompany every record in a data-bound report with its current row index.

To show the current row index in a report, use a Label control bound to a data field, and specify its **Summary** options in the following way.



The result is shown in the following image.

The image shows a report output with a list of products. Each product name is preceded by a red row number. The list is as follows:

1	Chai
2	Chang
3	Aniseed Syrup
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix
6	Grandma's Boysenberry Spread
7	Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears
8	Northwoods Cranberry Sauce
9	Mishi Kobe Niku
10	Ikura
11	Queso Cabrales
12	Queso Manchego La Pastora

Count the Number of Records in a Report or a Group

This tutorial describes how to count the number of records in a report or a group. To demonstrate this feature, we'll use a report with grouping, similar the one created in the following tutorial: [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report](#).

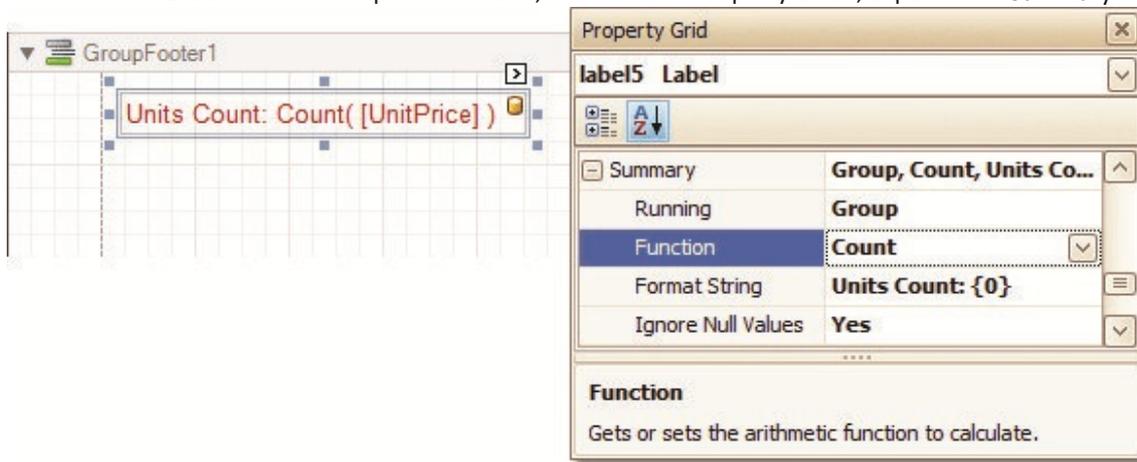
This tutorial consists of the following sections.

- Count the Number of Records in a Group
- Count the Number of Records in a Report
- Get the Result

Count the Number of Records in a Group

To count the number of records in a group, do the following.

- Select the **Label** in the **Group Footer** area, and in the **Property Grid**, expand its **Summary** category.



Set the **Running** option to **Group** and the **Function** to **Count**.

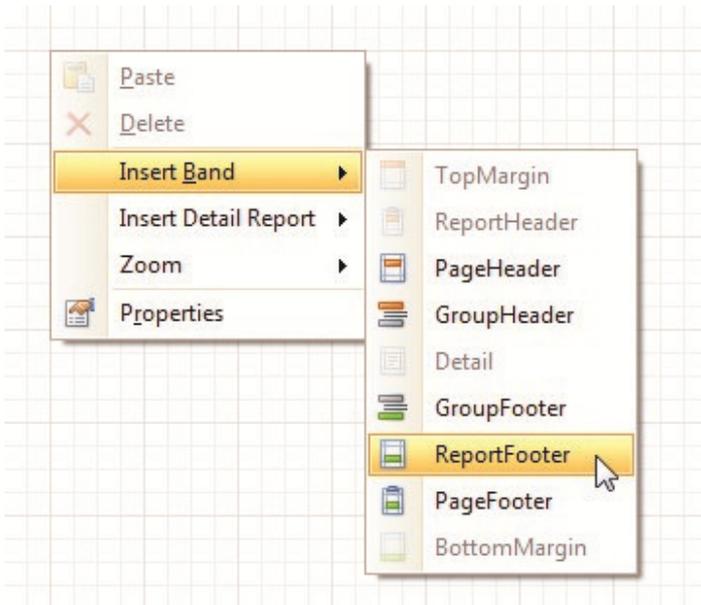
The **Ignore NULL values** option is useful for functions like **Count** or **Average**, because the number of elements counted will depend on it.

If required, you can specify the **Format String** (e.g. as **Units Count: {0}**). Note that value formatting is applied to a summary independently of the general formatting, and has a greater priority.

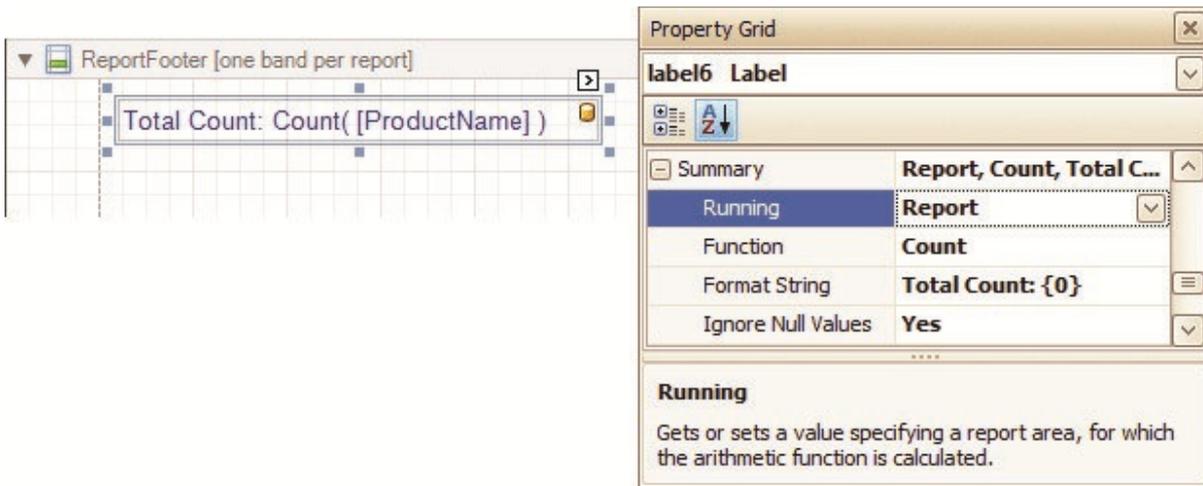
Count the Number of Records in a Report

To count the number of records in a report, do the following.

1. To add a Report Footer band to your report, right-click anywhere on it, and in the invoked Context Menu, choose **Insert Band | ReportFooter**.



2. Then, place a Label bound to a data field onto it, and in the Property Grid, expand its **Summary** category.



Set the **Running** option to **Report** and **Function** to **Count**.

The **Ignore NULL values** option is useful for functions like **Count** or **Average**, because the number of elements counted will depend on it.

If required, you can specify the **Format String** (e.g. as **Total Count: {0}**). Note that value formatting is applied to a summary independently of the general formatting, and has a greater priority.

Get the Result

The report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

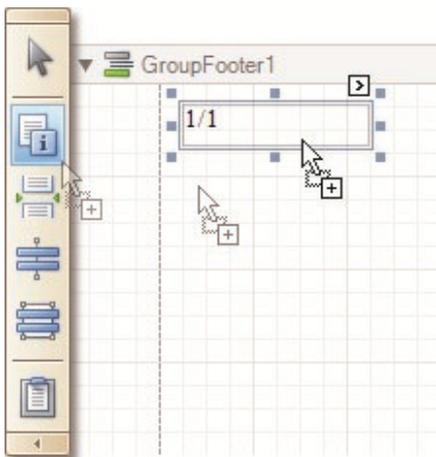
Category: 8	
Ikura	\$31.00
Camarvon Tigers	\$62.50
Nord-Ost Matjeshering	\$25.89
Inlagd Sill	\$19.00
Gravad lax	\$26.00
Boston Crab Meat	\$18.40
Spegesild	\$12.00
Escargots de Bourgogne	\$13.25
Röd Kaviar	\$15.00
Units Count: 9	
Total Count: 62	

Add Page Numbers for Groups

This tutorial demonstrates how to display page numbers individually, for each group in your report. To demonstrate this feature, we'll use a report, similar to the one created in the following tutorial: [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report](#).

To add page numbers for groups, do the following.

1. From the Toolbox, drop the Page Info control onto the Group Footer.



2. Then, select the control, and set its **Running Band** to **GroupHeader1**.



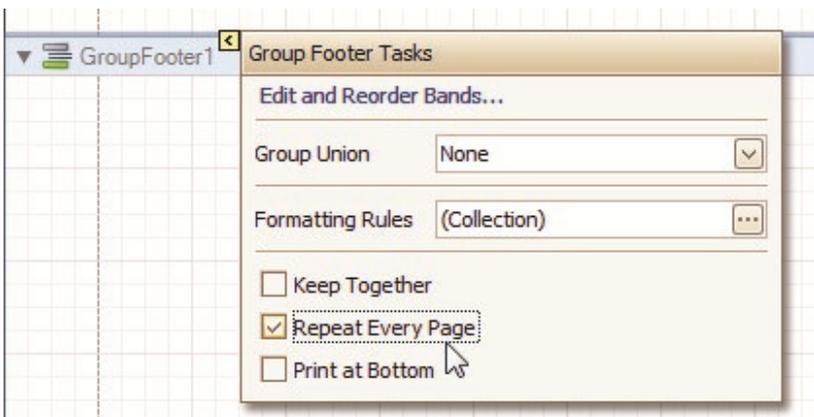
If required, you also can specify its **Format** property (e.g. **Page {0} of {1}**).

3. Now, you should force each new group to start on a separate page. Otherwise, group page numbers will be calculated incorrectly.

To do this, select the Group Footer, and set its **Page Break** to **After the Band**.



4. Finally, select the Group Footer, and click its Smart Tag. In its actions list, check the **Repeat Every Page** option.



Then, you can do the same for the Group Header, as well.

The report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

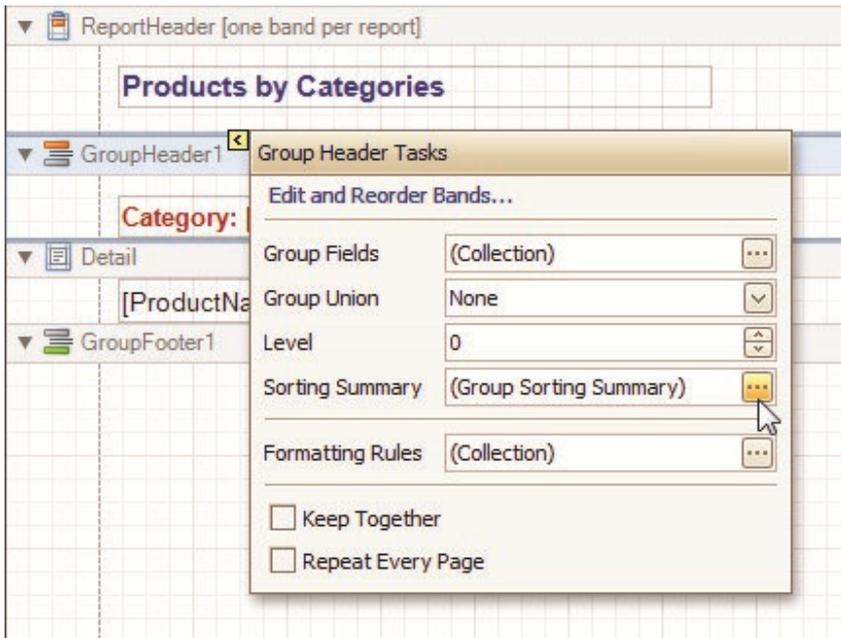
<p>Category: 1</p> <p>Laughing Lumberjack Lager</p> <p>Unit Price: \$14.00</p> <p>Quantity per Unit: 24 - 12 oz bottles</p> <p>Units in Stock: 52</p> <p>Units on Order: 0</p> <p>Outback Lager</p> <p>Unit Price: \$15.00</p> <p>Quantity per Unit: 24 - 355 ml bottles</p> <p>Units in Stock: 15</p> <p>Units on Order: 10</p> <p>Lakkalikööri</p> <p>Unit Price: \$18.00</p> <p>Quantity per Unit: 500 ml</p> <p>Units in Stock: 57</p> <p>Units on Order: 0</p> <p>Page 2 of 2</p>

Sort Groups by a Summary Function Result

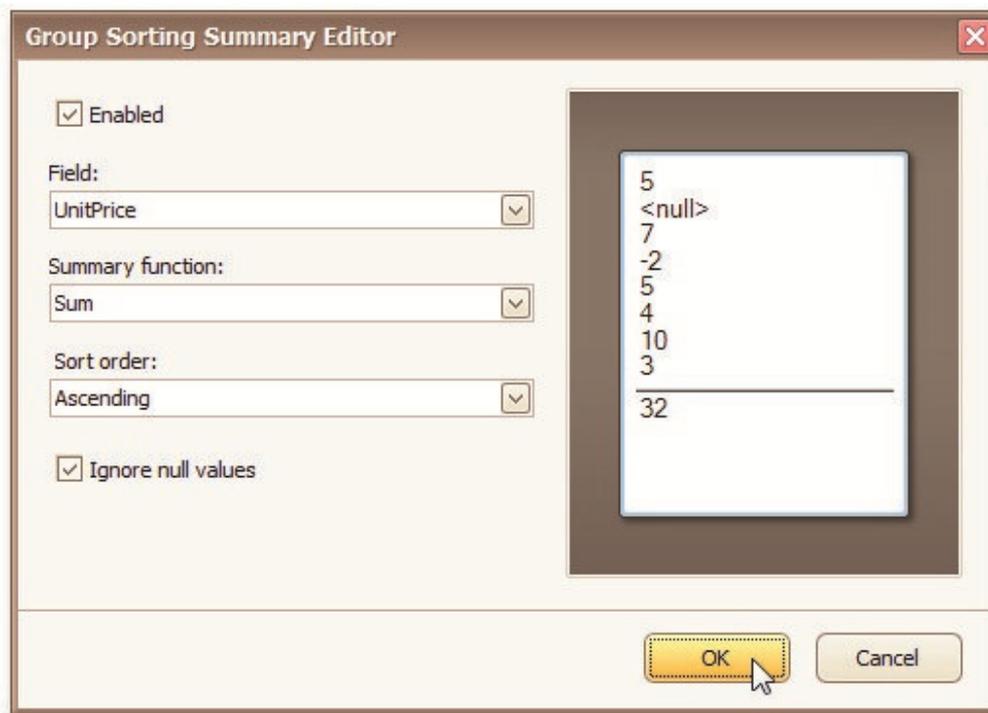
This tutorial demonstrates how to sort groups based on the result of a function summary specified for them. To demonstrate this feature, we'll use a report similar to the one created in the following tutorial: [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report](#).

To sort groups by a summary function result, do the following.

1. Select the Group Header band and click its Smart Tag. In the invoked actions list, click the ellipsis button for the **Sorting Summary** option.



2. Then, in the invoked **Group Sorting Summary Editor**, check the **Enabled** option, and specify a field and summary function against which the group should be sorted.



If required, you also can change the default sorting order (from descending to ascending), and choose to ignore null values.

Click **OK** to apply the changes, and switch to the Preview Tab to view the result.

Products by Categories	
Category: 7	
Longlife Tofu	\$10.00
	\$10.00
Category: 2	
Aniseed Syrup	\$10.00
Louisiana Hot Spiced Okra	\$17.00
	\$27.00
Category: 8	
Gravad lax	\$26.00
Røgede sild	\$9.50
	\$35.50
Category: 3	
Sir Rodney's Scones	\$10.00
Chocolade	\$12.75
Maxilaku	\$20.00
Scottish Longbreads	\$12.50
	\$55.25
Category: 4	
Queso Cabrales	\$21.00
Gorgonzola Telino	\$12.50
Mascarpone Fabioli	\$32.00
	\$65.50

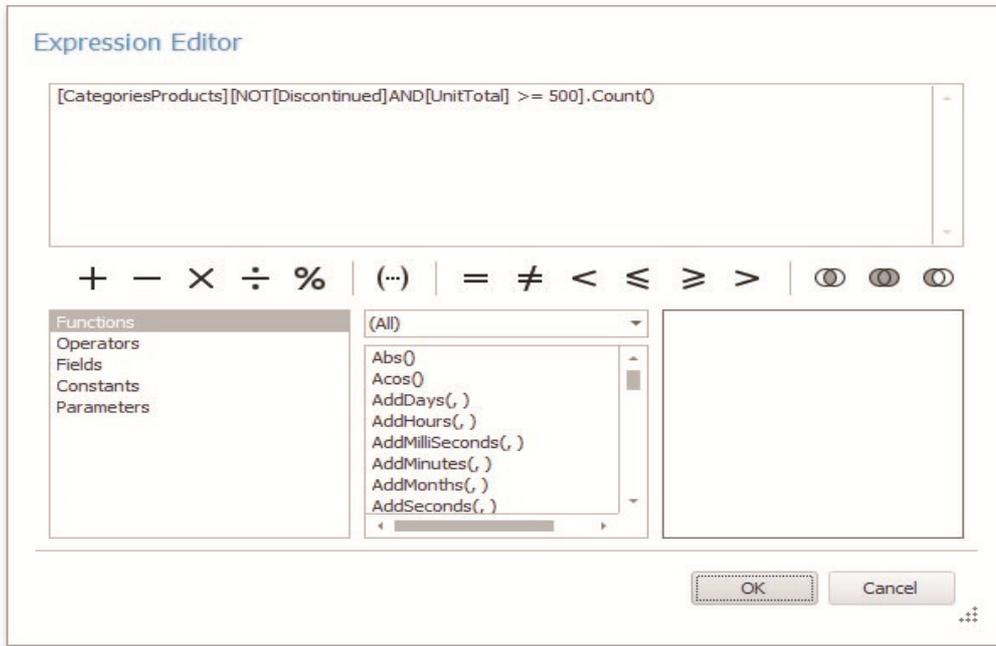
Calculate an Aggregate Function

This tutorial describes the steps required to create a report with an aggregate function. In this example, products that are not discontinued and have a total unit value greater than \$500 will be displayed.

DetailReport - "Categories.CategoriesProducts"					
ReportHeader					
Product Name	Units in Stock	Unit Price	Total Unit Value	Discontinued	
Detail1					
[CategoriesProducts.ProductName]	[CategoriesP	[CategoriesProduc	[CategoriesProd	[CategoriesProd	[CategoriesProd

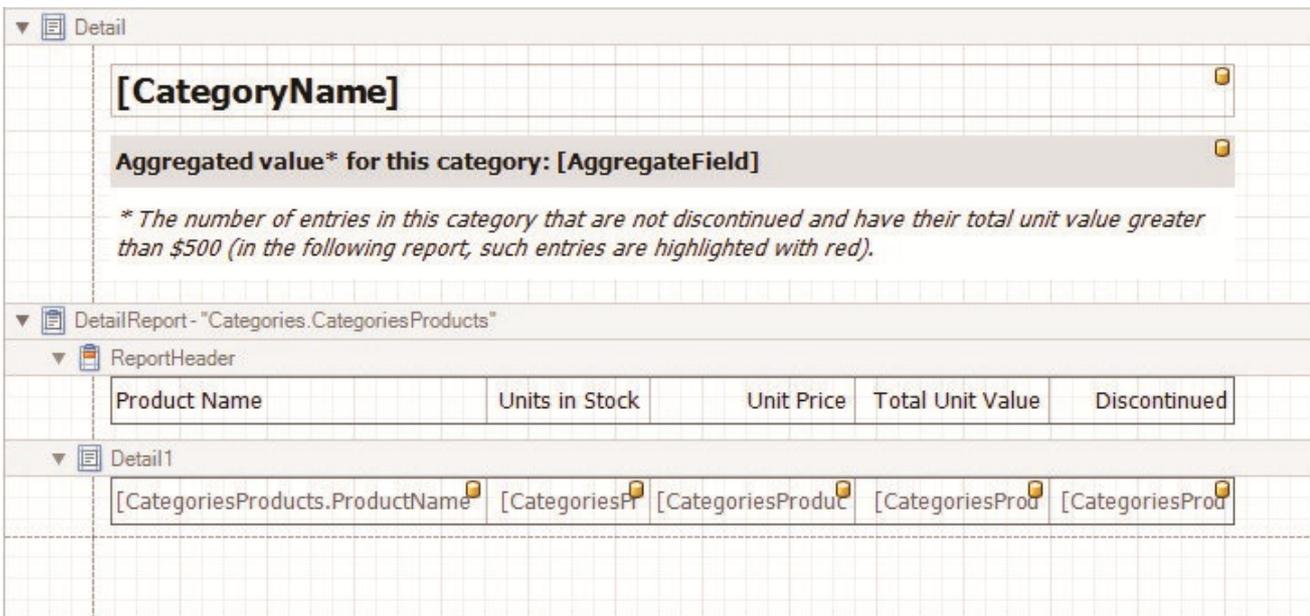
- Create a new calculated field and set the field name to "AggregatedField".
- Click the ellipsis button in the Expression section. The Expression Editor dialog will appear.
- In this dialog, double click the CategoriesProducts field, then choose Functions Aggregate. Next, double click the Count()function. Insert the following text into the empty square brackets.
 "Not[Discontinued]And[UnitTotal]>=500".

Create a table report with a layout similar to that appearing in the following illustration.



Click OK to close the dialog and save the expression. Next, add three

Labels to the Detail Band and customize their content, as shown in the following image.



The report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and view the result.

Click OK to close the dialog and save the expression.

Next, add three Labels to the Detail Band and customize their content, as shown in the following image. You can also set formatting rules for the report. The following image shows the sample report. The data rows that are not discontinued and have

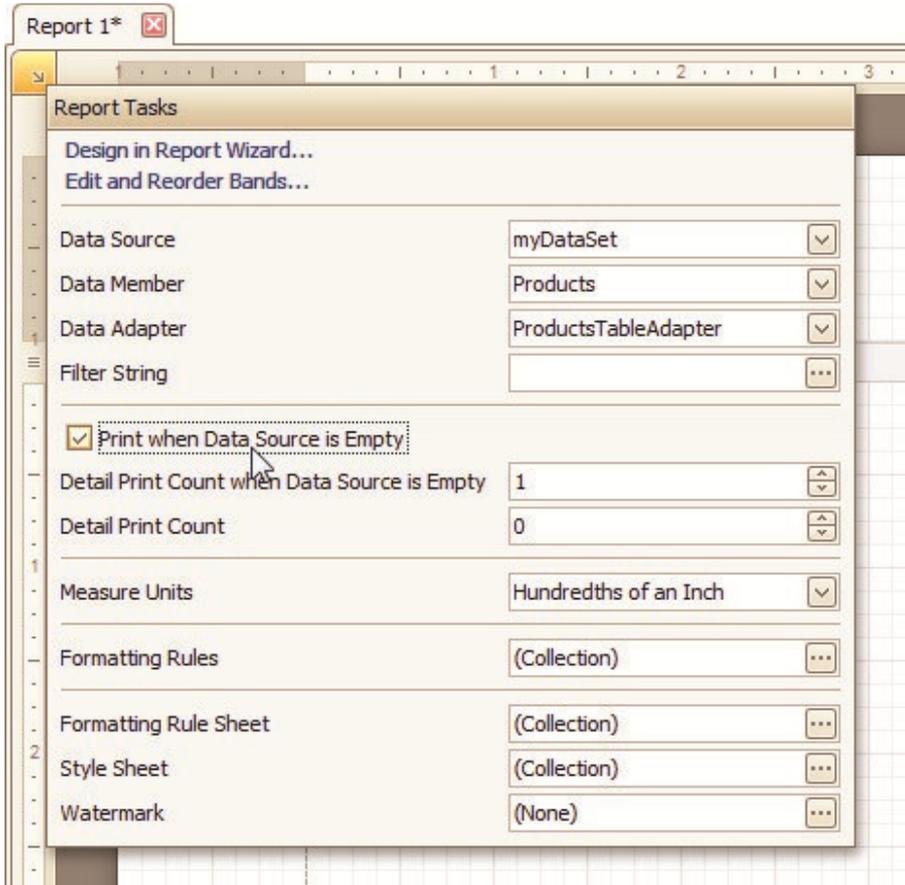
a total unit value greater than \$500 are highlighted in red.

Beverages				
Aggregated value* for this category: 8				
<i>* The number of entries in this category that are not discontinued and have their total unit value greater than \$500 (in the following report, such entries are highlighted with red).</i>				
Product Name	Units in Stock	Unit Price	Total Unit Value	Discontinued
Chai	39	\$18.00	\$702.00	False
Chang	17	\$19.00	\$323.00	False
Guaraná Fantástica	20	\$4.50	\$90.00	True
Sasquatch Ale	111	\$14.00	\$1554.00	False
Steeleye Stout	20	\$18.00	\$360.00	False
Côte de Blaye	17	\$263.50	\$4479.50	False
Chartreuse verte	69	\$18.00	\$1242.00	False
Ipoh Coffee	17	\$46.00	\$782.00	False
Laughing Lumberjack Lager	52	\$14.00	\$728.00	False
Outback Lager	15	\$15.00	\$225.00	False
Rhönbräu Klosterbier	125	\$7.75	\$968.75	False
Lakkalikööri	57	\$18.00	\$1026.00	False

Cancel Printing If a Report Does Not Contain Any Records

To cancel printing when a report does not contain any records, simply set the report's **Print when Data Source is Empty** property to **No**.

You can quickly perform this via the report's Smart Tag.



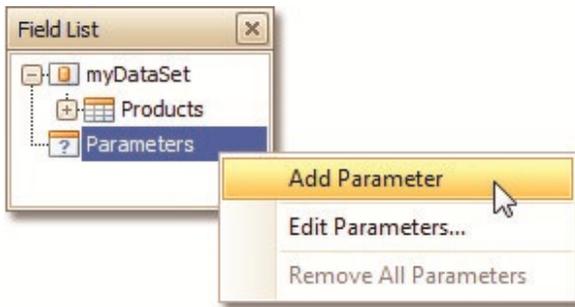
Limit the Number of Records of Reports per Page

This tutorial demonstrates how to define how many records should be displayed at each page in a report's Print Preview. Note that no scripts are required to accomplish this task.

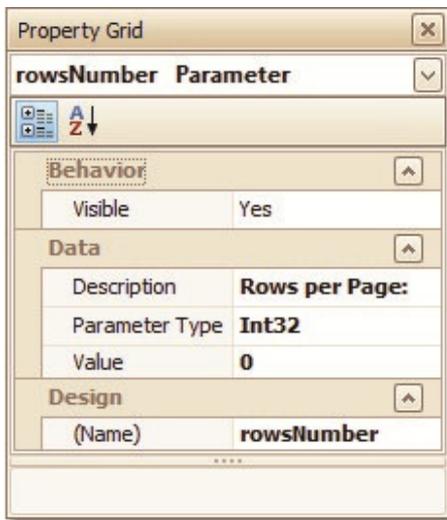
To demonstrate this feature, we'll use a report, similar to the one created in the following tutorial: [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report](#).

To limit the number of records per page, do the following.

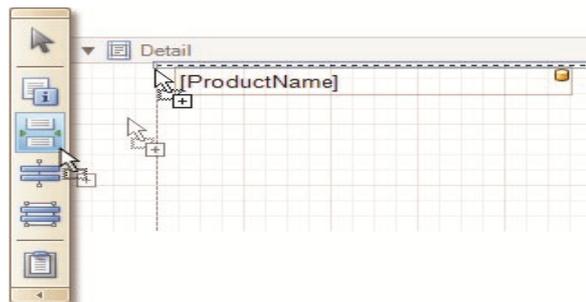
1. To add a parameter to the report, in the Field List, right-click the **Parameters** section, and in the invoked menu, choose **Add Parameter**.



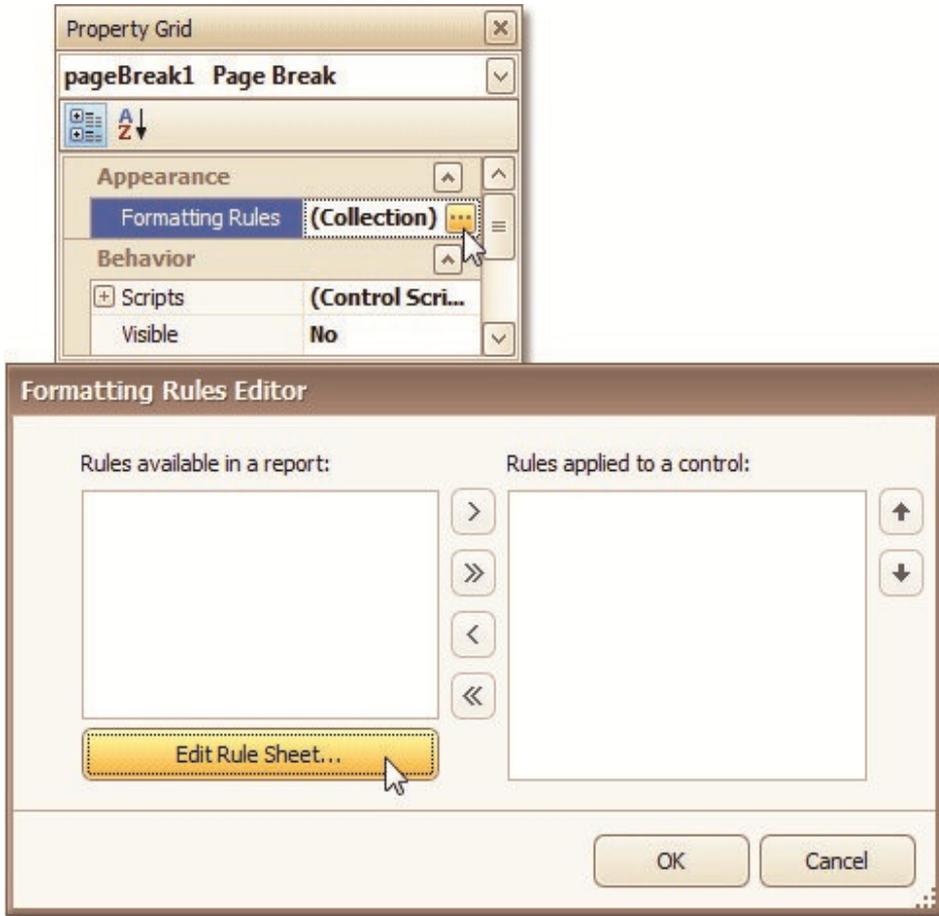
2. Select the parameter, and in the Property Grid, set its **Description** to **Rows per Page:**, **Parameter Type** to **Int32** and **(Name)** to **rowsNumber**.



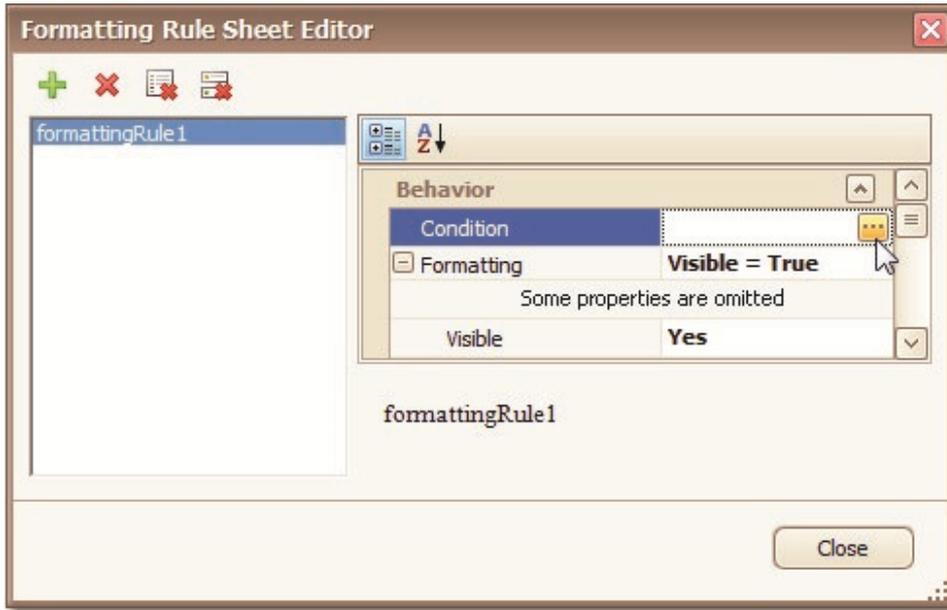
3. From the Toolbox, drop the Page Break control onto the top of the report's Detail band.



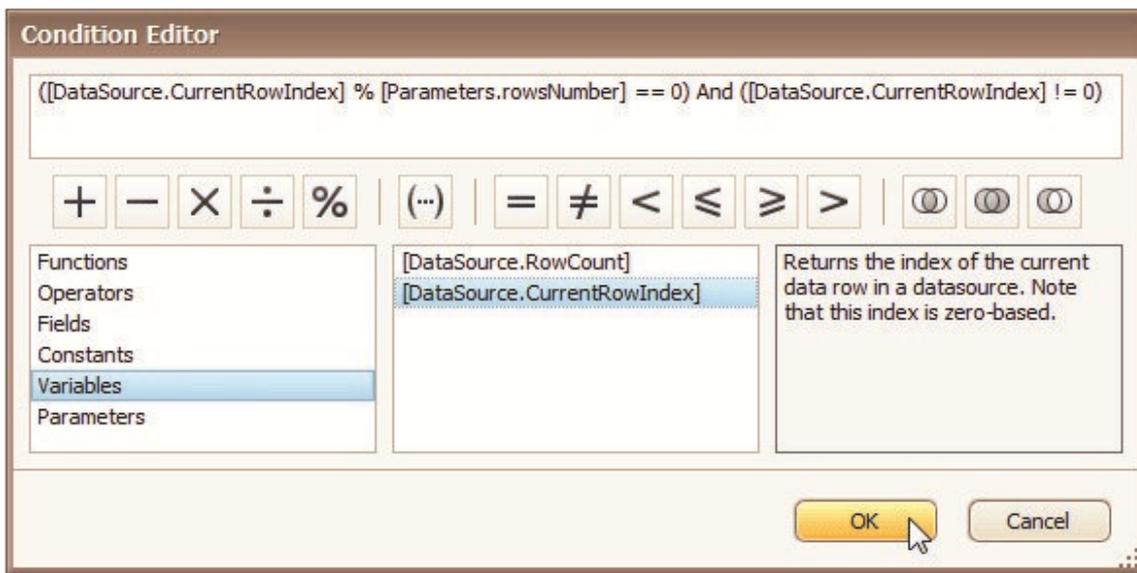
4. Select the Page Break, and set its **Visible** property to **No**. Then, click the ellipsis button for its **Formatting Rules** property, and in the invoked **Formatting Rules Editor**, click the **Edit Rule Sheet...** button.



5. Now, in the invoked **Formatting Rule Sheet Editor**, click “...” to create a new formatting rule. Set its **Visible** property to **Yes**, and click the ellipsis button for its **Condition** property.



6. In the invoked **Condition Editor**, define a logical expression for the rule, (e.g. **[[DataSource.CurrentRowIndex] % [Parameters.rowsNumber] == 0) And ([DataSource.CurrentRowIndex] != 0)**).



To save the changes and close the dialog, click **OK**.

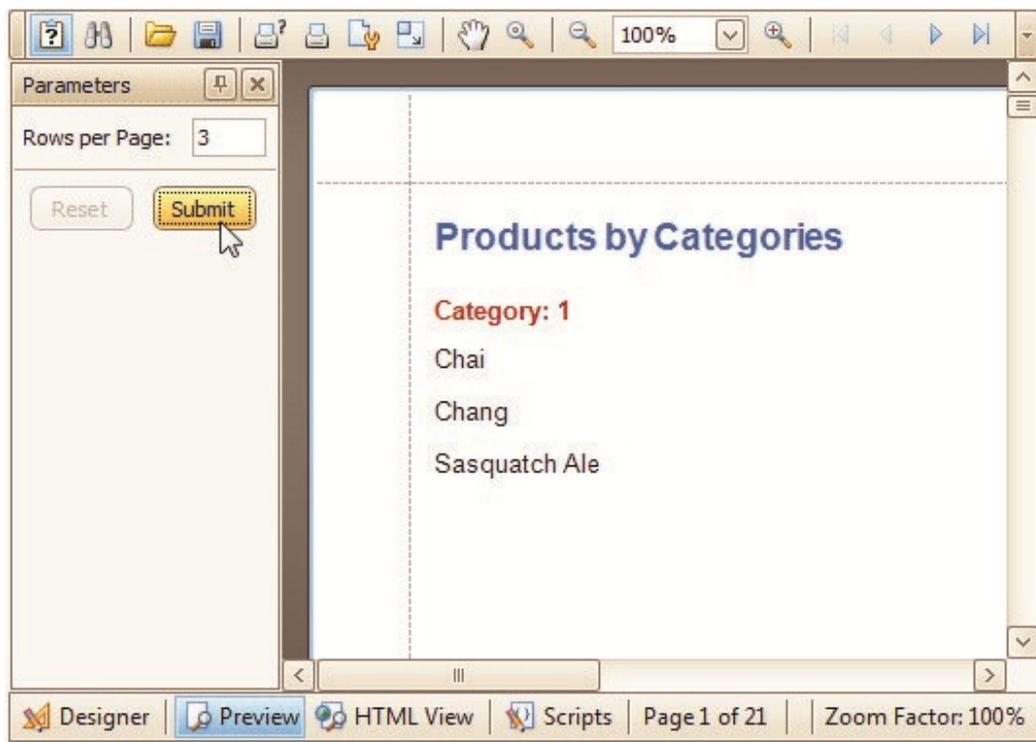
Then, click **Close**, to quit the **Formatting Rule Sheet Editor**, as well.

7. Now, back in the **Formatting Rules Editor**, move the created rule to the list of applied rules on the right, using the arrow buttons in the middle of the dialog.



To save the changes and close the editor, click **OK**.

The report is now ready. Switch to the Preview Tab, and in the **Parameters** section, define the required value and click **Submit**.



Note that while in this example, the number of rows is specified each time the report is being previewed, you can make this number secure, by setting the parameter's **Value** option to the desired value, and then setting the report's **Request Parameters** option to **No**.

Report Designer Reference

A report is built from **controls** (text labels, images, zip codes, charts, etc) spread across report sections called **bands** (various headers, footers and content sections). The main interface elements helping you manage these building blocks are **Control**

Toolbox, Field List and **Property Grid**. These elements allow you add controls to your report, bind them to data and change their appearance and behaviour settings, respectively.

To learn more about these and other elements used in the Report Designer, use the following links.

- [Report Designer UI](#)

The documents in this section are dedicated to the elements of the Report Designer user interface.

- [Report Controls](#)

The documents in this section describe options of each report control available in the Report Designer.

- [Report Bands](#)

The documents in this section details the available kinds of report bands and their settings.

- [Report Settings](#)

This document details settings that affect the entire report.

Report Designer UI

The documents in this section are dedicated to the elements of the Report Designer user interface.

The following topics describe the Report Designer interface.

Report Designer Interface

- Report Designer Elements
- Ribbon Designer Elements

General Elements

- Control Toolbox
- Design Panel

Main Menu

Quick Access Tools

- Context Menu
- Smart Tag

Toolbars

- Main Toolbar
- Formatting Toolbar
- Layout Toolbar
- Zoom Toolbar

Dock Panels

- Field List
- Group and Sort Panel
- Property Grid
- Report Explorer

Scripts Errors Panel

Tabs

- Designer Tab
- Preview Tab
- HTML View Tab
- Scripts Tab

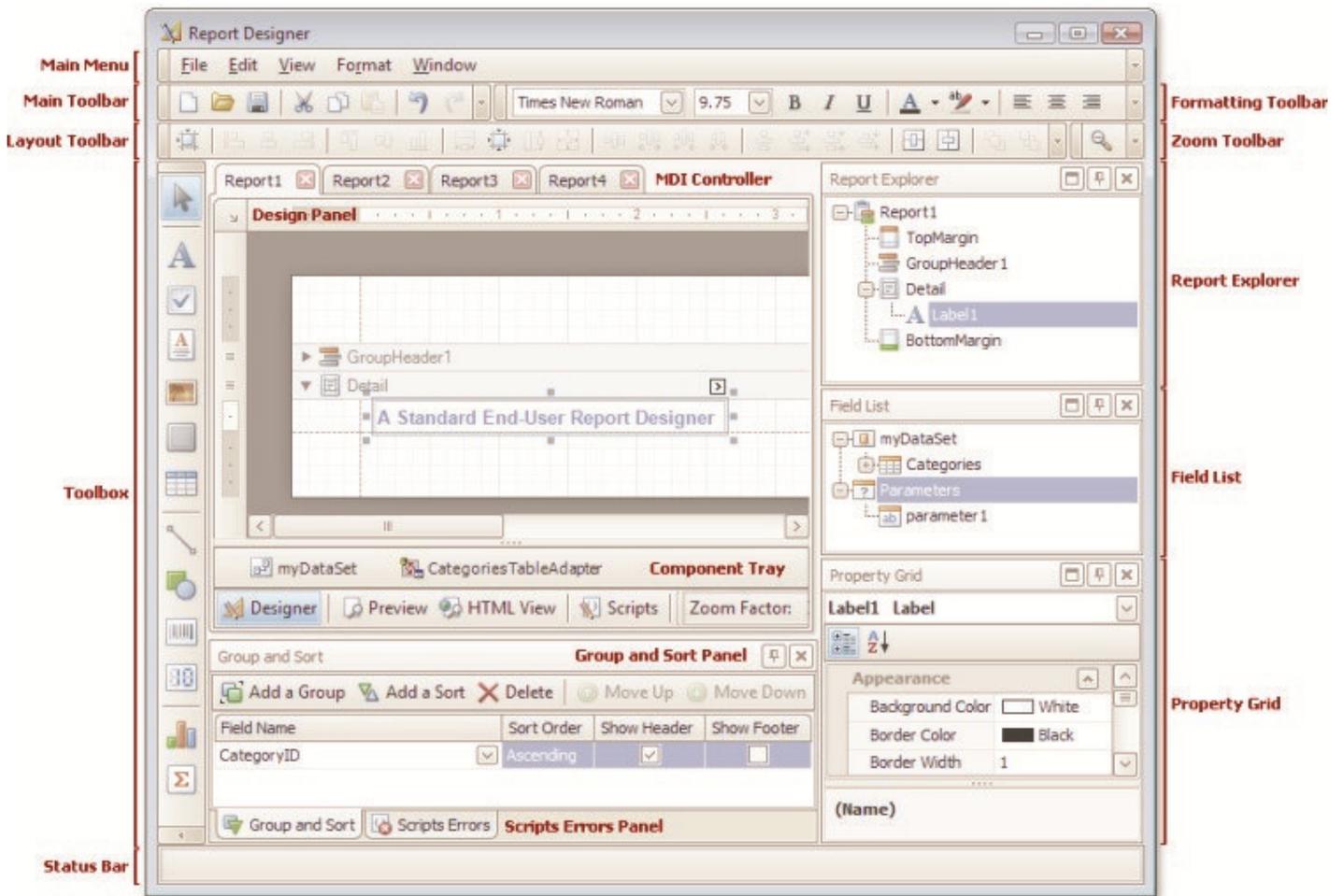
Additional Elements

- Component Tray
- Status Bar

Report Designer Elements

This document describes elements that comprise the Report Designer that is intended for creating and editing reports.

The following image illustrates a Report Designer.



The following table lists all main interface elements of the Report Designer.

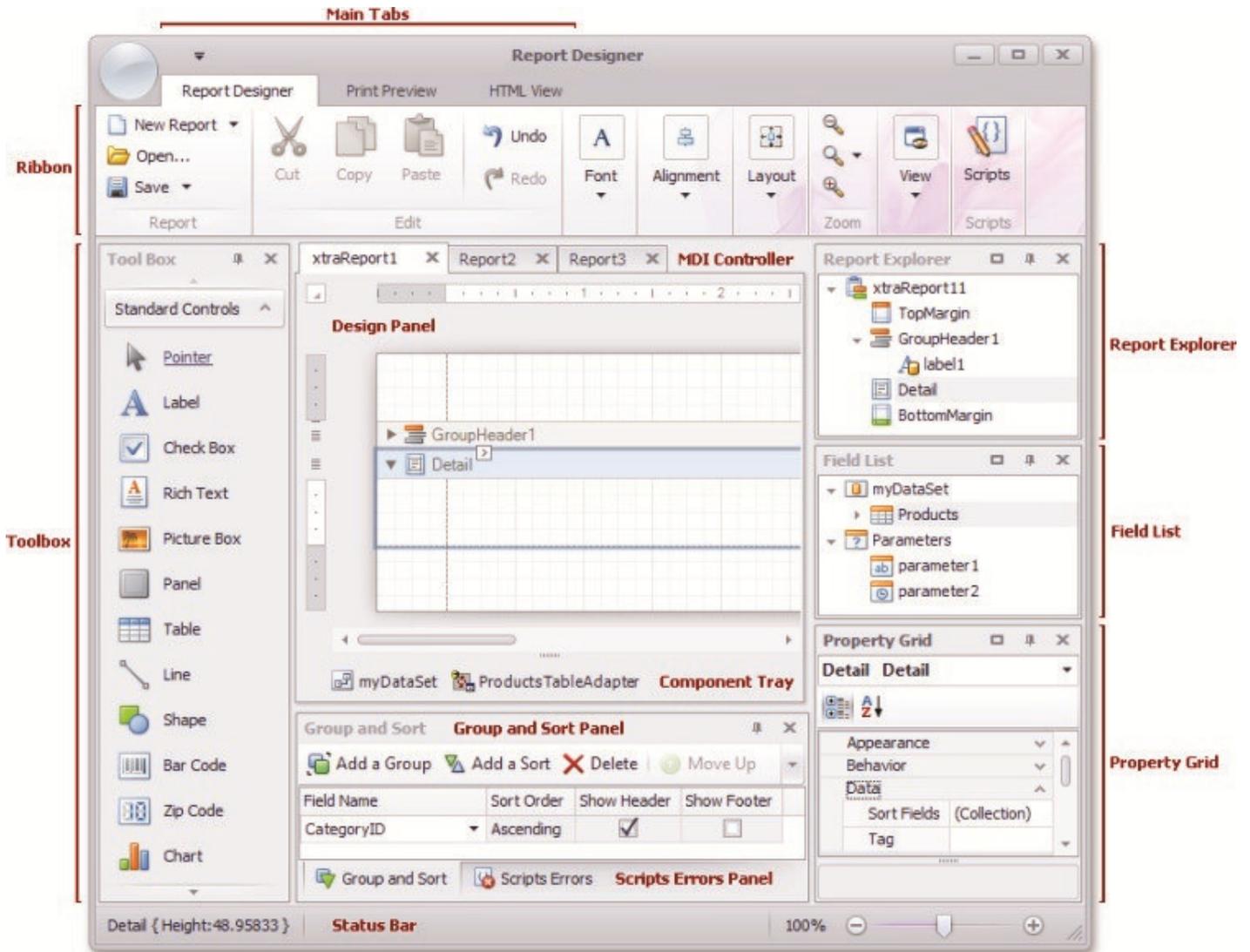
Element	Description
Main Menu	<p>Contains a set of items and sub items that allow you to perform common actions over the report currently shown in the Design Panel.</p> <p>It duplicates all the toolbar buttons available on the Main, Formatting and Layout toolbars. The Window menu allows for the disabling of the tabbed multi-document interface and the tiling of Design Panel windows vertically or horizontally.</p>

Main Toolbar	The main file management toolbar in the Designer. It contains buttons that allow you to create new reports, save and load report layouts, cut, copy and paste controls, and undo and redo actions in the Designer.
Layout Toolbar	The toolbar for positioning report elements. It contains buttons that provide the ability to change the size and location of groups of controls.
Toolbox	Contains the available controls that you can add to your report by dragging and dropping their icons onto a report's area.
Formatting Toolbar	Contains buttons for text formatting. This toolbar can be also used when a control's text (or its section) is edited via the In-Place editor.
Zoom Toolbar	Provides means for zooming in and out of your report (both in design and preview modes).
MDI Controller	Provides the multi-document interface in the Designer by containing its Design Panels.
Design Panel	<p>A surface where a report is being edited and previewed. The Designer provides a multi-document interface, and can have as many Design Panels as required, each associated with a single report instance.</p> <p>Each Design Panel has four tabs (Designer, Preview, HTML View and Scripts) for report editing, previewing, and maintaining its scripts.</p>
Component Tray	Shows components related to report data binding. You can click them to display and edit their settings using the Property Grid.
Report Explorer	Displays the structure of a report in a visual-tree form, which makes the report navigation easier.
Field List	Shows the structure of a report's data source and is used to bind report controls to data.
Property Grid	Used to access and modify properties of a report and all its elements (bands and controls).
Group and Sort Panel	Allows you to quickly perform grouping and sorting operations throughout a report, and visually represents the report's grouping structure.
Scripts Errors Panel	When errors are found in a report's scripts (after clicking Validate in the Scripts Tab), it lists these errors. Clicking an error opens the corresponding script section in the Scripts tab.
Status Bar	Provides tips and specific information about the Designer element being hovered by a cursor or an action being currently performed.

Ribbon Designer Elements

This document describes elements that comprise the Ribbon Report Designer.

The following image illustrates a Ribbon Designer.



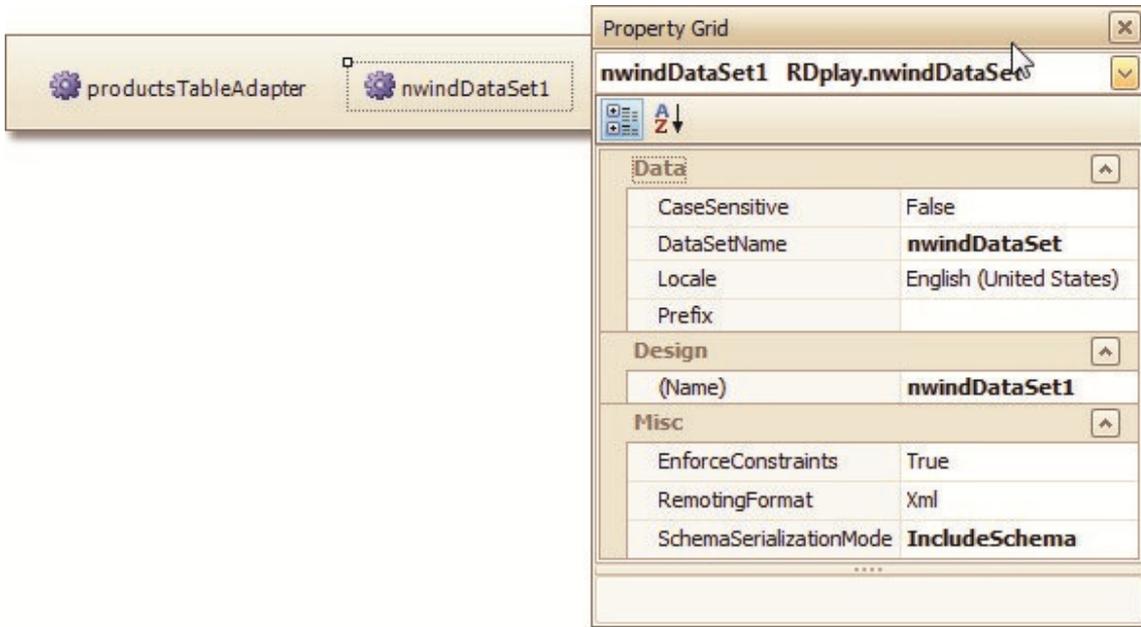
The following table lists all the main interface elements of the Ribbon Designer.

Element	Description
Ribbon	The main toolbar in the Designer that contains the Main, Formatting, Layout and Zoom toolbars, as well as the Scripts Tab button.
Toolbox	Contains controls that you can add to your report by dragging and dropping its icons onto a report's area.
Main Tabs	Allows you to switch between the Designer, Preview and HTML View tabs.
MDI Controller	Provides the multi-document interface in the Designer by containing its Design Panels.
Design Panel	A surface where a report is being edited. The Designer provides a multi-document interface, and can have as many Design Panels as there are reports open in it.

Component Tray	Shows components related to report data binding. You can click them to display and edit their settings using the Property Grid.
Report Explorer	Displays the structure of a report in a visual-tree form, which makes the report navigation easier.
Field List	Shows the structure of a report's data source and is used to bind report controls to data.
Property Grid	Used to access and modify properties of a report and all its elements (bands and controls).
Group and Sort Panel	Allows you to quickly perform grouping and sorting operations throughout a report, and visually represents the report's grouping structure.
Scripts Errors Panel	When errors are found in a report's scripts (after clicking Validate in the Scripts Tab), it lists these errors. Clicking an error opens the corresponding script section in the Scripts tab.
Status Bar	Provides tips and specific information about the Designer element being hovered by a cursor or an action being currently performed.

Component Tray

The **Component Tray** shows components (non-visual report helpers) whose primary purpose is to bind a report to data. You can click them to display and edit their settings using the Property grid.



Not

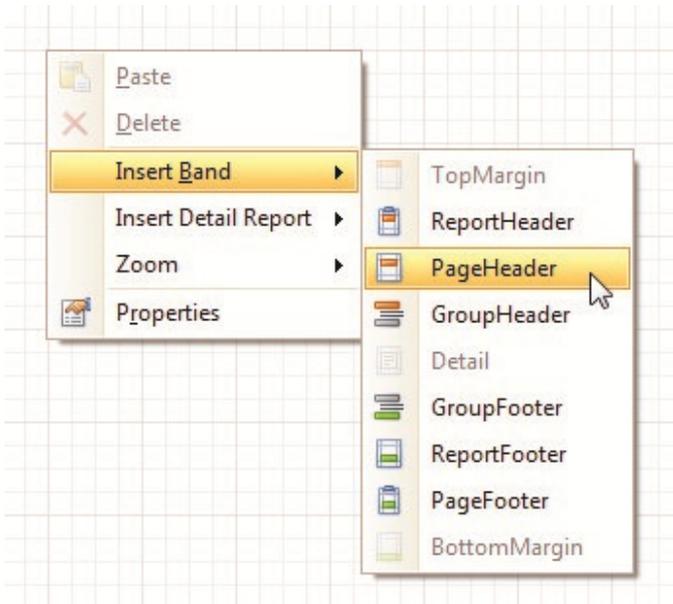
Component management and data binding configuration are usually performed by system administrators or your application vendor, since these areas require advanced knowledge of database connectivity. You will rarely, if ever, need to access component settings when modifying existing reports.

See Also

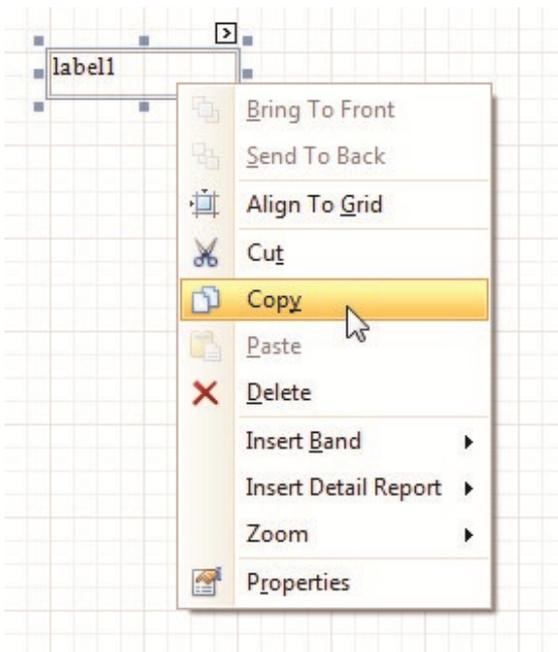
- Status Bar

Context Menu

The **Context Menu** can be invoked by the right-clicking a report...



... or its elements (bands and controls). This menu provides quick access to frequently used commands (e.g. zooming, clipboard operations, inserting bands, etc.) The available action set varies, depending on the element where you invoked the Context Menu.



See Also

- Smart Tag

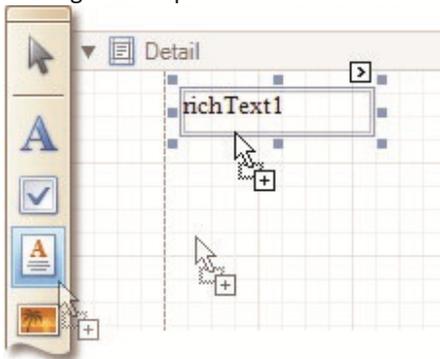
Control Toolbox

The **Control Toolbox** lists all available controls and allows you to add them to your report.

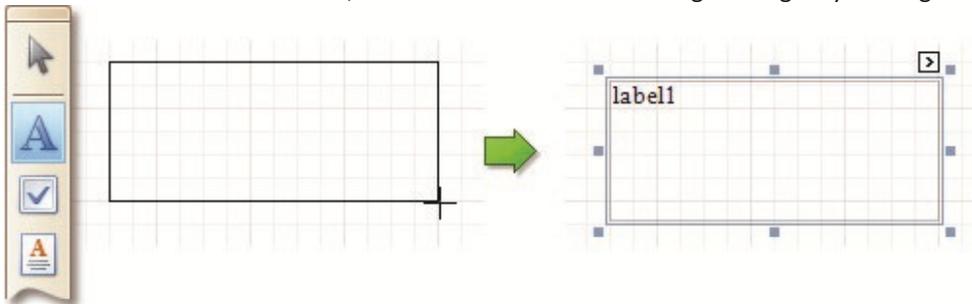


To add a control from the Toolbox, do one of the following.

- Double-click an item in the Toolbox for the appropriate control, which will be created at the top left corner. Detail band
- Drag and drop an item from the Toolbox onto the required location within a report.



- Select an item in the Toolbox, and then click the required location within a report.
- Select an item in the Toolbox, and then indicate the bounding rectangle by holding the left mouse button.



Select the  Pointer item when you need to perform selection, re-positioning or resizing operations. It is automatically selected after you drop a control onto a report.

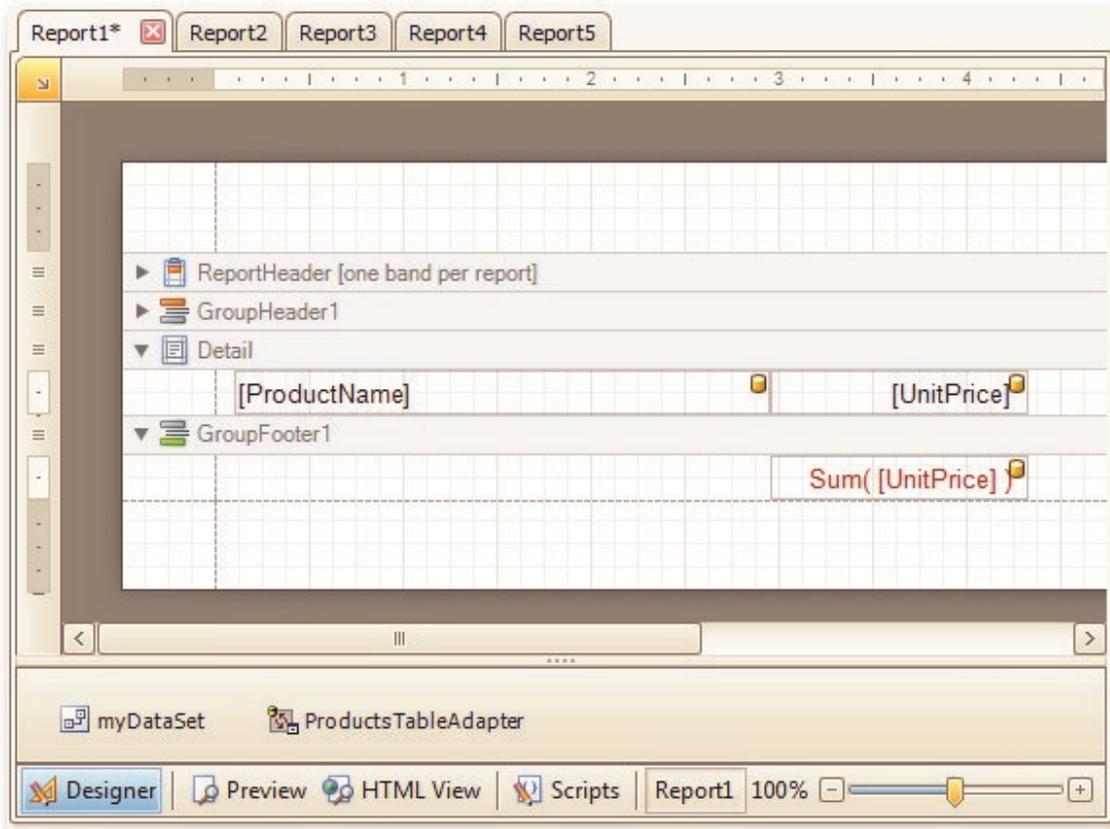
If the Toolbox is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Toolbars | Toolbox**.

See Also

- Design Panel

Design Panel

The **Design Panel** is the Report Designer's main area, where a report is being constructed and previewed.



On the Designer Tab, multiple reports can be opened at once (each in its own Design Panel).

The Design Panel provides the following tabs (switched at the bottom).

- Designer Tab
- Allows you to modify your report.
- Preview Tab
- Shows a print preview, and enables you to print out your report or export it to a file on disk.
- HTML View Tab

Shows the report output in HTML format.

Scripts Tab

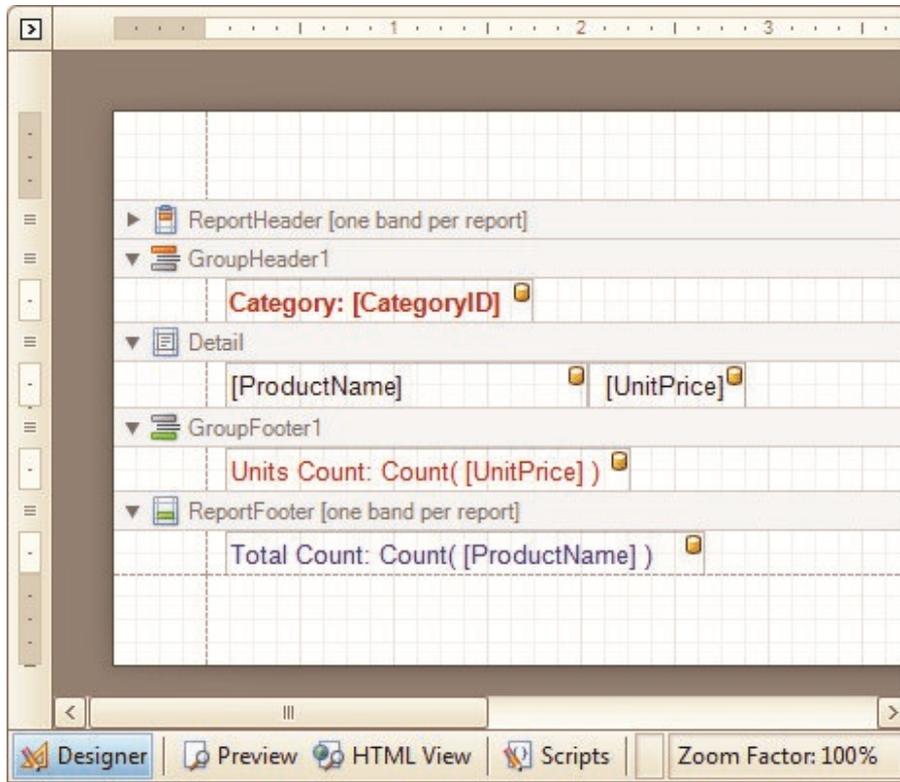
Allows you to manage your report's scripts.

See Also

- Control Toolbox

Designer Tab

The **Designer Tab** allows you to customize a report, manage its bands and controls and define their properties.

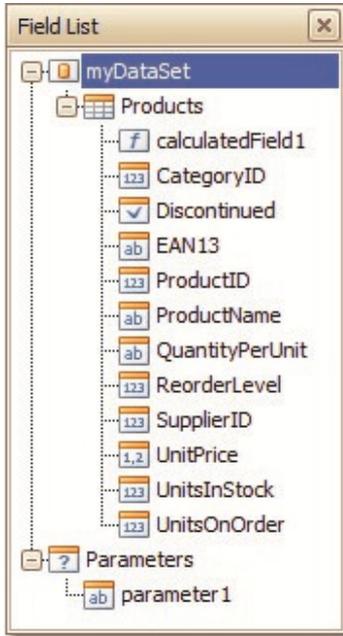


See Also

- Preview Tab
- HTML View Tab
- Scripts Tab

Field List

The **Field List** window serves the following purposes.



- Displays the list of all available data fields (attributes you can show in your report) and allows you to create report elements that will show information from these fields. parameter values, etc.

- Allows you to create calculated fields by building expressions based on the values of data fields, report Shows existing report parameters, and allows you to add parameters to your report.

- If the Field List is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Windows | Field List**.

See Also

Group and Sort Panel

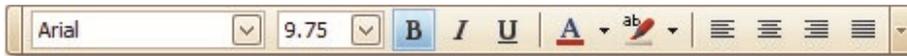
Property Grid

Report Explorer

Scripts Errors Panel

Formatting Toolbar

The **Formatting Toolbar** allows you to easily customize an element's font, colour and alignment settings.



If the Formatting Toolbar is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Toolbars | Formatting Toolbar**.

See Also

- Layout Toolbar
- Main Toolbar
- Zoom Toolbar

Group and Sort Panel

The **Group and Sort Panel** allows you to quickly apply grouping and sorting to your report data.



To create a new grouping or sorting criterion, simply click **Add a Group** or **Add a Sort**.

Then, to control whether the corresponding Group Header or Footer band should be seen, use the **Show Header** and **Show Footer** check boxes.

An ascending or descending grouping (sorting) mode is specified via the **Sort Order** drop-down list.

You can change the order in which multiple grouping and sorting criteria are to be performed, via the **Move Up** and **Move Down** buttons.

To remove a grouping or sorting criterion, select it, and click **Delete**. **Note**

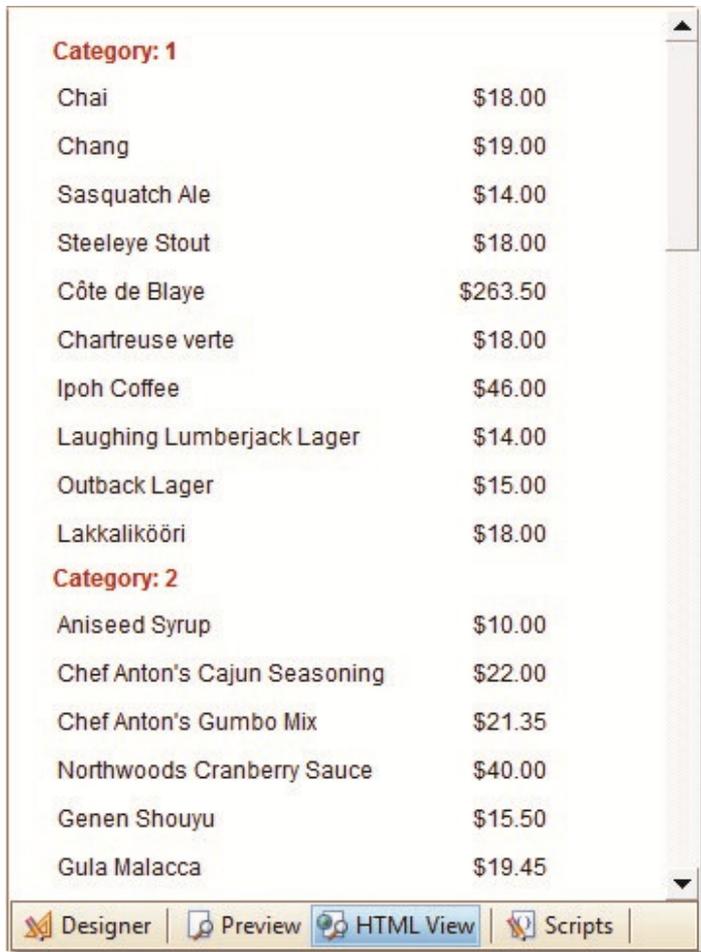
If the Group and Sort Panel is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Windows | Group and Sort**.

See Also

- Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report
- Change or Apply Data Sorting to a Report
- Field List
- Property Grid
- Report Explorer
- Scripts Errors Panel

HTML View Tab

The **HTML View Tab** allows you to preview the HTML output of a report.



The screenshot shows a window with a list of items and their prices. The items are grouped into two categories. The first category, 'Category: 1', includes Chai, Chang, Sasquatch Ale, Steeleye Stout, Côte de Blaye, Chartreuse verte, Ipoh Coffee, Laughing Lumberjack Lager, Outback Lager, and Lakkalikööri. The second category, 'Category: 2', includes Aniseed Syrup, Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning, Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix, Northwoods Cranberry Sauce, Genen Shouyu, and Gula Malacca. The prices range from \$10.00 to \$263.50. At the bottom of the window, there are four tabs: 'Designer', 'Preview', 'HTML View' (which is selected), and 'Scripts'.

Category: 1	
Chai	\$18.00
Chang	\$19.00
Sasquatch Ale	\$14.00
Steeleye Stout	\$18.00
Côte de Blaye	\$263.50
Chartreuse verte	\$18.00
Ipoh Coffee	\$46.00
Laughing Lumberjack Lager	\$14.00
Outback Lager	\$15.00
Lakkalikööri	\$18.00
Category: 2	
Aniseed Syrup	\$10.00
Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	\$22.00
Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	\$21.35
Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	\$40.00
Genen Shouyu	\$15.50
Gula Malacca	\$19.45

See Also

- Designer Tab
- Preview Tab Scripts Tab

Layout Toolbar

The **Layout Toolbar** allows you to easily align report elements to one another, change their size to match one another and customize spacing and z-order.



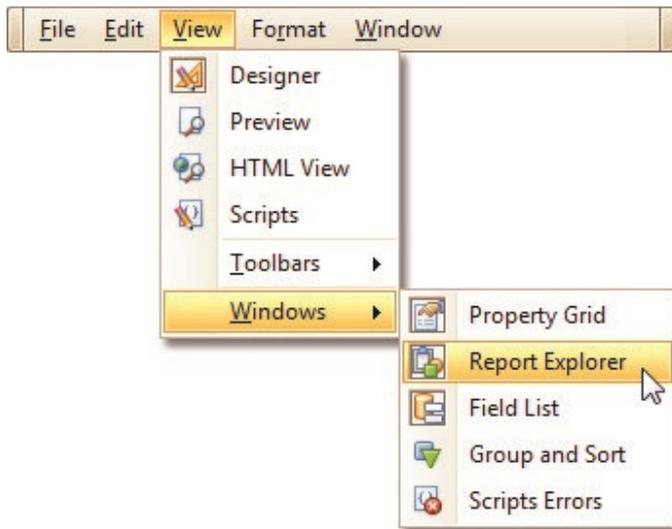
If the Layout Toolbar is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Toolbars | Layout Toolbar**

See Also

- Formatting Toolbar
- Main Toolbar
- Zoom Toolbar

Main Menu

The **Main Menu** contains various commands grouped in four sub-menus. These menu items duplicate various commands available in the Report Designer's Toolbars, and allow you to switch between different Tabs, and hide or show the available Toolbars and Panels.



To switch focus on the Main Menu, press ALT.

Main Toolbar

The **Main Toolbar** contains buttons which provide the capability to create new reports, save and load report layouts, cut, copy and paste report elements, and undo-redo actions in the Report Designer.



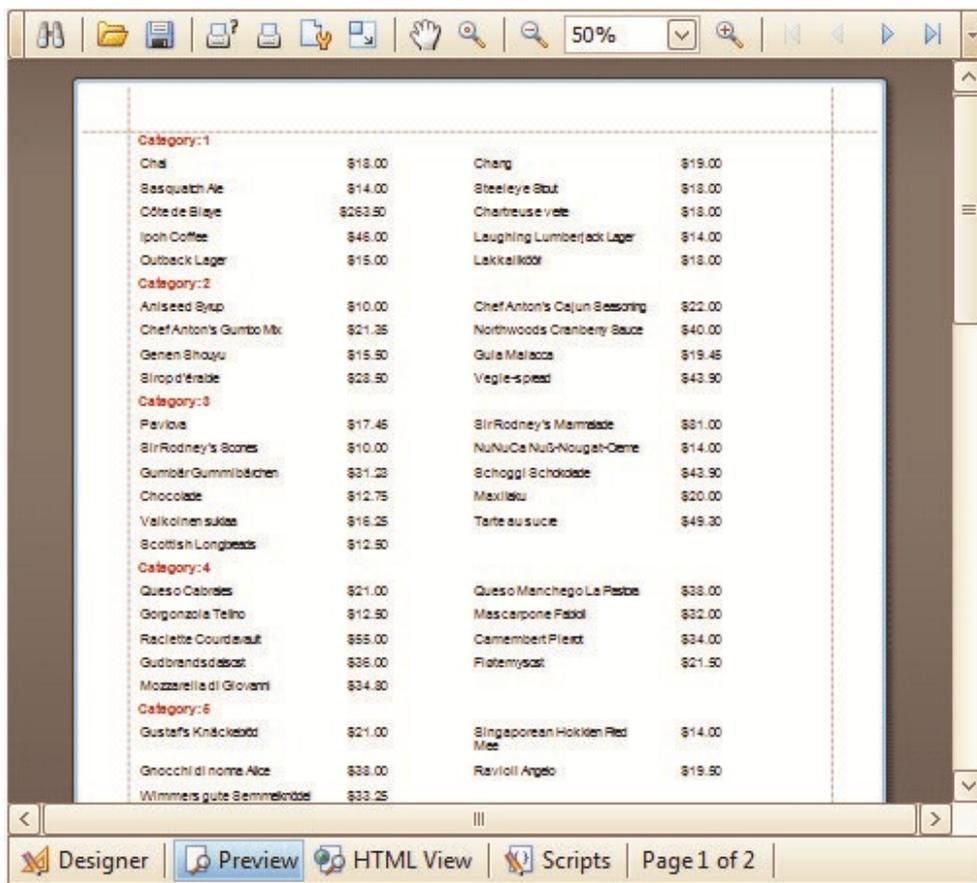
If the Main Toolbar is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Toolbars | Main Toolbar**.

See Also

- Formatting Toolbar
- Layout Toolbar
- Zoom Toolbar

Preview Tab

The **Preview Tab** is intended to check the print output of a report and customize its additional options.



To learn more about print preview capabilities, refer to the Print Preview topic.

Property Grid

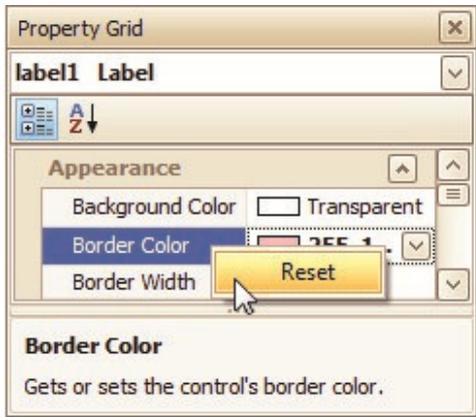
The **Property Grid** allows you to change the settings of the currently selected report element.



To select an element and show its properties within the Property Grid, do one of the following.

- Click the required element on the Report Designer surface.
- Select an element using the Report Explorer window.
- Select an element from the Property Grid's combo box.

To reset a property value, right-click this property, and in the invoked menu, click **Reset**



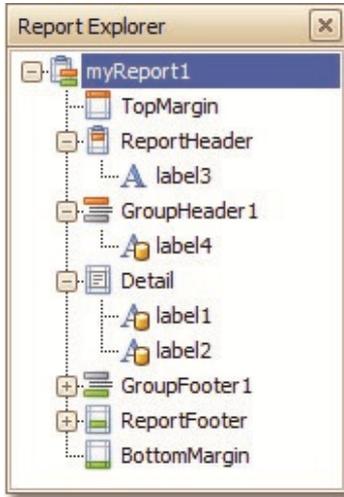
If the Property Grid is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Windows | Property Grid**.

See Also

- Field List
- Group and Sort Panel
- Report Explorer
- Scripts Errors Panel

Report Explorer

The **Report Explorer** shows a report's structure in a tree form, providing easy access to report elements. Once an element has been selected in the Report Explorer, its settings can be changed using the Property Grid.



If the Report Explorer is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Windows | Report Explorer**.

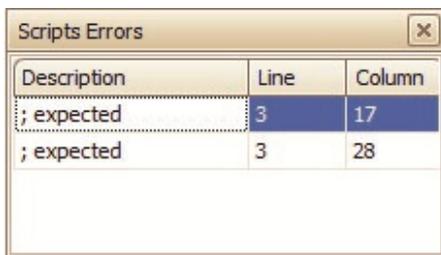
See Also

- Field List
- Group and Sort Panel
- Property Grid
- Scripts Errors Panel

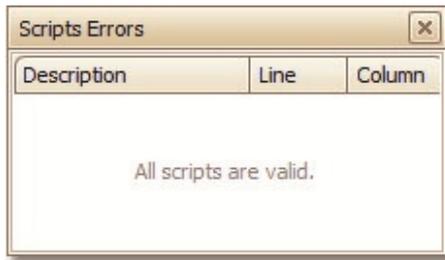
Scripts Errors Panel

The **Scripts Errors Panel** displays the result of scripts validation after it's forced in the Scripts Tab.

Then, if errors are located, they are listed in this panel. To get to the corresponding line of code, click the corresponding item in the panel's list.



Or, if all scripts are valid, the panel reports this.



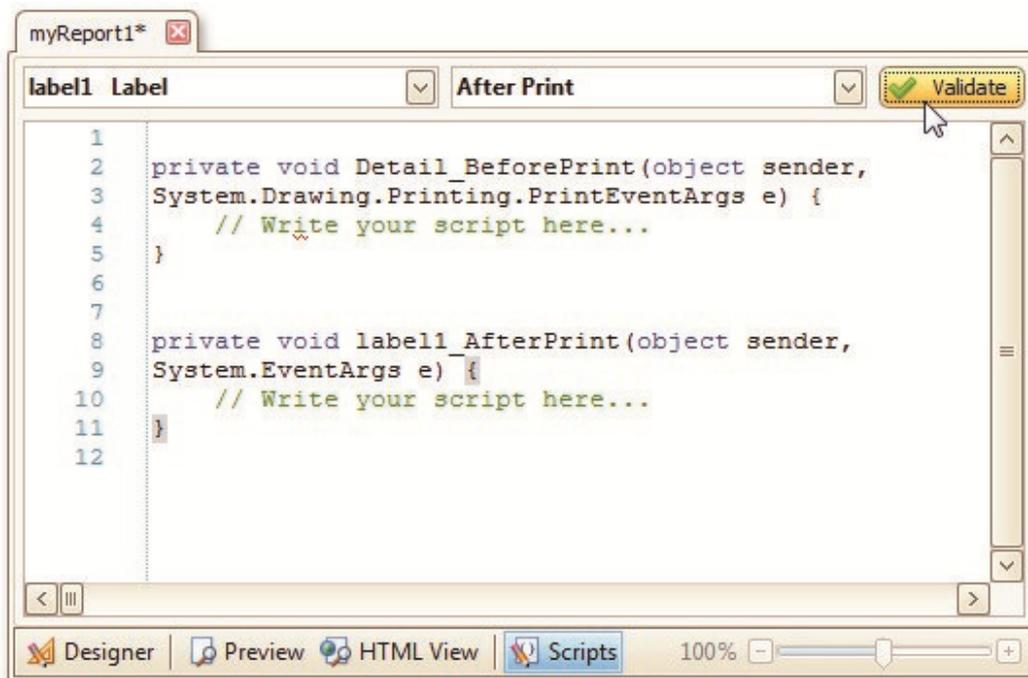
For more information, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

See Also

- [Field List](#)
- [Group and Sort Panel](#)
- [Property Grid](#)
- [Report Explorer](#)

Scripts Tab

The **Scripts Tab** allows you to manage your report's scripts. It provides centralized access to all the scripts being written for a report or any of its elements (bands and controls).



The built-in scripts validation capability is provided in this tab. After clicking **Validate**, the result is displayed in the Scripts Errors Panel.

For more information, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

See Also

[Designer Tab](#)

Preview Tab

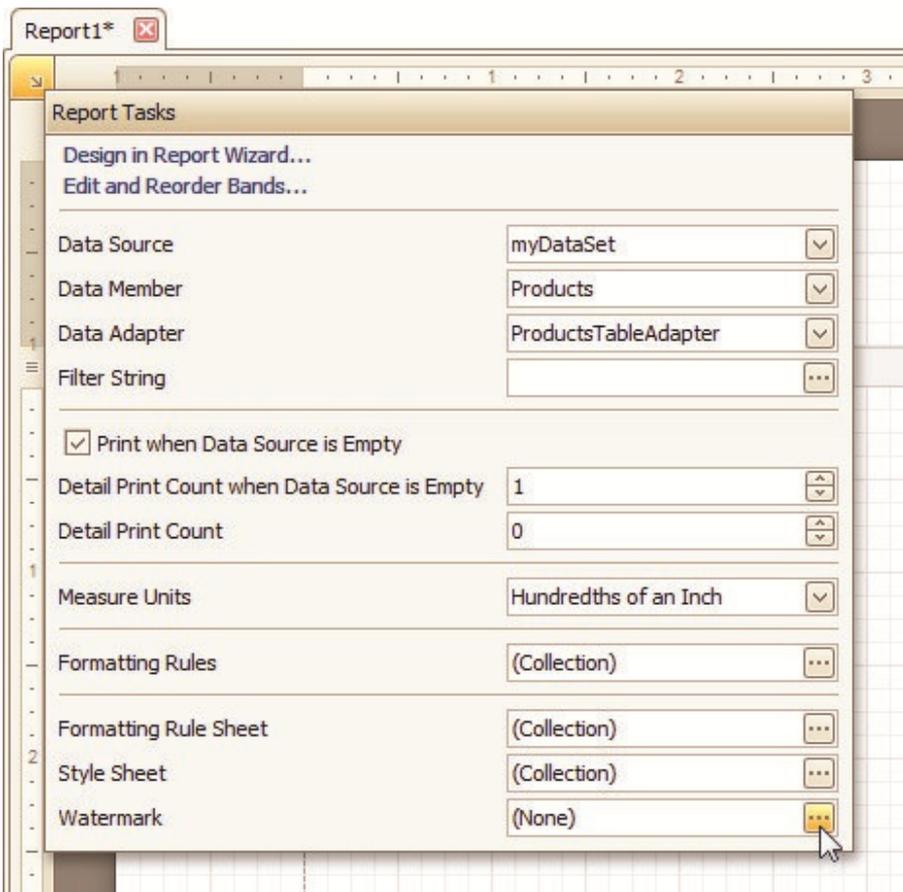
HTML View Tab

Smart Tag

Most report elements have **Smart Tags** that provide easy access to the most frequently used settings. Clicking an element's Smart Tag invokes an actions list with action links and editors, allowing you to customize this element.

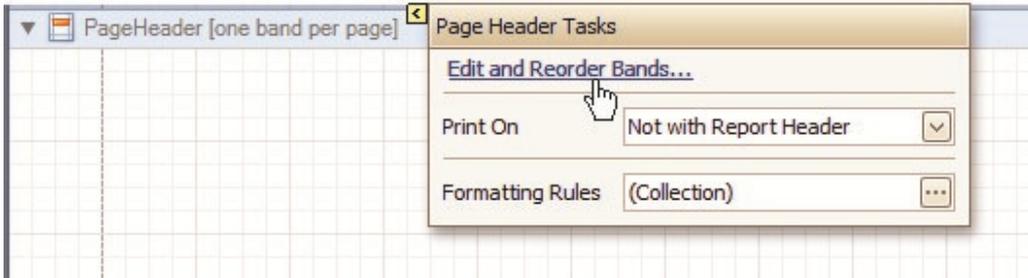
- Report Smart Tag

A report's Smart Tag icon is located at the top left corner of the Design Panel



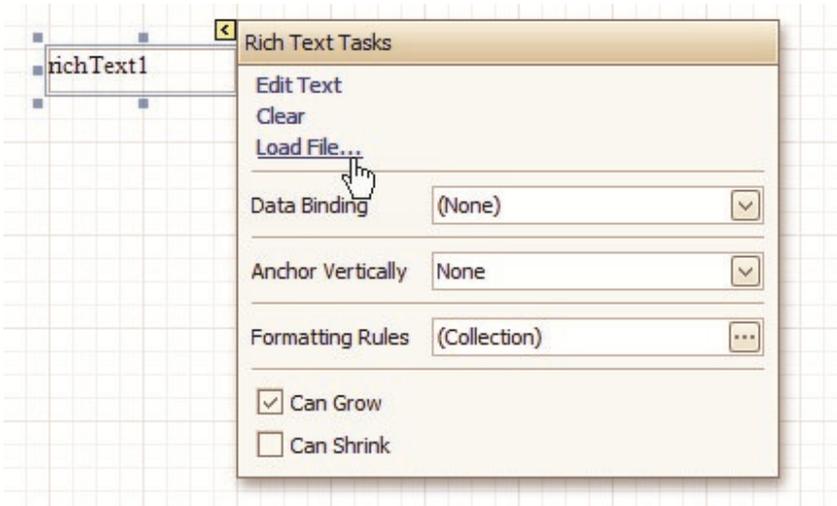
- Band Smart Tag

A band's Smart Tag icon is located on the band strip right next to its caption. For instance, the Smart Tag for the Page Header is shown in the following image.

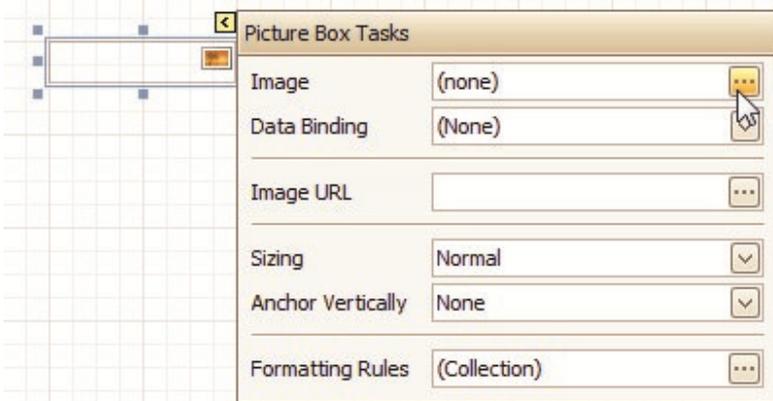


- Control Smart Tag

A control's Smart Tag icon is located at the top right corner of the control. For instance, the Smart Tag for the Rich Text control is shown in the following image.



And, this is the Smart Tag for the Picture Box control.



See Also

Context Menu

Status Bar

The **Status Bar** is located at the bottom of the Report Designer, and displays hints about currently selected commands in the Main Menu or toolbars.

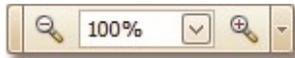


See Also

Component Tray

Zoom Toolbar

The **Zoom Toolbar** allows you to zoom a report in and out, providing easier control over report's layout.



If the Zoom Toolbar is hidden, you can enable it in the Main Menu, by selecting **View | Toolbars | Zoom Toolbar**.

See Also

Formatting Toolbar

Layout Toolbar

Main Toolbar

Report Controls

The documents in this section describe options of each report control available in the Report Designer.

In general, report controls allow you to represent information of different kinds (e.g. simple or formatted text, pictures, tables, etc.) in you report both static and dynamic, and to adjust your report's layout (by organizing controls within panels, and inserting page breaks at the required positions).

In the Report Designer, the available controls are listed in the Control Toolbox from which they are dropped onto the required bands.

You also can extend the standard functionality of each control by writing scripts for its available events.

This document consists of the following sections.

- Available Controls
- Add Controls to a Report

Available Controls

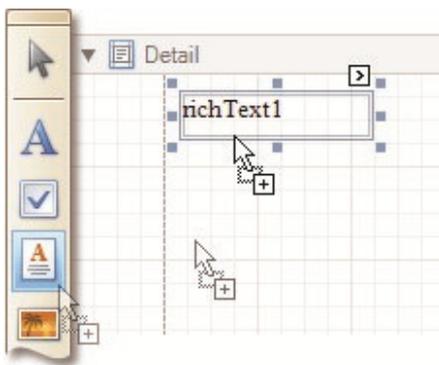
The following table lists the available controls (in the same order as in the Control Toolbox). For each control's options description, refer to the corresponding document.

Image	Name	Description
	Label	The most basic Label control is intended to display text in your report. It can represent static or dynamic text, or both. In addition, it can be used to calculate standard summary functions across a data field. The Label's text can only be formatted as a whole. So, if it's required to differently format parts of text, use the Rich Text control.
	Check Box	The Check Box control is intended to display True/False or Checked/Unchecked/Indeterminate states in a report, by displaying (or not) a check mark, which can be accompanied by a text description.
	Rich text	The Rich Text control allows you to display formatted text in your report. It can represent static or dynamic text, or both. You can load content to the Rich Text from an external TXT or RTF file (which can also contain images) and then format any part of it. The formatting options include font face, styles and sizes, and colour.
	Picture Box	The Picture Box control is intended to display images of numerous formats in a report. An image can be loaded from an external file, from a bound data source, or from a web location using the specified URL.
	Panel	The Panel control is a container that frames separate report controls to allow them to be easily moved, copied and pasted, and visually unite them in the report's preview (with borders or a uniform colour background).
	Table	The Table control is designed to arrange information in a tabular layout. It may contain any number of Rows comprised of individual Cells. Both Rows and Cells can be selected and customized individually. In most aspects, a Cell is similar to a Label, but can also contain other controls (e.g. Picture Box or Rich Text).
	Line	The Line control draws a line of a specified direction, style, width and colour. It can be used for both decoration and visual separation of a report's sections. The Line cannot cross bands, as opposed to the Cross-band Line control.
	Page Info	The Page Info control is intended to add page numbers and system information (the current date and time or the current user name) into your report. As with many other controls, you can format this control's content.
	Page Break	The Page Break control's sole purpose is to insert a page delimiter at any point within a report.
	Cross-Band Line	The Cross-band Line control allows you to draw a line through several bands. This can be useful if it is required to visually emphasize a section consisting of multiple band areas. In other aspects, it is similar to a regular Line.
	Cross-Band Box	The Cross-band Box control allows you to draw a rectangle through several bands. This can be useful if it is required to visually encompass a section consisting of multiple band areas.

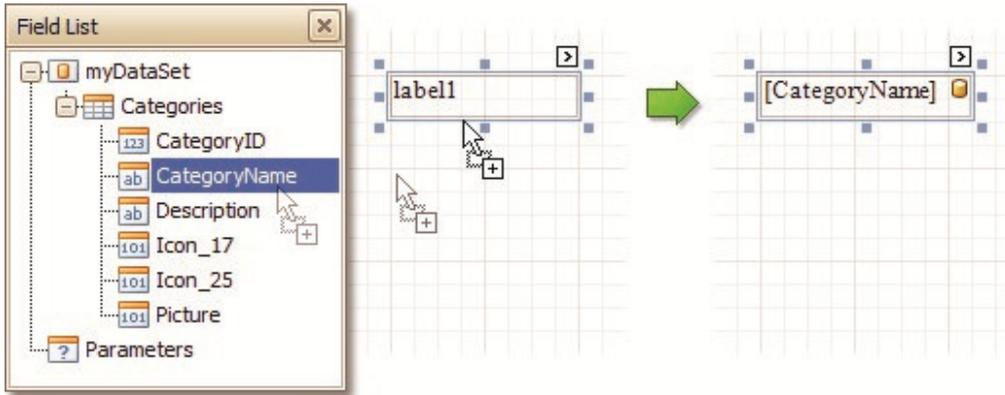
Sub report	The Sub report control allows you to include other reports in your current report.
Shape	The Shape control allows you to embed simple graphic objects into your report. You can choose one of multiple predefined shapes (e.g. rectangles, ellipses, arrows, polygons, crosses and brackets of various kinds).
Bar Code	The Bar Code control transforms its content into a bar code of the specified type. Multiple standard bar code symbology's are supported.
Zip Code	The Zip Code control transforms its content into a zip code. The width of a zip code's segment is adjustable.
Chart	The Chart is a sophisticated control used to embed graphs into your report. It graphically represents a series of points using numerous 2D or 3D chart types. A Chart can be populated with points both manually (by specifying arguments and values for each point) and dynamically (by connecting it to the report's data source, or binding it to a separate one).
Pivot Grid	The Pivot Grid control represents dynamic data (obtained from an underlying data source) in a cross tabulated form to create cross-tab reports, similar to Pivot Tables in Microsoft Excel®. Column headers display unique values from one data field, and row headers - from another field. Each cell displays a summary for the corresponding row and column values. By specifying different data fields, you can see different totals. This allows you to get a compact layout for a complex data analysis.

Add Controls to a Report

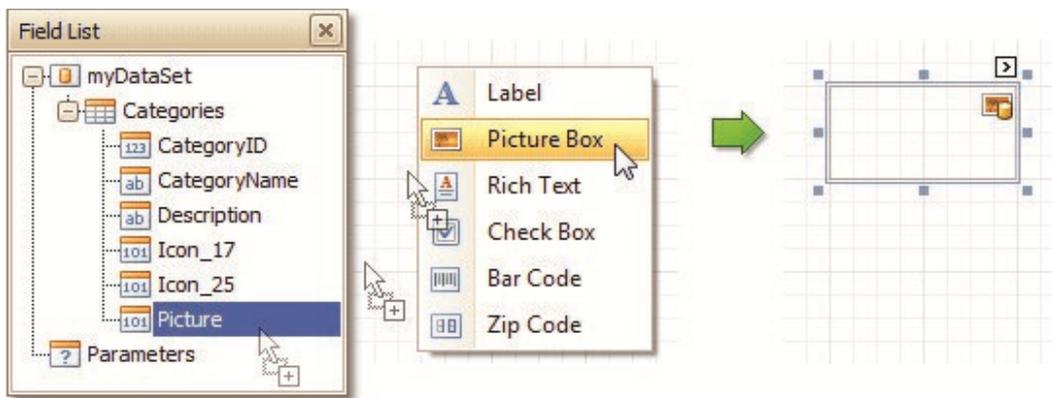
To create a control, drag it from the Toolbox panel onto the report area.



To automatically create a control bound to data, drag a field from the Field List panel, and drop it onto a report's surface. When dropping a field onto an existing control, this control will be bound to the data field.



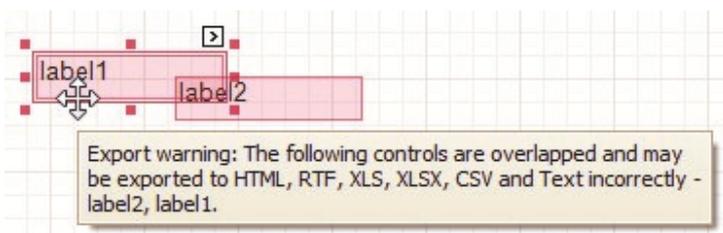
If you drag the field with the right mouse button, when the button is released the context menu is invoked. Use this menu to specify which control should be created.



To learn more on data binding for report controls, refer to [Display Values from a Database \(Bind Report Elements to Data\)](#). 

Note

When controls overlap, the report may be shown incorrectly when exported to some formats. Red markers and a report tooltip will warn of this situation. You may switch off the red warning marks via the report's **Show Export Warnings** property.



To learn how report controls can be relocated and resized, refer to [Change Element Layout in Your Report and Controls Positioning](#).

Label

The most basic **Label** control is intended to display text in your report. It can represent static or dynamic text, or both. In addition, it can be used to calculate standard summary functions across a data field. The Label's text can only be formatted as a whole. So, if it's required to differently format parts of text, use the Rich Text control.



After a Label is added to a report, you can customize its text, appearance and other properties, which can be accessed in the Property Grid. The most important properties are also available via a control's Smart Tag, which makes it easy to perform common operations. And, the Formatting Toolbar allows you to easily adjust a Label's text formatting.

In the Property Grid, the Label control's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour
- Specifies the background colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ()
- **Borders, Border Colour** and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.

Font

- Specifies the font settings for the control. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.
- Foreground Colour
- Specifies the text colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ()

Formatting Rules

- Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor, allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).
- Padding
- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of a Label.

Style Priority

- Specifies the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Styles

- Specifies odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Text Alignment

- Specifies the alignment of the control's text. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- Anchor Vertically
- Specifies the vertical anchoring style of a Label, so that after page rendering it stays attached to the top control, bottom control, or both. The property setting is useful for data-bound Labels located between upper and lower controls, which are allowed to resize depending on their contents.
- Note that if the Anchor Vertically property is set to Bottom or Both, the Can Grow and Can Shrink property (see below) values are ignored, and don't participate in calculating a final height value of this control.

Angle

Specifies the rotation angle of the text. The measurement unit is a degree, and the orientation is counterclockwise. Since standard HTML does not support text orientation, this parameter is ignored when a report is displayed within a web page.

Auto • Width

- Specifies whether or not a Label's width should be automatically determined based on its text.

Can Grow

When this property is set to Yes, a Label's height can be automatically increased, if required, to display the text. If there are other controls below the current Label, they will be pushed down to prevent them from overlapping. Note that if a control overlaps the growing Label by even one pixel, it will not be pushed down by the growing Label.

Can Shrink

When this property is set to Yes, and the text does not completely fill a Label, then the Label's height will be decreased to the height of its text. If there are other controls below the current Label, they will be moved up to fill the gap. Note that if a control overlaps the shrinking Label by even one pixel, it will not be pushed up by the shrinking Label.

Keep Together

Specifies whether the contents of a Label can be horizontally split across pages. In other words, if a Label occupies more space than remains on the page, this property specifies whether this Label should be split between the current page and the next, or whether it will be printed entirely on the next page. This property is in effect only when a Label's content does not fit on the current page. If it does not fit on the next page either, then the Label will be split, irrespective of this property's value.

Multiline

When this property is set to Yes, a Label processes newline characters found in the text to start a new line. For example, when editing a Label's text, you can insert a new line by pressing ENTER, and in this case, the Multiline property will be automatically set to Yes.

Process Duplicates

Determines the control's behaviour when its data source contains consecutive repeating records. They can be processed as is (when the property is set to Leave), suppressed except for the first entry (Suppress) and suppressed with the blank space printed instead of the repeated records (Suppress and Shrink).

When the MergeByValue and MergeByTag settings are selected, the control processes duplicate values by merging the identical content into a single line of text.

Process Null Values

Determines whether to process Null (blank) values if they appear in the control's data source. They can be processed as is (when the property is set to Leave), suppressed (Suppress) and suppressed with the blank space printed instead of the blank records (Suppress and Shrink).

Scripts

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- Visible
- Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Word Wrap

When this property is set to Yes, text entered into the multiline Label is wrapped to the next line if it doesn't fit the line or comes across a newline character. If the this property is set to No, text entered into the multiline Label will be displayed on the same line until a newline character is entered.

Data

•(Data Bindings)

If the current report is bound to data, this property allows you to bind some of the control's properties (Bookmark, Navigation URL, Tag and Text) to a data field obtained from the report's data source, and to apply a format string to it. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

- Lines
- Provides access to the Text property of a Label in the Multiline mode.

Summary

Allows you to perform calculations (summary, max, min, average, etc.) over a data field. For more information on calculating summaries, refer to Add Totals to a Report. **Note**

Summarization is possible for a single data column only. To perform calculations with several data fields, use calculated fields.

Tag

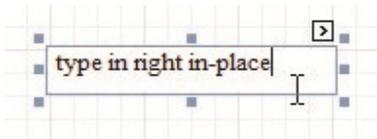
This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

If the current report has a data source, the Tag property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Tag. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Text

Allows you to define a line of static text to be displayed. To type several lines of text, click the control's

Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click Edit Text, or use the Lines property. Note that when a Label is selected in the designer, you may simply start typing the text, and it will be automatically entered into the in-place editor.



If the current report has a data source, the Text property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Text. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

•Xlsx Format String

Specifies the native XLSX format string for the control's content, which is to be preserved when the report is being exported to XLSX. This format string is independent from the general value formatting.

Design

•(Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Location
- Specifies the control's location, in report measurement units.

Size

Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Navigation

Bookmark and Parent Bookmark

These properties are intended for the creation of a hierarchical structure within a report called a document map. For an explanation and help, refer to Add Bookmarks.

If the current report has a data source, the Bookmark property can be bound to a data field, obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property, and in the Bookmark. Binding dropdown selector, select the required data field.

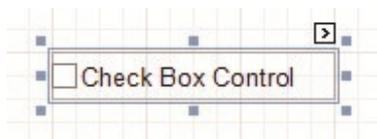
Navigation URL and Navigation Target

Use the Navigation URL property to specify a URL for web browser navigation, when a user clicks a Label. The web browser displays a page in a window or a frame as specified by the Navigation Target property. Note that a URL should have an appropriate prefix (e.g. "http://"). You can create cross-references within the report by assigning the name of the target control to the Navigation URL property, and setting the Navigation Target property to "_self". For more information, refer to Create Hyperlinks.

If the current report has a data source, the Navigation URL property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property, and in the Navigation URL.Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Check Box

The **Check Box** control is intended to display True/False or Checked/Unchecked/Indeterminate states in a report, by displaying (or not) a check mark, which can be accompanied by a text description.



In the Property Grid, the Check Box control's properties are divided into the following groups.

- Appearance
- Background Colour
- Specifies the background colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (.
- **Borders, Border Colour** and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.

Font

- Specifies the font settings for the control. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.
- Foreground Colour
- Specifies the text colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (.

Formatting Rules

- Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

Padding

Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of a Check Box.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Text Alignment

Allows you to change the alignment of the control's text. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

Anchor Vertically

Specifies the vertical anchoring style of the control, so that after page rendering it stays attached to the top control, bottom control, or both. The property setting is useful for data-bound Check Boxes located between upper and lower controls, which are allowed to resize depending on their contents.

Keep Together

Specifies whether the contents of a Check Box can be horizontally split across pages. In other words, if a Check Box occupies more space than remains on the page, this property specifies whether this Check Box should be split between the current page and the next, or whether it will be printed entirely on the next page. This property is in effect only when a Check Box's content

does not fit on the current page. If it does not fit on the next page either, then the Check Box will be split despite this property's value.

Scripts

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

Visible

Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Word Wrap

When this property is set to Yes, text entered into a Check Box is wrapped to the next line if it doesn't fit the line.

Data

(Data Bindings)

If the current report is bound to data, this property allows you to bind some of the control's properties (Bookmark, Check State, Navigation URL, Tag and Text) to a data field obtained from the report's data source, and to apply a format string to it. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

Check State

This property allows you to quickly specify the Checked/Unchecked/Indeterminate state of a Check Box (the Indeterminate state is displayed as a grayed out checked box.) Note that if you only want to use Checked and Unchecked states, you may use the Checked property, instead.

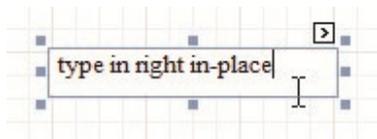
- Checked
- This property allows you to define whether a Check Box is checked or not.

Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

If the current report has a data source, the Tag property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Tag. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Text



Allows you to define a line of static text to be displayed. Note that when a Check Box is selected in the designer, you may simply start typing the text, and it will be automatically entered into the in-place editor.

If the current report has a data source, the Text property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property, and in the Text. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

Xlsx Format String

Specifies the native XLSX format string for the control's content, which is to be preserved when the report is being exported to XLSX. This format string is independent from the general value formatting.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Location
- Specifies the control's location, in report measurement units.
- Size

Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Navigation

- Bookmark and Parent Bookmark

These properties are intended for the creation of a hierarchical structure within a report called a document map. For an explanation and help, refer to Add Bookmarks.

If the current report has a data source, the Bookmark property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Bookmark. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

- Navigation URL and Navigation Target

Use the Navigation URL property to specify a URL for web browser navigation when a user clicks a Check Box. The web browser displays a page in a window or a frame as specified by the Navigation Target property. Note that a URL should have an appropriate prefix (e.g. "http://"). You can create cross-references within the report by assigning the name of the target control to the Navigation URL property, and setting the Navigation Target property to "_self". For more information, refer to Create Hyperlinks.

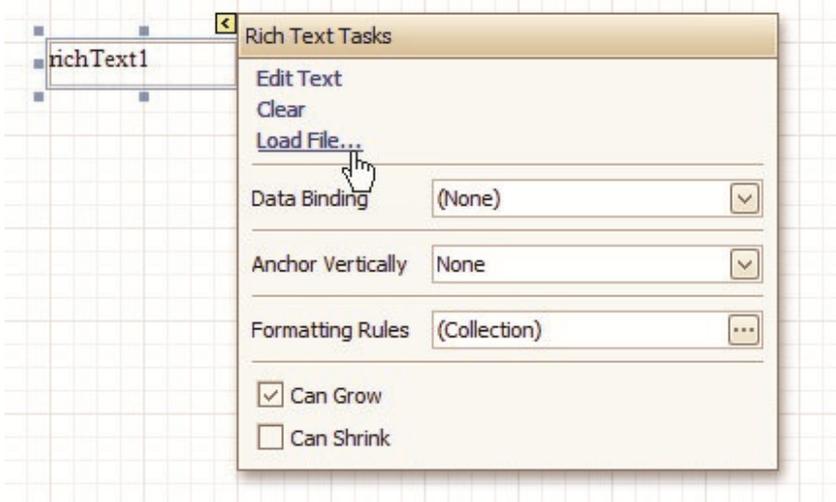
If the current report has a data source, the Navigation URL property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Navigation URL. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Rich Text

The **Rich Text** control allows you to display formatted text in your report. It can represent static or dynamic text, or both. You can load content to the Rich Text from an external TXT or RTF file (which can also contain images) and then format any part of it. The formatting options include font face, styles and sizes, and colour.



A content from an external TXT or RTF file can be loaded to this control via its Smart Tag.



In the Property Grid, the Rich Text control's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour
- Specifies the background colour for the control. This option is also available in the [Formatting Toolbar](#) (🎨).
- **Borders, Border Colour** and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.

Font

- Specifies the font settings for the control. Some of these settings are available in the [Formatting Toolbar](#).

Foreground Colour

- Specifies the text colour for the control. This option is also available in the [Formatting Toolbar](#) (🔤).

Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- **Padding**
- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the control.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Behaviour

- **Anchor Vertically**

Specifies the vertical anchoring style of the control, so that after page rendering it stays attached to the top control, bottom control, or both. The property setting is useful for data-bound controls located between upper and lower controls, which are allowed to resize depending on their contents.

Note that if the Anchor Vertically property is set to Bottom or Both, the Can Grow and Can Shrink properties (see below) values are ignored, and don't participate in calculating a final height value of this control.

- **Can Grow**

When this property is set to Yes, the control's height can be automatically increased, if required, to display the text. If there are other controls below the current control, they will be pushed down to prevent them from overlapping. Note that if a control overlaps the growing Rich Text by even one pixel, it will not be pushed down by the growing Rich Text.

- **Can Shrink**

When this property is set to Yes, and the text does not completely fill a Rich Text, then the control's height will be decreased to the height of its text. If there are other controls below the current one, they will be moved up to fill the gap. Note that if a control overlaps the shrinking Rich Text by even one pixel, it will not be pushed up by the shrinking Rich Text.

- **Keep Together**

Specifies whether the contents of the control can be horizontally split across pages. In other words, if the control occupies more space than remains on the page, this property specifies whether this control should be split between the current page and the next, or whether it will be printed entirely on the next page. This property is in effect only when the control's content does not fit on the current page. If it does not fit on the next page either, then the control will be split despite this property's value.

- **Process Duplicates**

Determines the control's behaviour when its data source contains consecutive repeating records. They can be processed as is (when the property is set to Leave), suppressed except for the first entry (Suppress) and suppressed with the blank space printed instead of the repeated records (Suppress and Shrink).

- Process Null Values

Determines whether to process Null (blank) values if they appear in the control's data source. They can be processed as is (when the property is set to Leave), suppressed (Suppress) and suppressed with the blank space printed instead of the blank records (Suppress and Shrink).

- Scripts

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- Visible

Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Data

- (Data Bindings)

If the current report is bound to data, this property allows you to bind some of the control's properties (Bookmark, Navigation URL, Rtf and Tag) to a data field obtained from the report's data source, and to apply a format string to it. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

- Lines

Provides access to the Text property of the control, allowing you to input multiple lines of static text.

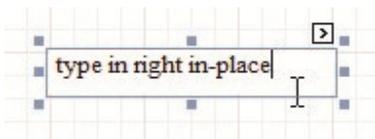
- Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

If the current report has a data source, the Tag property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property, and in the Tag. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

- Text

Allows you to define a line of static text to be displayed. To type several lines of text, use the Lines property. Note that when the control is selected in the designer, you may simply start typing the text, and it will be automatically entered into the in-place editor.



If the current report has a data source, the Rtf property (instead of Text) can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Rtf.Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

Design

- (Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Location
- Specifies the control's location, in report measurement units.

Size

Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Navigation

- Bookmark and Parent Bookmark

These properties are intended for the creation of a hierarchical structure within a report, called a document map. For an explanation and help, refer to Add Bookmarks.

If the current report has a data source, the Bookmark property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Bookmark. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

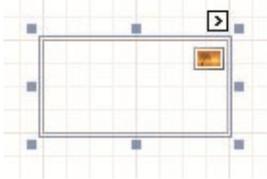
- Navigation URL and Navigation Target

Use the Navigation URL property to specify a URL for web browser navigation when a user clicks the control. The web browser displays a page in a window or a frame as specified by the Navigation Target property. Note that a URL should have an appropriate prefix (e.g. "http://"). You can create cross references within the report by assigning the name of the target control to the Navigation URL property, and setting the Navigation Target property to "_self". For more information, refer to Create Hyperlinks.

If the current report has a data source, the Navigation URL property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property, and in the Navigation URL. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

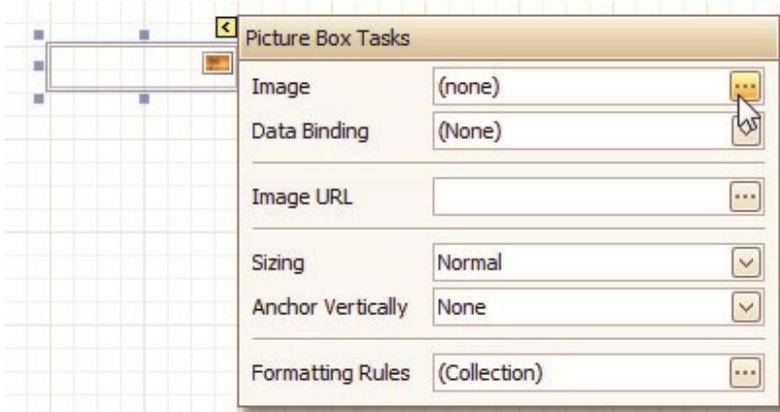
Picture Box

The **Picture Box** control is intended to display images of numerous formats in a report. An image can be loaded from an external file, from a bound data source, or from a web location using the specified URL.

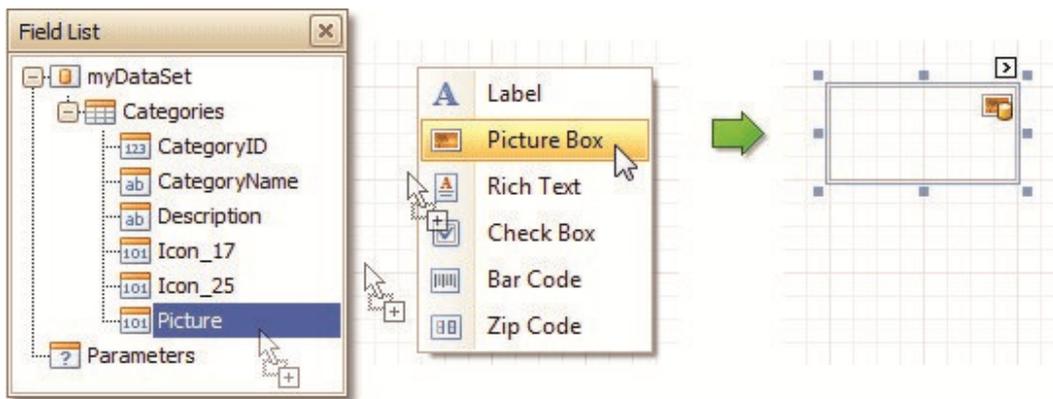


The following image formats are supported: BMP, DIB, RLE, JPG, JPEG, JPE, JFIF, GIF, EMF, WMF, TIF, TIFF, PNG and ICO.

To quickly load an image from an external file, use the control's Smart Tag.



To bind the control to a data field containing images, right-click the corresponding Field List item, and then drag and drop it onto a report. This will invoke the Context Menu, where you can choose the **Picture Box**, and it will be automatically created and bound to the selected data field.



In the Property Grid, the Picture Box control's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour
- Specifies the background colour for the control.
- **Borders, Border Colour** and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.

Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to

Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance.

- Padding
- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the control.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to Understand Styles Concepts.

Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to Understand Styles Concepts.

Behaviour

- Anchor Vertically

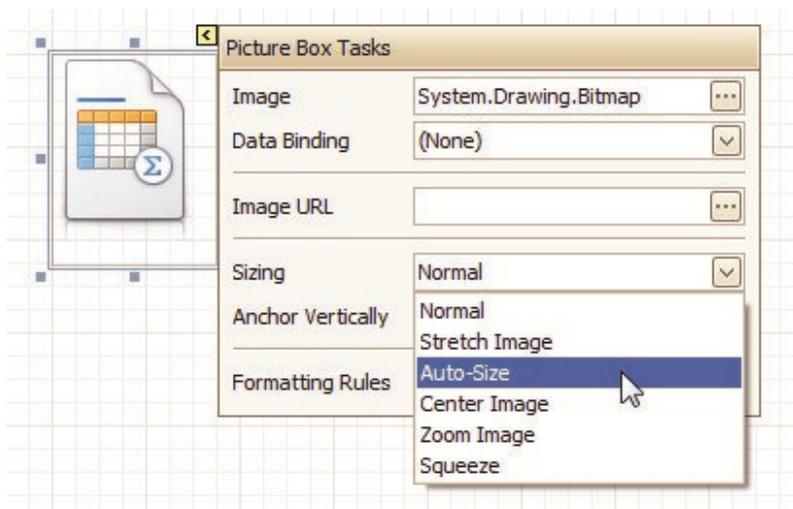
Specifies the vertical anchoring style of the control, so that after page rendering it stays attached to the top control, bottom control, or both. The property setting is useful for data-bound controls located between upper and lower controls, which are allowed to resize depending on their contents.

Keep Together Scripts

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- Sizing

Defines the sizing mode of a contained image. To quickly adjust the image size and position within the control, click its Smart Tag, and choose Sizing



The image sizing settings are briefly described in the following table.

Mode	Description
Normal	The image is placed in the upper-left corner of the control. The image is clipped if it is larger than the Picture Box which contains it.
Stretch image	The image within the control is stretched or shrunk to fit the size of a Picture Box.
Auto-Size	The Picture Box size is adjusted to that of the image it contains.
Center Image	The image is displayed in the center of the control. If the image is larger than the Picture Box, the outer edges are clipped.
Zoom Image	The image is sized proportionally (without clipping) for best fit into the control.
Squeeze	If the dimensions of a Picture Box exceed that of the image it contains, the image is centered and shown full-size. Otherwise, the image is resized to fit into the Picture Box's dimensions.

Visible

Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Data

- (Data Bindings)

If the current report is bound to data, this property allows you to bind some of the control's properties (Bookmark, Image, Image URL, Navigation URL and Tag) to a data field obtained from the report's data source, and to apply a format string to it. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

Image

Specifies an image to display in the Picture Box control.

When you click the ellipsis button, you will see the Open File dialog that enables you to specify the file to load. Then, this image is embedded into a report and saved within this report, so it is always available. Note that this increases the size of a saved report definition. If you want to save only the image path, and not the image itself, use the Image URL property instead.

Image URL

Specifies the URL of the image to display in the Picture Box control. It supports both absolute and relative paths. A relative path may be related to the Web site or to the current Web page. In the second case, the path to the image must start with the "~" symbol. Setting a relative path makes it easier to move the entire application to another directory on the server without having to update the code.

Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

If the current report has a data source, the Tag property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Tag. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Location
- Specifies the control's location, in [report measurement units](#).

Size

Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Navigation

- Bookmark and Parent Bookmark

These properties are intended for the creation of a hierarchical structure within a report called a document map. For an explanation and help, refer to Add Bookmarks.

If the current report has a data source, the Bookmark property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Bookmark. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

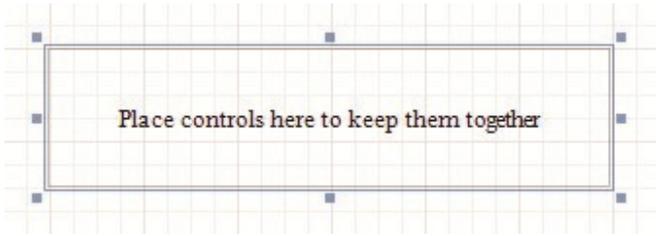
Navigation URL and Navigation Target

Use the Navigation URL property to specify a URL for web browser navigation when a user clicks the control. The web browser displays a page in a window or a frame as specified by the Navigation Target property. Note that a URL should have an appropriate prefix (e.g. "http://"). You can create cross references within the report by assigning the name of the target control to the Navigation URL property, and setting the Navigation Target property to "_self". For more information, refer to Create Hyperlinks.

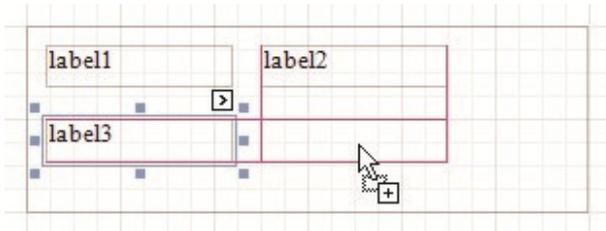
If the current report has a data source, the Navigation URL property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Navigation URL. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Panel

The **Panel** control is a container that frames separate report controls to allow them to be easily moved, copied and pasted, and visually unite them in the report's preview (with borders or a uniform colour background).



Currently, there are several limitations on Panel usage. One of them is that Panel cannot shrink, and therefore cannot suppress the white space that appears when the controls inside are shrunk or collapsed. Also, the Panel cannot cross bands, as Cross-band Line and Cross-band Box can do.



In the Property Grid, the Panel's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour
- Specifies the background colour for the control.
- **Borders, Border Colour** and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.

Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- Padding
- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of controls contained in a Panel.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Behaviour

- Anchor Vertically

Specifies the vertical anchoring style of the control, so that after page rendering it stays attached to the top control, bottom control, or both.

Note that if the Anchor Vertically property is set to Bottom or Both, the Can Grow property (see below) values are ignored, and don't participate in calculating a final height value of this control.

- **Can Grow**

When this property is set to Yes, the control's height can be automatically increased, if required, to display the text. If there are other controls below the current control, they will be pushed down to prevent them from overlapping. Note that if a control overlaps the growing Panel by even one pixel, it will not be pushed down by the growing Panel.

- **Keep Together**

Specifies whether the contents of the control can be horizontally split across pages. In other words, if the control occupies more space than remains on the page, this property specifies whether this control should be split between the current page and the next, or whether it will be printed entirely on the next page. This property is in effect only when the control's content does not fit on the current page. If it does not fit on the next page either, then the control will be split despite this property's value.

- **Scripts**

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- **Visible**

Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Data

- **(Data Bindings)**

If the current report is bound to data, this property allows you to bind some of the control's properties (Bookmark, Navigation URL and Tag) to a data field obtained from the report's data source, and to apply a format string to it. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

- **Tag**

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

If the current report has a data source, the Tag property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Tag. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Design

- **(Name)**

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- **Location**

Specifies the control's location, in report measurement units.

- Size

Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

- Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

- Snap Line Padding

Specifies the padding (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved within the control when controls it contains are aligned using Snap Lines.

Navigation

- Bookmark and Parent Bookmark

These properties are intended for the creation of a hierarchical structure within a report called a document map. For an explanation and help, refer to Add Bookmarks.

If the current report has a data source, the Bookmark property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Bookmark. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

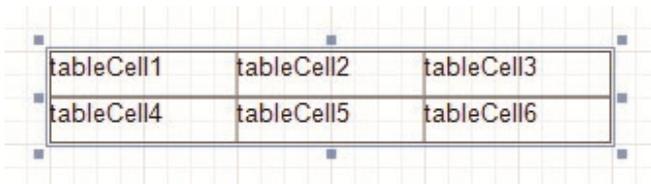
- Navigation URL and Navigation Target

Use the Navigation URL property to specify a URL for web browser navigation when a user clicks the control. The web browser displays a page in a window or a frame as specified by the Navigation Target property. Note that a URL should have an appropriate prefix (e.g. "http://"). You can create cross-references within the report by assigning the name of the target control to the Navigation URL property, and setting the Navigation Target property to "_self". For more information, refer to Create Hyperlinks.

If the current report has a data source, the Navigation URL property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Navigation URL. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

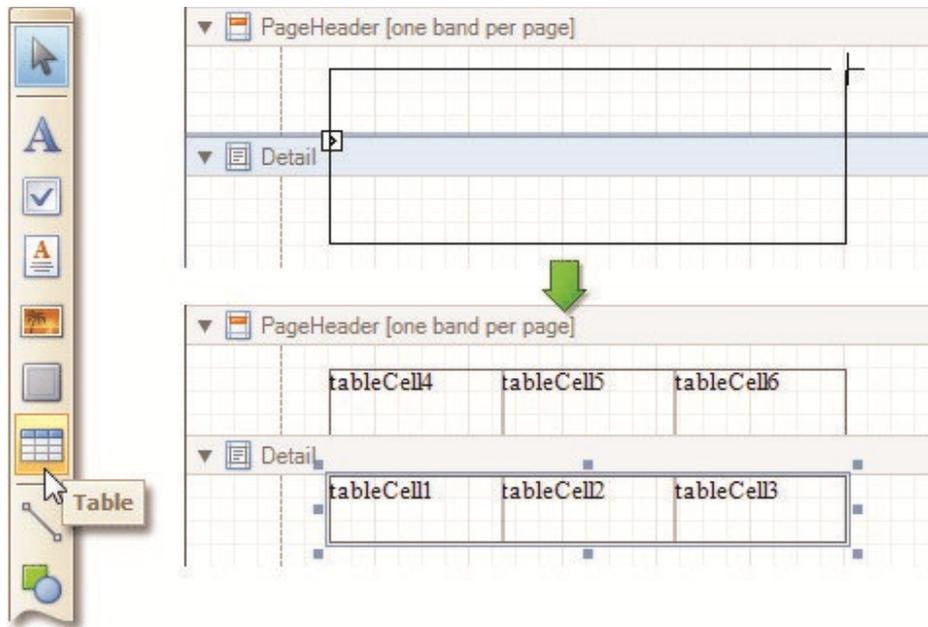
Table

The **Table** control is designed to arrange information in a tabular layout. It may contain any number of Rows comprised of individual Cells. Both Rows and Cells can be selected and customized individually. In most aspects, a Cell is similar to a Label, but can also contain other controls (e.g. Picture Box or Rich Text).



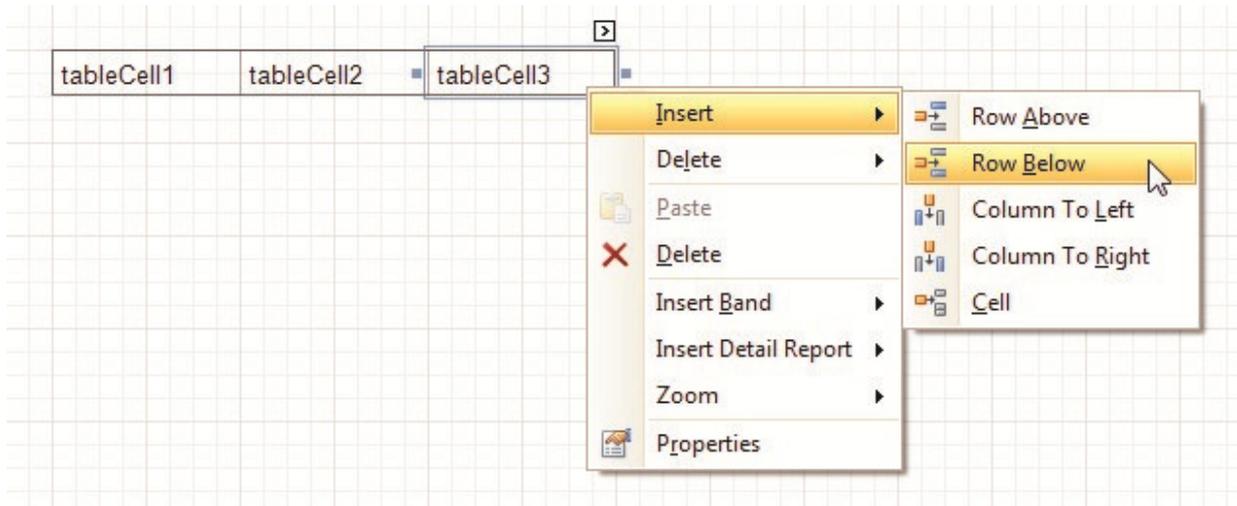
tableCell1	tableCell2	tableCell3
tableCell4	tableCell5	tableCell6

When a Table is dropped onto a band from the Toolbox, it has one row and three columns. If you click and drag over several bands, the resulting table will be split by the bands into several tables. This creates a table header and the detail table with one mouse move.



When you drag and drop an entire data table from the Field List, a Table with cells bound to the corresponding data fields is created automatically.

A table's elements are managed by using its Context Menu.



The whole Table, or its individual Row or Cell can be selected either in the Report Designer, the Report Explorer or the drop-down selector of the Property Grid.

In the Property Grid, the Table's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour

Specifies the background colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (ab).

Borders, Border Colour and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.

Font

- Specifies the font settings for the control. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Foreground Colour

Specifies the text colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ()

Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor, allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- Padding
- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of a Table's cells.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- Text Alignment

Allows you to change the alignment of a Table's text. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- Anchor Vertically

Specifies the vertical anchoring style of a Table, so that after page rendering it stays attached to the top control, bottom control, or both.

- Keep Together

Specifies whether the contents of a Table can be horizontally split across pages. In other words, if a Table occupies more space than remains on the page, this property specifies whether the Table should be split between the current page and the next, or whether it will be printed entirely on the next page. This property is in effect only when a Table's content does not fit on the current page. If it does not fit on the next page either, then the Table will be split despite this property's value.

- Scripts

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

- Visible

Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Data

- Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Location
- Specifies the control's location, in report measurement units.

Size

Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Navigation

- Bookmark and Parent Bookmark

These properties are intended for the creation of a hierarchical structure within a report called a document map. For an explanation and help, refer to Add Bookmarks.

If the current report has a data source, the Bookmark property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Bookmark. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Table Row

The **Table Row Control** represents a single row within a Table.

tableCell1	tableCell2	tableCell3
tableCell4	tableCell5	tableCell6
tableCell7	tableCell8	tableCell9

This control is useful for changing the layout of the entire row. Although in this document, a Row is described as a separate control, in fact most of its properties are actually applied to the Cells contained within the selected row.

In the Property Grid, the Table Row's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour

Specifies the background colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (🎨).

- **Borders, Border Colour** and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.

Font

Specifies the font settings for the control. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Foreground Colour

Specifies the text colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (🔤).

Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor, allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- Padding
- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of a Row.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- Text Alignment

Allows you to change the alignment of the control's text. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- Keep Together

Specifies whether the contents of a Row can be horizontally split across pages. In other words, if a Row occupies more space than remains on the page, this property specifies whether this Row should be split between the current page and the next, or whether it will be printed entirely on the next page. This property is in effect only when a Row's content does not fit on the current page. If it does not fit on the next page either, then the Row will be split despite this property's value.

- Scripts

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

- Visible

Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Data

- Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Height

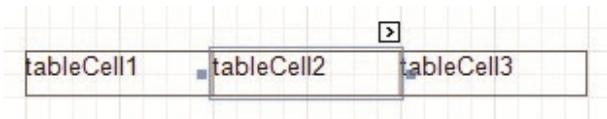
Specifies the Row's height, in report measurement units.

- Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Table Cell

The **Table Cell** control represents an individual cell within a Table.



In general, the Table Cell control's properties are similar to the properties of the Label control.

In the Property Grid, the Table Cell's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour
- Specifies the background colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (🎨).
- **Borders, Border Colour** and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.

Font

Specifies the font settings for the control. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Foreground Colour

Specifies the text colour for the control. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (🔤).

Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor, allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- Padding
- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of a Label.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- Text Alignment

Allows you to change the alignment of the control's text. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- Angle

Specifies the rotation angle of a Cell's text. The measurement unit is a degree, and the orientation is counter-clockwise. Since standard HTML does not support text orientation, this parameter is ignored when a report is displayed within a web page.

- **Can Grow**

When this property is set to Yes, a Cell's height can be automatically increased, if required, to display the text. If there are other controls below the current Cell, they will be pushed down to prevent them from overlapping. Note that if a control overlaps the growing Cell by even one pixel, it will not be pushed down by the growing Cell.

- **Can Shrink**

When this property is set to Yes, and the text does not completely fill a Cell, then the Cell's height will be decreased to the height of its text. If there are other controls below the current Cell, they will be moved up to fill the gap. Note that if a control overlaps the shrinking Cell by even one pixel, it will not be pushed up by the shrinking Cell.

- **Keep Together**

Specifies whether the contents of a Cell can be horizontally split across pages. In other words, if a Cell occupies more space than remains on the page, this property specifies whether this Cell should be split between the current page and the next, or whether it will be printed entirely on the next page. This property is in effect only when a Cell's content does not fit on the current page. If it does not fit on the next page either, then the Cell will be split despite this property's value.

- **Multiline**

When this property is set to Yes, a Cell processes newline characters found in the text to start a new line. For example, when editing a Cell's text, you can insert a new line by pressing ENTER, and in this case the Multiline property will be automatically set to Yes.

- **Process Duplicates**

Determines the control's behaviour when its data source contains consecutive repeating records. They can be processed as is (when the property is set to Leave), suppressed except for the first entry (Suppress) and suppressed with the blank space printed instead of the repeated records (Suppress and Shrink).

Merging cells with identical dynamic content is performed by setting a cell's Process Duplicates property to "Merge based on Value" or "Merge based on Tag".

- **Process Null Values**

Determines whether to process Null (blank) values if they appear in the control's data source. They can be processed as is (when the property is set to Leave), suppressed (Suppress) and suppressed with the blank space printed instead of the blank records (Suppress and Shrink).

- **Scripts**

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- **Visible**
- Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Word Wrap

When this property is set to Yes, text entered into the multiline Cell is wrapped to the next line if it doesn't fit the line or comes across a newline character. If the this property is set to No, text entered into the multiline Cell will be displayed on the same line until a newline character is entered.

Data

- (Data Bindings)

If the current report is bound to data, this property allows you to bind some of a Cell's properties (Bookmark, Navigation URL, Tag and Text) to a data field obtained from the report's data source, and to apply a format string to it. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

- Lines
- Provides access to the Text property of a Cell in the Multiline mode.

Summary

Allows you to perform calculations (summary, max, min, average, etc.) over a data field. For more information on calculating summaries, refer to Add Totals to a Report. **Note**

Summarization is possible for a single data column only. To perform calculations with several data fields, use calculated fields.

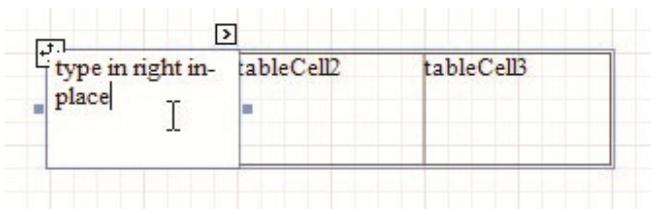
- Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

If the current report has a data source, the Tag property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Tag. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

- Text

Allows you to define a line of static text to be displayed. When a Cell is selected in the designer, you may simply start typing the text, and it will be automatically entered into the in-place editor.



To type several lines of text, use the Lines property.

If the current report has a data source, the Text property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property, and in the Text. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

- Xlsx Format String

Specifies the native XLSX format string for the control's content, which is to be preserved when the report is being exported to XLSX. This format string is independent from the general value formatting.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

- Width

Specifies the Cell's width, in report measurement units.

Navigation

- Bookmark and Parent Bookmark

These properties are intended for the creation of a hierarchical structure within a report called a document map. For an explanation and help, refer to Add Bookmarks.

If the current report has a data source, the Bookmark property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property Bookmark. Bindingark. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

- Navigation URL and Navigation Target

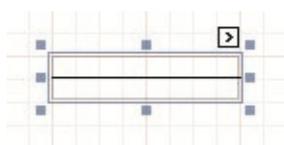
Use the Navigation URL property to specify a URL for web browser navigation when a user clicks a Cell.

The web browser displays a page in a window or a frame as specified by the Navigation Target property. Note that a URL should have an appropriate prefix (e.g. "http://"). You can create cross-references within the report by assigning the name of the target control to the Navigation URL property, and setting the Navigation Target property to "_self". For more information, refer to Create Hyperlinks.

If the current report has a data source, the Navigation URL property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Navigation URL.Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Line

The **Line** control draws a line of a specified direction, style, width and colour. It can be used for both decoration and visual separation of a report's sections. The Line cannot cross bands, as opposed to the Cross-band Line control.



In the Property Grid, the Line's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour
 - Specifies the background colour for the control.
- **Borders, Border Colour** and **Border Width** Specify border settings for the control.
- Foreground Colour
 - Specifies the Line's colour.

Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

•Line Direction

The line can be drawn vertically, horizontally and from one corner of the rectangle, representing the Line control, to another, across the rectangle. That is, Vertical, Horizontal, Slant and Back Slant types.

Line • Style

You can select the solid (by default), dashed, dotted or mixed style for the line.

Line • Width

- Specifies the Line's width, in report measurement units.

• Padding

Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the control.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

•Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the control, as well as to assign an existing style to the control (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

Behaviour

•Anchor Vertically

Specifies the vertical anchoring style of the control, so that after page rendering it stays attached to the top control, bottom control, or both.

•Keep Together

Specifies whether the contents of the control can be horizontally split across pages. In other words, if the control occupies more space than remains on the page, this property specifies whether this control should be split between the current page and the next, or whether it will be printed entirely on the next page. This property is in effect only when the control's content does not fit on the current page. If it does not fit on the next page either, then the control will be split despite this property's value.

•Scripts

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

- Visible

Specifies whether the control should be visible in print preview.

Data

- (Data Bindings)

If the current report is bound to data, this property allows you to bind the control's Tag property.

Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Location
 - Specifies the control's location, in report measurement units.

Size

- Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

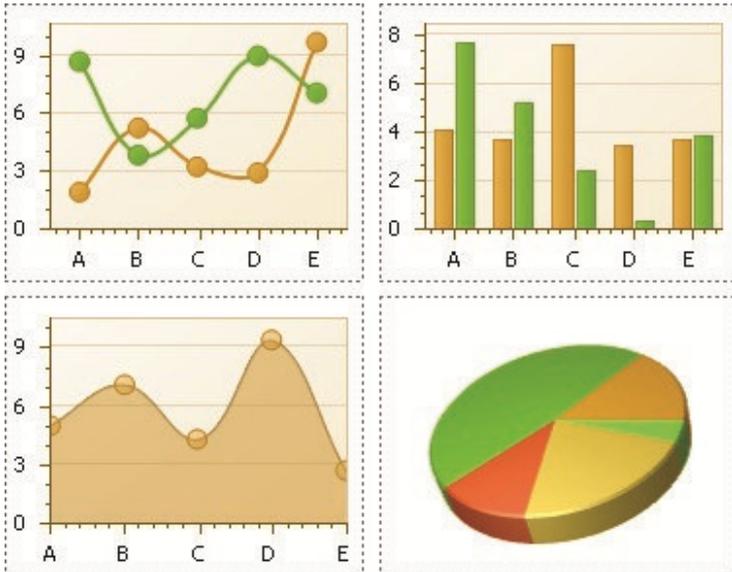
Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Chart

The **Chart** is a sophisticated control used to embed graphs into your report. It graphically represents a series of points using numerous 2D or 3D chart types. A Chart can be populated with points both manually (by specifying arguments and values for each point) and dynamically (by connecting it to the report's data source, or binding it to a separate one).

For more information about this control, refer to [Charting](#).



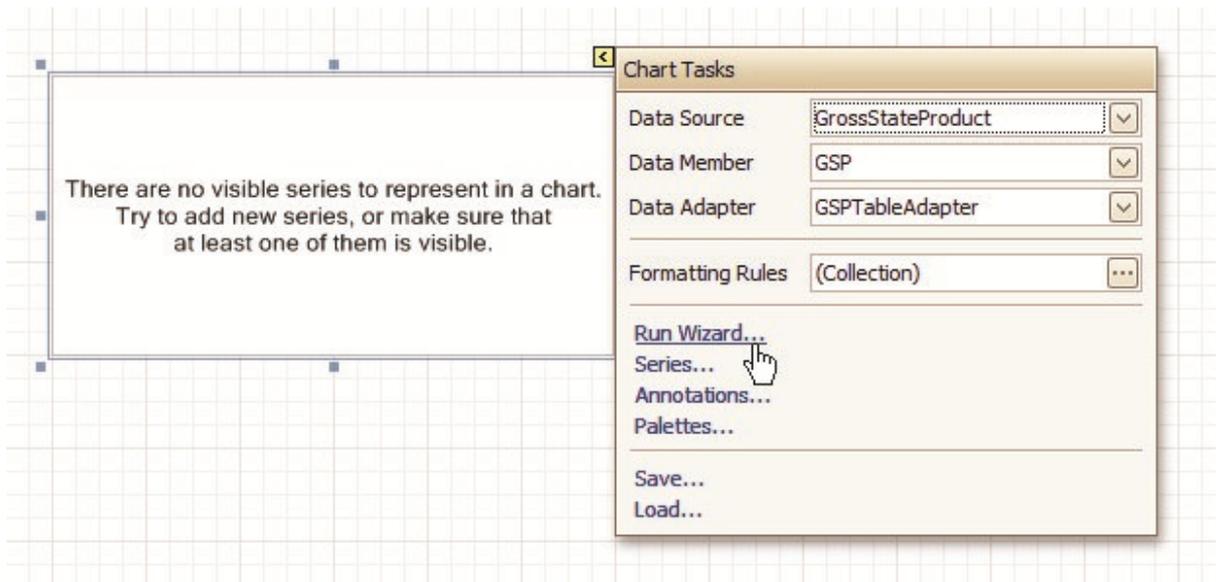
There are many available Chart types you can choose from. To name a few, these are Bar, Point, Line, Pie and Doughnut, Area, Radar and Polar, Range Bar, Gantt, Candle Stick and Stock charts.

A Chart control contains multiple elements (diagram, series, series points, axes, legend, titles, labels, strips, constant lines, etc.). When any of these elements is selected, the Property Grid shows only the properties which correspond to the selected item. Visual Chart elements which can be highlighted or selected, are described in [Highlighting and Selection Chart Elements](#).

The Chart control is data-aware in a different manner than the other report controls. Consider three common report scenarios:

1. Static data for a Chart's series is provided manually. It can be done using the Series Collection Editor invoked by the Chart's Series property. It allows you to manually define values and arguments for each series point.
2. Chart's series are created automatically, getting their data from the Chart's Data Source and dependent on the rules defined by the Series Template property. This approach is described in [Chart with Dynamic Series](#).
3. Each series is created and customized manually and has a separate Data Source. This approach is described in [Chart with Static Series](#).

You can customize a created chart using both the Property Grid and the Chart Wizard. To invoke the Chart Wizard, click a Chart's Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the **Run Wizard...** link.



Then, the Chart Wizard will guide you through the whole process of customizing the Chart, from defining its view type to providing its data and customizing its appearance.

In the Property Grid, the Chart's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Appearance Name

Allows you to choose one of the available appearances, to be used to draw the Chart's elements (Diagram, Axes, Legend, etc.).

- Background Colour
- Specifies the background colour for a Chart.

Background Image

Allows you to load a background image to a Chart (or define its URL), and also define whether it should be stretched to fit the entire Chart's area, or not.

- Borders, Border Colour and Border Width Specify border settings for the control.
- Style

Fill

Determines the fill style of a Chart's background (Empty, Solid, Gradient or Hatch) and define other fill options if required.

- Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance.

- Image Type

Determines whether a Chart should be internally rendered as a metafile in a report (in this case the quality of the rendered image is always good, but in particular cases some details of the control may be lost), or as a bitmap (in this case the quality of the rendered image is sometimes poor, but it allows a control to be drawn more precisely).

Indicators Palette Name

- Specifies the palette that is used to paint all indicators that exist in a Chart.

Padding

- Specifies the internal space between the Chart's content (the diagram and legend) and its edge, in pixels.

Palette Name

- Allows you to choose one from the built-in palettes to be used to draw a Chart's series.

Palette's Base Colour Number

Allows you to define an integer index determining the base colour for the palette defined by the Chart's Palette Name property.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to Understand Styles Concepts.

Behaviour

- Anchor Vertically

Specifies the vertical anchoring style of the control, so that after page rendering it stays attached to the top control, bottom control, or both.

- Automatic Binding Settings Enabled

Specifies whether or not the Chart's data binding is automatically adjusted when its data source is a Pivot Grid.

- Automatic Layout Settings Enabled
 - Specifies whether or not the Chart's layout is automatically adjusted when its data source is a Pivot Grid.
- **Empty Chart Text**

Specifies the text to be shown in the Chart, when it has no data to display.

Scripts

This property contains events, which you can handle by the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- Small Chart Text
 - Specifies the text to be shown in the Chart, when it's too small to fit the diagram.

Visible

Specifies whether a Chart should be visible in print preview.

Data

•(Data Bindings)

If the current report is bound to data, this property allows you to bind some of a Chart's properties (Bookmark, Navigation URL and Tag) to a data field obtained from the report's data source, and to apply a format string to it. For more information on this, refer to Display Values from a Database (Bind Report Elements to Data).

•Data Adapter

Determines a data adapter that will populate a Chart's data source which is assigned via the Data Source property. It is automatically set to the appropriate value, when the Data Member property is defined. To learn more on this, refer to Chart with Static Series.

•Data Member

Determines the data source member which supplies data to a Chart. To learn more on this, refer to Chart with Static Series.  **Note**

Usually, it is not necessary to specify the Data Member property when binding a Chart to data. This property should only be set directly if the dataset contains more than one table.

Data • Source

- Determines a Chart's data source. To learn more on this, refer to Chart with Static Series.
Pivot Grid Data Source Options
- Determines a Chart's data source. To learn more on this, refer to Chart with Static Series.

Series Data Member

Determines the name of the data field whose values are used to automatically generate and populate a Chart's series. To learn more on this, refer to Chart with Dynamic Series.

When Chart binding is used to automatically generate series within a chart control based upon the data obtained from the associated data source (defined by the Data Source property), a rule needs to be defined that helps the Chart recognize the data records whose values are used to construct individual series objects. To do this, the Series Data Member property, which specifies the data field whose values are taken into account when series objects are automatically created and populated, can be used.

Each automatically generated series gets its name from the data field specified by the Series Data Member property. For example, this name is used to identify a series within the chart control's legend. The names of all automatically generated series can be supplemented with the same prefix and postfix defined by the settings which are available via the Series Name Template property.

The template settings for the dynamically created series are defined by the specific properties which are available via the SeriesTemplate property of a Chart. In particular, the Argument Data Member and Value Data Members properties specify the data fields from which the arguments and data values of the series data points are obtained.

Note

Note that if the Series Data Member property is not set for a Chart, the Chart control can't automatically generate series even if the Argument Data Member and Value Data Members properties are defined.

•Series Name Template

Determines the settings used to name data bound series defining the prefix and postfix texts for the names of series which are dynamically created as a result of binding a Chart to data (using the Data Source, Series Data Member, Argument Data Member and Value Data Members properties). The series names, to which these prefixes and postfixes are added, are taken by each series from the data field defined by the Series Data Member property. To learn more on this, refer to Chart with Dynamic Series. **Note**

Note that the settings available via the Series Name Template property are not applied to the data bound series which are contained within the Series collection of a Chart.

- Series Sorting
 - Allows you to define the sort mode of a Chart's series (None by default, Descending or Ascending).

Series Template

Allows you to customize a template for series which are created dynamically as a result of binding a Chart to data (via the Data Source and Series Data Member properties). The settings which are available via the Series Template

property are common to all such data bound series. These settings allow you to provide centralized customization of all dynamically created data bound series. To learn more on using this property, refer to Chart with Dynamic Series.

Note that the settings which are customized via the Series Template property don't apply to the series contained within the Series collection of a Chart.

•Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the control; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

If the current report has a data source, the Tag property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Tag. Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Design

•(Name)

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Elements

- Annotation Repository
 - Provides centralized access to all annotations that are present in the Chart.
- Annotations
 - Provides access to the annotations collection of the Chart.

Diagram

Allows you to customize a Chart's diagram elements: main and secondary axes and panes.

By default, a Chart is displayed in the Default Pane, but if necessary, you can display each Chart's series in a separate pane. To do this, click the Pane's ellipsis button, to invoke the Pane Collection Editor, allowing you to manage and customize panes. Then, select the required series within the Chart and set its View.Pane property to the required pane.

Note that the diagram is null until no visible series exists in the Chart's collection. So, to access the diagram's options, you should create a series first.

Legend

Allows you to customize a Chart's legend, by defining such properties as text alignment and antialiasing, font style, background colour or image, border options, markers' size and visibility, shadow options, etc.

•Series

Invokes the Series Collection Editor, which allows you to manage and customize a Chart's series.

Note that series which are bound to data at the level of a chart control (in particular, using the Data Source, Series Data Member and both the Argument Data Member and Value Data Members properties) are created dynamically, based upon the data obtained from the specified data source, and they are not presented within the Series collection. To perform a centralized customization of such series, use the settings which are available via the Series Template property.

•Titles

Invokes the Chart Title Collection Editor, which allows you to manage and customize a Chart's titles.

Layout

- Location
 - Specifies the control's location, in report measurement units.

Size

- Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Navigation

•Bookmark and Parent Bookmark

These properties are intended for the creation of a hierarchical structure within a report called a document map. For an explanation and help, refer to Add Bookmarks.

If the current report has a data source, the Bookmark property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property and in the Bookmark.Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

•Navigation URL and Navigation Target

Use the Navigation URL property to specify a URL for web browser navigation when a user clicks the control. The web browser displays a page in a window or a frame as specified by the Navigation Target property. Note that a URL should have an appropriate prefix (e.g. "http://"). You can create crossreferences within the report by assigning the name of the target control to the Navigation URL property, and setting the Navigation Target property to "_self". For more information, refer to Create Hyperlinks.

If the current report has a data source, the Navigation URL property can be bound to a data field obtained from the data source. To do this, expand the (Data Bindings) property, and in the Navigation URL.Binding drop-down selector, select the required data field.

Report Bands

The documents in this section details the available kinds of report bands and their settings.

In the Report Designer, a report is built upon bands - sections of varied type and purpose, where report controls are contained. Bands are featured in the Designer Tab, solely to represent different sections of a report document (such as detail, report or page header, or footer). They allow you to select exactly where a control should be printed, and how many times.

Band Types

The following band types are available.

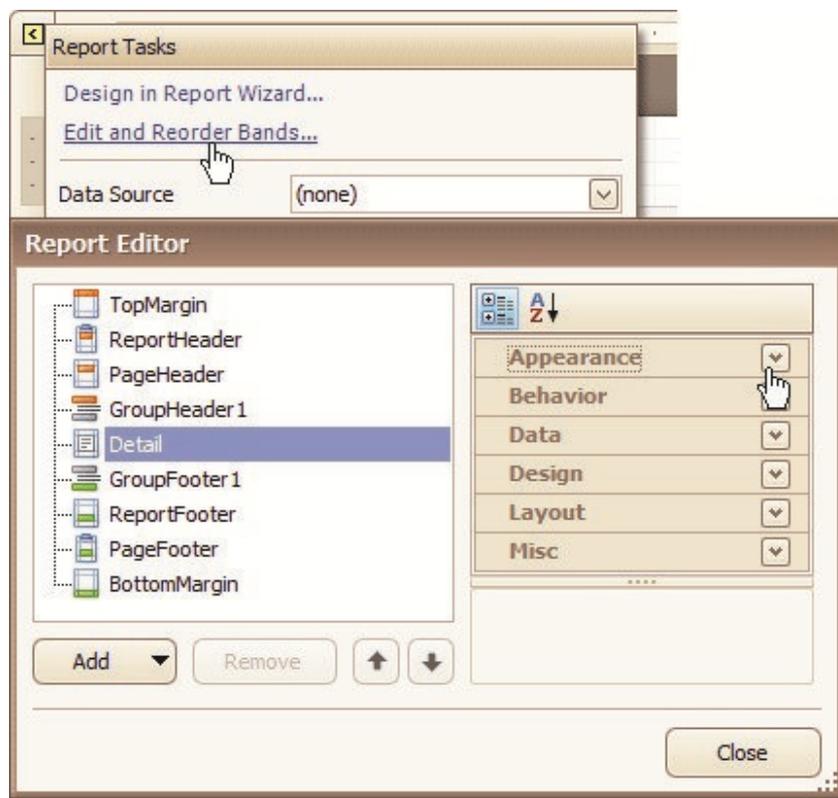
- Detail Band
- Group Header and Footer
- Report Header and Footer
- Page Header and Footer
- **Page Margin Bands**

Detail Report Band (for Master-Detail Reports)

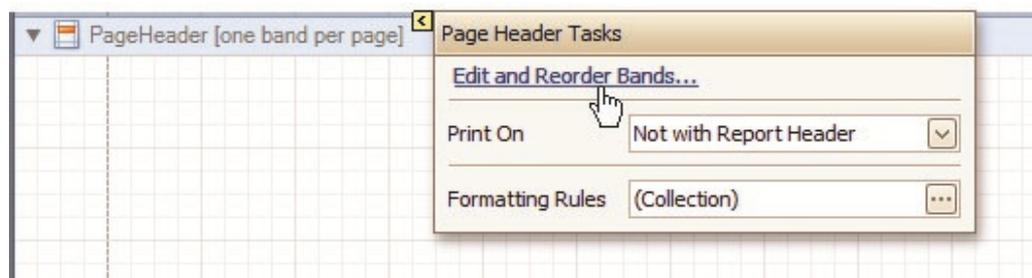
Manage Bands

To manage bands in a report, click its Smart Tag, and in the invoked actions list, click the **Edit and Reorder Bands...** link.

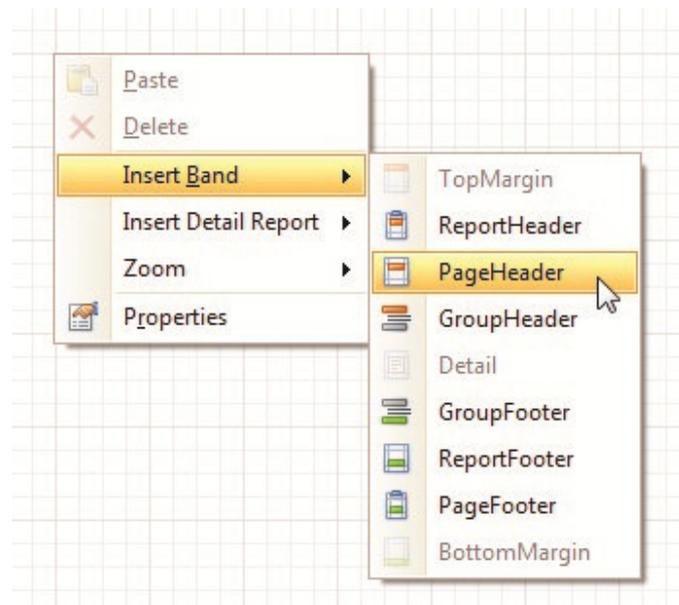
Then, in the invoked **Report Editor** you can easily add, remove and reorder bands, and adjust their options.



Alternatively, you can invoke the **Report Editor** via any band's Smart Tag.

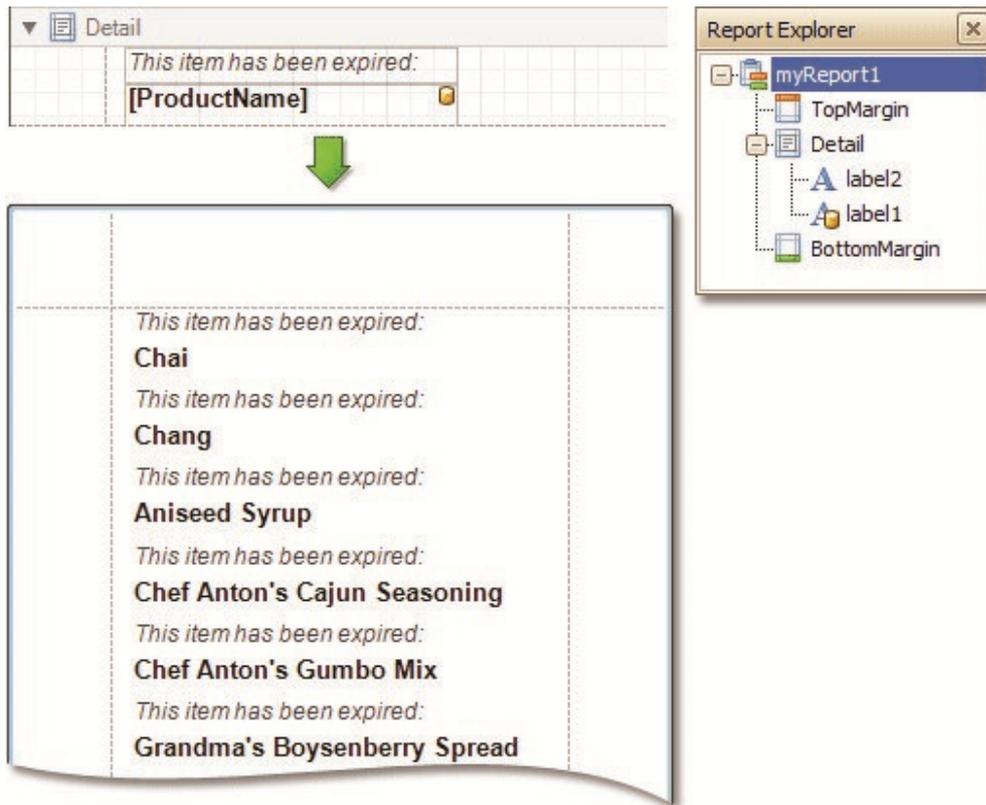


To quickly insert a band of any type (except for the Detail band, since it is required in a report), right-click anywhere on a report's surface, and in the invoked Context Menu, point to **Insert Band**, and choose the band type.



Detail Band

The **Detail** band is the central part of a report. Unlike other bands, it cannot be deleted - the present report structure includes the Detail band in its core. In a data-bound report, the contents of the Detail band are repeated for every data entry (e.g. if you're building a report listing, say, products, it will be rendered for each product in the database). And, if static data is also present in the Detail band, in the resulting report, it is repeated with each new entry.



In the Property Grid, the Detail Band's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour

Specifies the background colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (🎨).

- Borders, Border Colour and Border Width
- Specify border settings for the controls contained within the band.

Font

Specifies the font settings for the controls contained within the band. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

- Foreground Colour

Specifies the text colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (🔤).

- Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the band during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- Padding

Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the controls contained within the band.

- **Style Priority**

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- **Styles**

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the controls contained within the band, as well as to assign an existing style to them (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- **Text Alignment**

Allows you to change the text alignment of the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the [Formatting Toolbar](#).

Behaviour

- **Keep Together**

As stated above, the detail band is printed repeatedly for every data entry. When the Keep Together option is on, the report engine tries to keep sequential detail band entries together. This option makes sense only when data is grouped or you're working with a master-detail report. In this case, the report engine tries to keep group contents on one page. If a group doesn't fit and it starts somewhere in the middle of a page, the report moves this group to a new page, thus trying to reduce the number of page breaks in continuous data.

- **Multi-Column Options**

This property allows you to arrange the printout of the band's content in several columns. For more information, refer to [Multi-Column Report](#).

- **Page Break**

Use this property if the current report design requires that the detail section should be separated from previous sections or follow-ups. Specify the Before the Band or After the Band values to insert a page break before or after the current band. In many cases, this property may be used instead of the Page Break control.

- **Scripts**

This property contains events, which you can handle by the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

- **Visible**

Specifies whether the band should be visible in print preview.

Data

- **Sort Fields**

Invokes the Group Field Collection Editor, which enables you to specify the fields for sorting the records within the band, the sorting order (Ascending/Descending) for each field and the order sequence. For more information, refer to [Change or Apply Data Sorting to a Report](#).

- Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the band; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a band's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts

Layout

- Height
- Specifies the band's height, in report measurement units.

Snap Line Padding

Specifies the padding (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved within the band when controls it contains are aligned using Snap Lines.

Misc

- Keep Together with Detail Reports

When this option is on, the Detail Band will be always printed on the same page together with its child Detail Report Band, or multiple bands.

Grouping Bands

The **Group Header** and **Group Footer** bands are shown above and below each group. Usually, you don't need to manually manage these bands, as they are auto-created via the Group and Sort Panel. For more information, refer to [Change or Apply Data Grouping to a Report](#) and [Change or Apply Data Sorting to a Report](#).

You may use the Group Header bands for grouping by multiple data fields in one of the following ways.

1. Add several Group Header bands. Specify one group field for each of these bands.



This results in nested grouping of the report's data.

Denmark			
Århus			
10367	12/29/1994	Vaffeljernet	13.55
10399	01/31/1995	Vaffeljernet	27.36
10465	04/05/1995	Vaffeljernet	145.04
10591	08/07/1995	Vaffeljernet	55.92
10602	08/17/1995	Vaffeljernet	2.92
10688	11/01/1995	Vaffeljernet	299.09
10744	12/18/1995	Vaffeljernet	69.19
10769	01/08/1996	Vaffeljernet	65.06
10921	04/02/1996	Vaffeljernet	176.48
10946	04/11/1996	Vaffeljernet	27.20
10994	05/02/1996	Vaffeljernet	65.53
København			
10341	11/29/1994	Simons bistro	26.78
10417	02/16/1995	Simons bistro	70.29
10556	07/04/1995	Simons bistro	9.80
10642	09/22/1995	Simons bistro	41.89
10669	10/16/1995	Simons bistro	24.39
10802	01/29/1996	Simons bistro	257.26
11074	06/05/1996	Simons bistro	18.44
Finland			
Helsinki			
10615	08/30/1995	Wilman Kala	.75
10673	10/19/1995	Wilman Kala	22.76
10695	11/07/1995	Wilman Kala	16.72

- Specify several group fields for the **Group Fields** property of the Group Header band. The data will be grouped by certain combinations of field values.

Denmark		Århus	
10367	12/29/1994	Vaffeljernet	13.55
10399	01/31/1995	Vaffeljernet	27.36
10465	04/05/1995	Vaffeljernet	145.04
10591	08/07/1995	Vaffeljernet	55.92
10602	08/17/1995	Vaffeljernet	2.92
10688	11/01/1995	Vaffeljernet	299.09
10744	12/18/1995	Vaffeljernet	69.19
10769	01/08/1996	Vaffeljernet	65.06
10921	04/02/1996	Vaffeljernet	176.48
10946	04/11/1996	Vaffeljernet	27.20
10994	05/02/1996	Vaffeljernet	65.53
Denmark		København	
10341	11/29/1994	Simons bistro	26.78
10417	02/16/1995	Simons bistro	70.29
10556	07/04/1995	Simons bistro	9.80
10642	09/22/1995	Simons bistro	41.89
10669	10/16/1995	Simons bistro	24.39
10802	01/29/1996	Simons bistro	257.26
11074	06/05/1996	Simons bistro	18.44
Finland		Helsinki	
10615	08/30/1995	Wilman Kala	.75
10673	10/19/1995	Wilman Kala	22.76
10695	11/07/1995	Wilman Kala	16.72

The Group Footer band is unnecessary without the corresponding Group Header band, to which its properties are similar. The Group Footer can be used to display group totals, or group page numbers.

In the Property Grid, the properties of both these bands are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour

Specifies the background colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ()

- Borders, Border Colour and Border Width
- Specify border settings for the controls contained within the band.

Font

Specifies the font settings for the controls contained within the band. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

- Foreground Colour

Specifies the text colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ()

- Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the band during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance.

Padding

Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the controls contained within the bands.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to Understand Styles Concepts.

Styles

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the controls contained within the bands, as well as to assign an existing style to them (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to Understand Styles Concepts.

Text Alignment

Allows you to change the text alignment of the controls contained within the bands. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- Group Fields

This property is available for the Group Header band only. It invokes the Group Field Collection Editor, allowing you to add and remove grouping fields, define data fields to be used as grouping criteria and the grouping order (ascending or descending).

In most scenarios, it's quick and practical to use the Group and Sort Panel, rather than manually adjust the band's group fields collection. However, this is the only way to assign multiple group fields to a single Group Header.

- Group Union

Determines whether group rows can be printed on different pages (in this case both Group Union and Group Footer Band.Group Union are set to None), or the entire group will be printed on a single page (if the Group Union is set to Whole Page).

Also, if a group can be split across pages, but you don't want a Group Header to be printed on a page if there is no data row below it (in case a group starts at the bottom of the page and there is enough room for only a Group Header), you may set the Group Union to With First Detail. In this case, if a Group Header is alone on a page, it will be moved to the beginning of the next page.

It is the same for the Group Footer. If you don't want it to be printed alone on a page, you may set its Group Union to With Last Detail, and the last group row from the previous page will be moved to the next page to be printed together with a Group Footer.

This property is quickly accessible via the band's Smart Tag.

- Keep Together

When this option is on, the report tries to fit the band contents entirely on one page, not allowing it to split across several pages. In general, if the contents are too large to fit on a single page, then the band is started on a new page, and continues on the following page.

- Level

Specifies the nesting level of a group band. The lower the level number, the closer the group band is to the Detail band. The numeration starts at zero. It is the parameter that identifies the Group Header / Group Footer band pairs. This option is auto-defined when using the Group and Sort Panel.

- **Page Break**

Use this property if the current report design requires that the band's section should be separated from previous sections or follow-ups. Specify the Before the Band or After the Band values to insert a page break before or after the current band. In many cases, this property may be used instead of the Page Break control.

- **Print at Bottom**

This property is available for the Group Footer band only. It determines whether the band should be printed at the bottom of a page, or immediately after the last group's details.

If a report contains several Group Footers with their Print at Bottom properties set to different values, then the outer Group Footer has the highest priority.

This feature is helpful when the Page Break property of the Group Header band is set to After the Band. In this instance each group starts a new page, and the Group Footer has two distinct places to reside after the last row, or at the bottom of the page.

- **Repeat Every Page**

This property improves the readability of reports with group contents that are several pages long. Without a repeated group header at the top of the page, the report may be difficult to read.

This property is also accessible via the band's Smart Tag.

- **Scripts**

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- **Sorting Summary**

This property is available for the Group Header band only. It allows you to sort groups by a summary function result.

- **Visible**

Specifies whether the bands should be visible in print preview.

Data

- **Tag**

This property allows you to add some additional information to the band; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

Design

- **(Name)**

Determines a band's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts

.

Layout

- Height

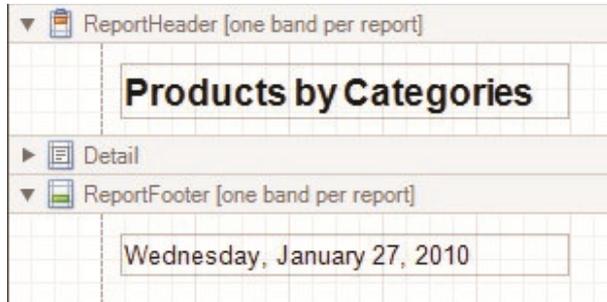
Specifies the band's height, in report units.

- Snap Line Padding

Specifies the padding (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved within the band when controls it contains are aligned using Snap Lines.

Report Header and Footer

The **Report Header** and **Report Footer** are the only types of report bands rendered once per report.



The **Report Header** is the first band of a report on the first page (not counting margins as they are "out-of-page" zones). The Report Header also precedes the Page Header, making it the best place to display the report's name, company logo, date of creation and user name, etc.

And, if you plan to add a Chart that visualizes the report's data, place this control onto this band.

The **Report Footer** finalizes the informative part of the report. It is placed before the Page Footer and Bottom Margin on the report's last page. Use the Report Footer for report grand totals or conclusions.

In the Property Grid, the properties of these bands are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour

Specifies the background colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (.

- Borders, Border Colour and Border Width
- Specify border settings for the controls contained within the band.

Font

Specifies the font settings for the controls contained within the band. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

- Foreground Colour

Specifies the text colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (.

- Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the band during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance.

- Padding

- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the controls contained within the bands.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to Understand Styles Concepts.

- **Styles**

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the controls contained within the bands, as well as to assign an existing style to them (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to Understand Styles Concepts.

- **Text Alignment**

Allows you to change the text alignment of the controls contained within the bands. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- **Keep Together**

When this option is on, the report tries to fit the band contents entirely on one page, not allowing it to split across several pages. In general, if the contents are too large to fit on a single page, then the band is started on a new page, and continues on the following page.

- **Page Break**

Use this property if the current report design requires that the band's section should be separated from previous sections or follow-ups. Specify the Before the Band or After the Band values to insert a page break before or after the current band. In many cases, this property may be used instead of the Page Break control.

- **Print at Bottom**

This property is available for the Report Footer band only, and determines whether this band should be printed at the bottom of the last page, or immediately after the last report's details. The Report Footer has priority over the Group Footer's Print at Bottom property, so the Group Footer can never be placed after the Report Footer.

- **Scripts**

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- **Visible**

Specifies whether the band should be visible in print preview.

Data

- **Tag**

This property allows you to add some additional information to the band; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a band's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts

Layout

- Height
- Specifies the band's height, in report units.

Snap Line Padding

Specifies the padding (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved within the band when controls it contains are aligned using Snap Lines.

Page Header and Footer

The **Page Header** and **Page Footer** bands are located at the top and bottom of every page in a report.

The screenshot shows a report design view with a grid background. It features three main bands: a PageHeader band at the top containing a table with columns 'ID', 'Name', and 'Unit Price'; a central Detail band containing a table with columns '[ProductID]', '[ProductName]', and '[UnitPrice]'; and a PageFooter band at the bottom containing the text 'Units per Page: Count([UnitPrice])'. Each band has a small icon and a dropdown arrow on its left side.

The Page Header/Footer bands are the best place for information that should be printed on every page. For example, use them to display the header of a table which is continued from the previous page (an example can be found at the Table Report tutorial). **Note**

If you insert page break right after the Report Header (by setting its **Page Break** to **After the Band**), the Page Footer and Page Header bands will not be printed on the first page.

In the Property Grid, the properties of these bands are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour

Specifies the background colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (ab).

- Borders, Border Colour and Border Width
- Specify border settings for the controls contained within the band.

Font

Specifies the font settings for the controls contained within the band. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

- **Foreground Colour**

Specifies the text colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ()

- **Formatting Rules**

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor, allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the band during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- **Padding**
- Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the controls contained within the bands.

Style Priority

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- **Styles**

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the controls contained within the bands, as well as to assign an existing style to them (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- **Text Alignment**

Allows you to change the text alignment of the controls contained within the bands. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- **Scripts**

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

- **Visible**

Specifies whether the band should be visible in print preview.

Data

- **Tag**

This property allows you to add some additional information to the band; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

Design

- **(Name)**

Determines a band's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts

.

Layout

- Height
- Specifies the band's height, in report units.

Snap Line Padding

Specifies the padding (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved within the band when controls it contains are aligned using Snap Lines.

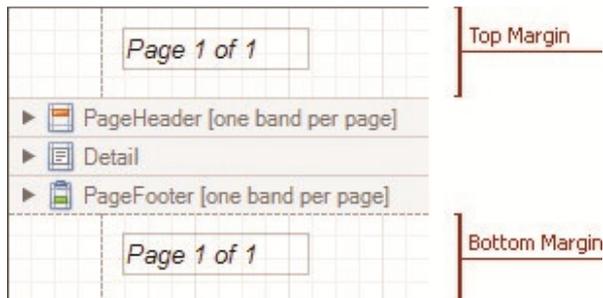
Miscellaneous

- Print On

This property specifies whether the band should be printed on the same page with Report Header and Report Footer bands.

Page Margin Bands

The **Top Margin** and **Bottom Margin** bands represent the top and bottom page margins. Unlike other bands, they are not accompanied by strips displaying their titles in the Design Panel.



They are intended for displaying page numbers, or some sort of supplementary information (e.g. current system time or the user name).

In the Property Grid, the properties of these bands are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour

Specifies the background colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ([ab](#)).

- Borders, Border Colour and Border Width
- Specify border settings for the controls contained within the band.

Font

Specifies the font settings for the controls contained within the band. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

- **Foreground Colour**

Specifies the text colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (.

- **Formatting Rules**

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the band during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- **Padding**

Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the controls contained within the bands.

- **Style Priority**

Allows you to define the priority of various style elements (such as background colour, border colour, etc.). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- **Styles**

This property allows you to define odd and even styles for the controls contained within the bands, as well as to assign an existing style to them (or a newly created one). For more information on style inheritance, refer to [Understand Styles Concepts](#).

- **Text Alignment**

Allows you to change the text alignment of the controls contained within the bands. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- **Scripts**

This property contains events, which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

- **Visible**

Specifies whether the band should be visible in print preview.

Data

- **Tag**

This property allows you to add some additional information to the band; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

Design

- **(Name)**

Determines a band's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- Height

Specifies the band's height, in report units. **Note**

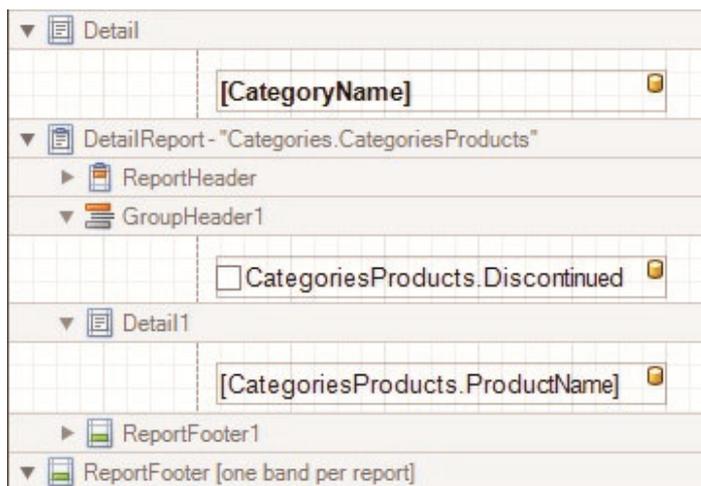
Note that this property is tied to the report's Margins.Top (or Margins.Bottom) property, so that changing this property's value will cause the appropriate Margin value to be changed, and vice versa.

- Snap Line Padding

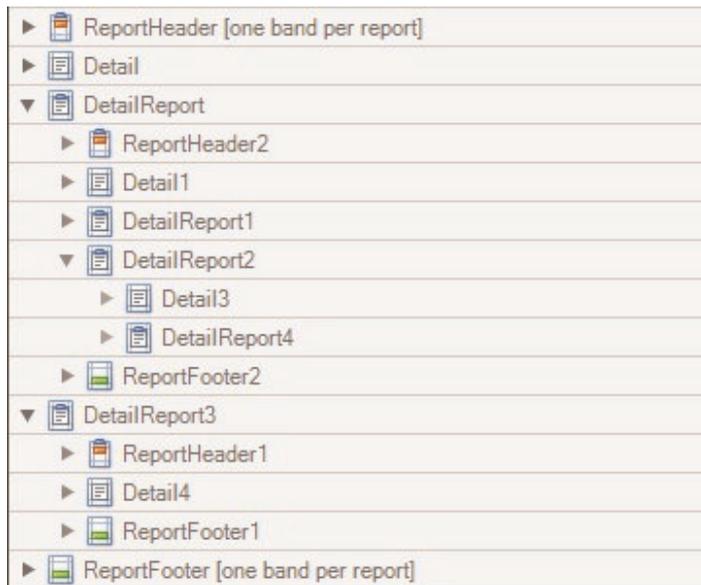
Specifies the padding (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved within the band when controls it contains are aligned using Snap Lines.

Details Report Band for Master-Details Reports

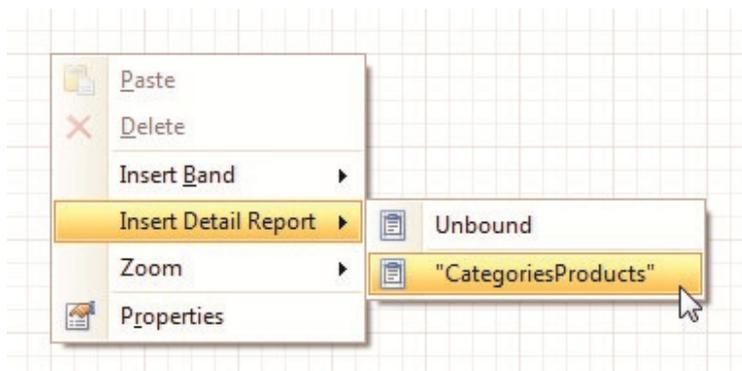
The **Detail Report** band is a type of band used to incorporate one report into another in master-detail reports. It is quite different from the Detail band, since it holds the whole detail report in a master-detail report layout, and therefore can contain other types of bands within it.



There can be an unlimited number of Detail Report bands nested inside one another.



To add a Detail Report band, use the Context Menu. If the bound data source contains a data relationship, the submenu will contain an item with its name. Otherwise, add an unbound detail report and specify its data binding options later.



In the Property Grid, the properties of this band are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- Background Colour

Specifies the background colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar (ab).

- Borders, Border Colour and Border Width
- Specify border settings for the controls contained within the band.

Font

Specifies the font settings for the controls contained within the band. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

- Foreground Colour

Specifies the text colour for the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ()

- Formatting Rules

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor, allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the band during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance.

- Padding

Specifies indent values which are used to render the contents of the controls contained within the band.

Text Alignment

Allows you to change the text alignment of the controls contained within the band. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

Behaviour

- Level

Specifies the order of several Detail Report Band objects in a report. It allows the reordering of different Detail Report Bands at the same level of master-detail relationships. The lower the level number, the closer the band is to the Detail band.

- Page Break

Use this property if the current report design requires that the band's section should be separated from previous sections or follow-ups. Specify the Before the Band or After the Band values to insert a page break before or after the current band. In many cases, this property may be used instead of the Page Break control.

- Print
- when Data Source is Empty

Specifies whether the band should be printed if its data source is empty.

Scripts

This property contains events which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to Handle Events via Scripts.

- Visible

Specifies whether the band should be visible in print preview.

Data

- Data Adapter

Determines a Detail Report Band's data adapter that provides the detail data for the report. To learn more, refer to Master-Detail Report (Detail Report Bands).

- Data Member

Determines a name of the data relationship established within the bound data source. To learn more, refer to Master-Detail Report (Detail Report Bands).

- Data Source

Determines the data source that provides the detail data for the report. If this property isn't defined, the detail report gets data from the master report's data source. To learn more, refer to Master-Detail Report (Detail Report Bands).

- Filter String

Allows you to invoke the Filter String Editor, which is intended to easily define a filtering condition for a detail report's data. For more information, refer to Change or Apply Data Filtering to a Report.

- Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to the band; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

- XML Data Path

Allows you to define a path to the data contained in an XML file. The data contained in the file will then be used as the Detail Report Band's data source.

In this case, the Data Member property will specify the bound list in the XML data source. **Note**

Note that a detail report uses the XML Data Path property value only when the Data Source property is set to None. The XML Data Path property has a lower priority than the Data Source property.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a band's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

- Detail Print Count

Specifies how many times the Detail band should be printed when a data source is defined for the sub report, and it is not empty.

- Detail Print Count when Data Source is Empty

Specifies how many times the Detail band should be printed when no data source is defined for the sub report.

Structure

- Bands

Allows you to invoke the Report Editor intended to manage and customize the report's bands.

Preview, Print and Export Reports

Preview and Print a Report

To switch a report to the print preview mode, click the Preview Tab. You will see your report populated with data and broken down into pages, as specified. When in the Print Preview mode, you can print out your report using the appropriate menu and toolbar commands. **Note**

To learn more about the options available in the print preview mode, refer to the Print Preview section of this documentation.

Export a Report

In the Preview Tab, you can export your report to files in different formats. The resulting files can either be saved to the hard drive or sent by e-mail.

The following documents describe the basics of report exporting and format-specific export options.

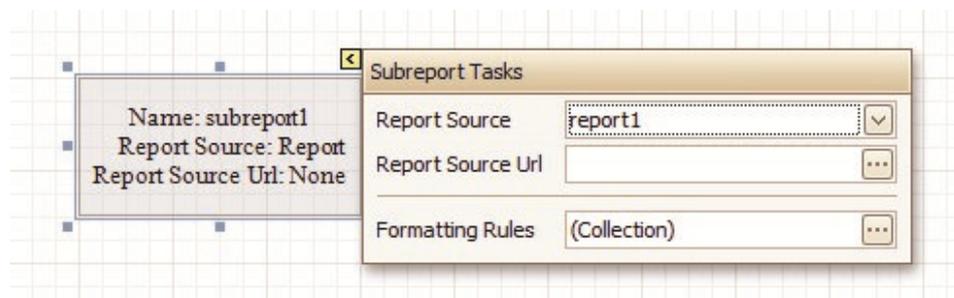
- Exporting from Print Preview
- PDF-Specific Export Options
- HTML-Specific Export Options
- MHT-Specific Export Options
- RTF-Specific Export Options
- XLS-Specific Export Options
- XLSX-Specific Export Options
- CSV-Specific Export Options
- TXT-Specific Export Options
- Image-Specific Export Options

Sub report

The **Sub report** control allows you to include other reports in your current report.

There are several reasons for using sub reports. The first one is to reuse reports. This can be of help if there is a particular report structure (template) that has to be included in all reports, and the report must have consistent appearance and functionality. A good example is a report header that contains the company information, logo, date, etc. The second reason for using sub reports is creation of master-detail reports (or, invoice reports with hierarchically linked data).

However, for master-detail reports creation, another approach is recommended: using Detail Report bands.



You can click a sub report, to open the report to which it is linked in a new Design Panel.

In the Property Grid, the Sub report's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

- **Formatting Rules**

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the control during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

Behaviour

- **Can Shrink**

Determines whether a Sub report's height should be decreased if its contents don't completely fill the control.

Use this property to specify whether the height of the Sub report control should be taken into account when generating a report. This may be required, because usually the mutual location of report controls is considered when generating a report document. But, as the Sub report control actually represents a report itself, the height of a Sub report normally should not be taken into account in the generated report document.

Also, note that there is no Can Grow option for the Sub report control, as it always increases its height depending on its contents.

- **Scripts**

This property contains events, which you can handle by the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

- **Visible**

Specifies a value indicating whether the current control should be printed (when set to Yes) or hidden (No) on report generation.

Data

- **Report Source**

Determines a report to be included as a sub report.

If report classes of the application that invoked the Report Designer are compiled into one assembly, then they are available as items in this combo box.

- **Report Source Url**

Defines an URL of a report definition file (*.REPX), to be used as a report source.

Design

- **(Name)**

Determines a control's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

Layout

- **Location**

- Specifies the control's location, in report measurement units.

Size

Specifies the control's size, in report measurement units.

The Sub report isn't limited by the visible size of the control. The size of its actual content is taken into account when rendering the sub report on the page. Note that depending on its contents, its width is unlimited and its height is increased.

- Snap Line Margin

Specifies the margin (in report measurement units), which is to be preserved around the control when it is aligned using Snap Lines, or when other controls are aligned next to it.

Report Settings

This document details settings that affect the entire report.

A **Report** is the main object in the Report Designer, as it's the document being edited. A typical report is shown in the following image (as it looks in the Designer Tab).



While the main report's properties can be accessed via the report's Smart Tag, the complete settings list is available in the Property Grid, where all the report's properties are divided into the following groups.

Appearance

Background Colour

- Specifies the background colour of report elements. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ().
- Borders, Border Colour and Border Width
- Specify border settings for report elements.

Font

Specifies the font settings for report elements. Some of these settings are available in the Formatting Toolbar.

- **Foreground Colour**
- Specifies the text colour for report elements. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar ()

Formatting Rule Sheet

Invokes the Formatting Rule Sheet Editor, allowing you to manage and customize formatting rules, which can then be defined for a report's bands and controls. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- **Formatting Rules**

Invokes the Formatting Rules Editor, allowing you to choose which rules should be applied to the report during report generation, and define the precedence of the applied rules. To learn more on this, refer to [Conditionally Change a Control's Appearance](#).

- **Padding**
- Specifies indent values used to render the contents of a report's controls.
- **Colour**

Page

Specifies the fill colour for report pages. This colour may be changed later in a report's Print Preview.

Style Sheet

Allows you to invoke the Styles Editor, which is intended to manage and customize a report's style sheets. To learn more on this, refer to [Store and Restore Style Sheets](#).

- **Style Sheet's Path**

Allows you to define a path to the style sheet contained in a report style sheet file (.REPSS). To learn more on this, refer to [Store and Restore Style Sheets](#).

- **Text Alignment**

Allows you to change the alignment of a report controls' text. This option is also available in the Formatting Toolbar.

- **Watermark**

Allows you to customize a report's watermark options. For more information about this, refer to [Create or Modify Watermarks of a Report](#).

Behaviour

- **Display Name**

Specifies the name of the report, which is displayed in its Design Panel tab.

-



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Export Options

Allows you to set the export options for each file type (PDF, XLS, TXT, etc.). These options vary with the file type.

- Measure Units

Allows you to choose units of measurement for a report (one hundredth of an inch or a tenth of a millimetre).

- Print when Data Source is Empty
- Script Language

Allows you to choose the programming language to be used in scripting (C#, Visual Basic or J#).

Script References

Allows you to manage the collection of strings that represent the paths to the assemblies used by the scripts in a report.

- Scripts

This property contains events which you can handle with the required scripts. For more information on scripting, refer to [Handle Events via Scripts](#).

- Show Margin Lines in Preview

The page margin lines are dotted lines shown on the currently selected page in the report's preview. Use this property to change the visibility of these lines.

- Vertical Content Splitting

Allows you to choose whether report controls outside the right page margin should be split across pages, or moved in their entirety to the next page. This option is useful for the cross-tab reports creation.

- Visible

Specifies whether a report should be created in print preview.

Data

- Calculated Fields
- Allows you to access a report's calculated fields collection.

Data Adapter

Determines a report's data adapter used to populate the report's data source. It is created automatically when the Data Member property is defined. To learn more about this, refer to Bind a Report to Data. •**Data Member**

Determines a specific list in a report's Data Source, for which the Report Designer objects display data. To learn more about this, refer to Bind a Report to Data. 📌**Note**

Usually, it is not necessary to specify the Data Member property when binding a report to data. This property should only be set directly if the dataset contains more than one table.

Data Source

Determines a report's data source. To learn more about this, refer to Bind a Report to Data.

Filter String

Allows you to invoke the Filter String Editor, which is intended to easily define a filtering condition for a report's data. For more information about this, refer to Change or Apply Data Filtering to a Report.

- Tag

This property allows you to add some additional information to a report; for example its id, by which it can then be accessible via scripts.

- XML Data Path

Allows you to define a path to data contained in an external XML file. The data contained in the file will then be used as a report's data source.

Design

- (Name)

Determines a report's name, by which it can be accessed in the Report Explorer, Property Grid or via scripts.

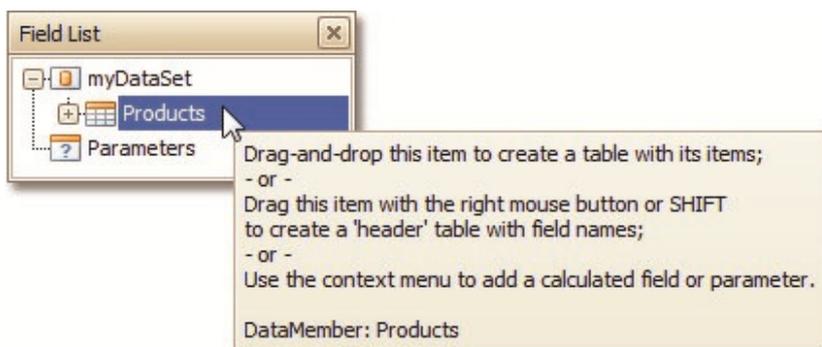
- Data Source's Schema
- Allows you to load an XML/XSD file, containing the schema of a report's data source.

Designer Options

Contains the following options.

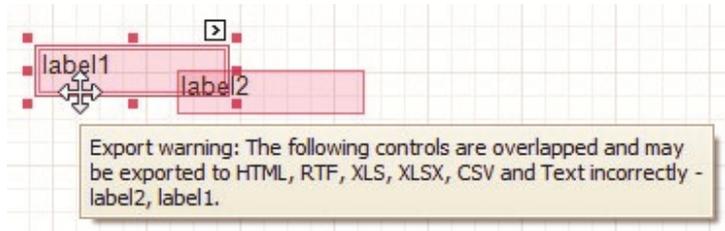
- Show Designer's Hints

The designer hints are intended to provide tooltips, both describing the purpose of certain report elements for inexperienced users, and describing the reasons and solutions for possible export or printing warnings. By using this property, these hints can be turned on or off.



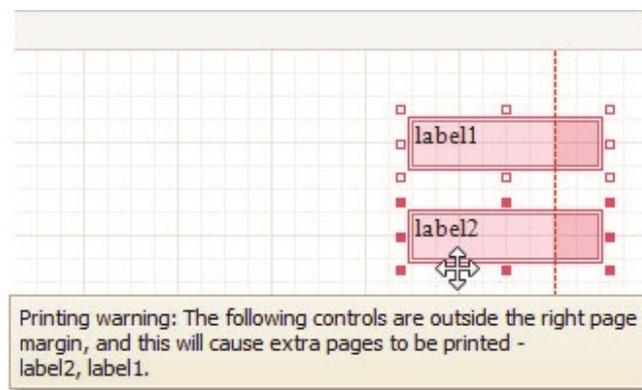
- Show Export Warnings

The export warnings appear when report controls are overlapped, indicating that a report layout may be incorrect when exporting to certain table-based formats (such as XLS, HTML or RTF).



- Show Printing Warnings

The printing warnings are intended to notify you that some of a report's controls are placed outside the right page margin, so that the report contains unnecessary pages.



- Detail Print Count

Specifies how many times the Detail band should be printed when a data source is defined for the report, and it is not empty.

- Detail Print Count when Data Source is Empty

Specifies how many times the Detail band should be printed when no data source is defined for the report.

- Draw the Grid
- Determines whether to draw the Snap Grid when a report is being designed.
- Snap Grid Size
- Determines the size of the Snap Grid's cells.

Snap to Grid

Specifies whether to snap controls to the Snap Grid when they are located or resized.

Snapping Mode

Specifies the snapping mode for report elements when they are being aligned using the Snap Grid.

Navigation

- Bookmark

Allows you to define how a report is named in the document map when the report bookmarks are implemented. By default, it is synchronized with the report's Name property.

Page Settings

- Landscape
- Determines whether the page orientation is Landscape (when set to Yes) or Portrait (when set to No).

Margins

Determines the width of a report's margins (measured in report units). **Note**

Note that the report's Margins.Top and Margins.Bottom properties are tied to the Height property of the Page Margin Bands. So, changing these properties' values will cause changing the appropriate bands' Height value as well, and vice versa.

- Page Height

Specifies page height, in report units. This property can only be set if the Paper Kind property is set to Custom.

- Page Width

Specifies page width, in report units. This property can only be set if the Paper Kind property is set to Custom.

- Paper Kind

Determines the type of paper for a report. Setting this property to any value different from Custom will prevent the Page Height, Page Width and Paper Name properties from being customized. **Note**

If the Paper Kind property is set to Custom, then the printer paper will be selected according to the Paper Name property's value. In this case, it's also necessary to set the Page Width and Page Height properties to the corresponding values of the paper selected.

- Paper Name

Determines the name of the custom paper used in the printer that will print the document.

The Paper Name property's value is in effect only when the Paper Kind property is set to Custom. If the printer on which a document is printed doesn't support the paper type specified by the Paper Name property's value, then it will default to the Letter paper size. In this case, it's also necessary to set the Page Width and Page Height properties to the corresponding values of the selected paper.

- Printer Name

Determines the name of the printer to use when printing a report. Note that the specified printer should be installed on the machine.

- Using Settings of the Default Printer

Specifies which of the default printer's settings should be used when printing a report.

Parameters

- Parameters
- Allows you to access a report's parameters collection.

Request Parameters

Allows you to define whether it's required to request the values of a report's parameters when generating the report.

Printing

- Report Print Options

Specifies options that define how a report is printed in various circumstances.

- BlankDetailCount

Specifies how many times the empty Detail band is repeated before printing the regular data.

- Detail Count

Specifies how many times the Detail band should be printed when a data source is defined for the report, and it is not empty.

- Detail Count at Design Time

Specifies how many times the Detail band is printed when a report is being previewed at design time.

- Detail Count when Data Source is Empty

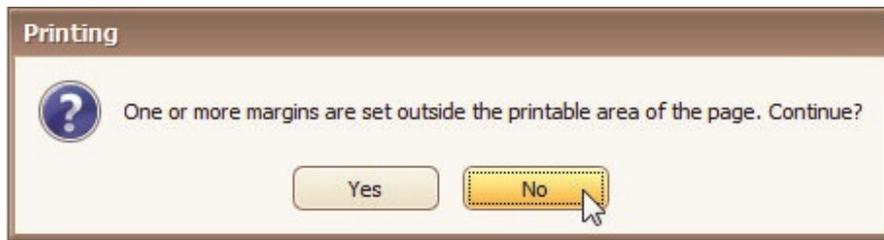
Specifies how many times the Detail band should be printed when no data source is defined for the report.

- Print when Data Source is Empty

Specifies whether or not a report should be printed if its data source is empty.

- Show Print Margin Warnings

Specifies whether an error message is shown when the page margins are set outside the printable area.

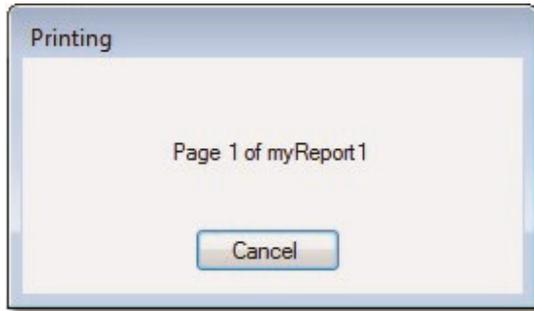


Show Print Status Dialog

Specifies whether a print status dialog is shown when a document is being printed.



Specifies whether a print status dialog is shown when a document is being printed.



Structure

- Bands

Allows you to invoke the Report Editor, intended to manage and customize a report's [bands](#).

Report Wizard

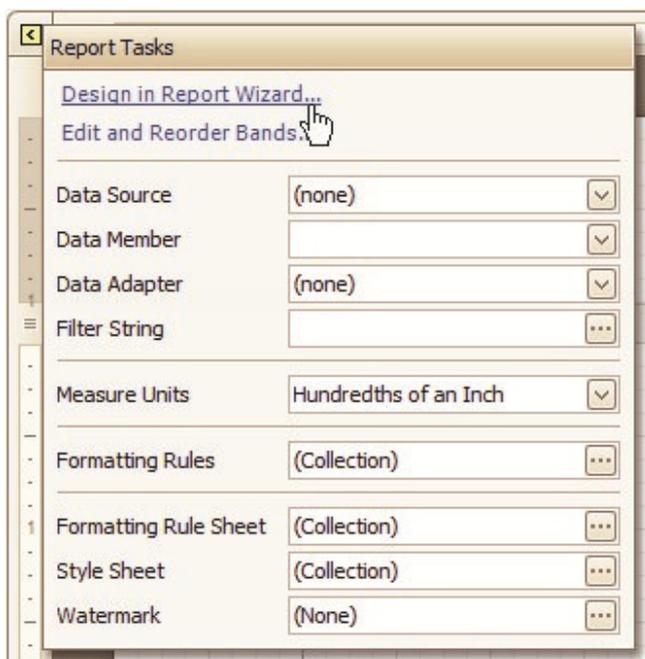
The **Report Wizard** is a tool that allows you to easily create reports based on built-in templates. Using this tool, you can do the following.

- Create a new report from scratch

In the main menu, select File New with Wizard... or press CTRL+W.

- Edit an existing report

Click the report's Smart Tag and in the invoked actions list, click the Design in Report Wizard... context link.



Note

In this case, data binding steps are omitted, since a report already has a bound data source. Note that the initial report layout will be lost after completing the wizard.

The Report Wizard provides two different ways to setup your report.

- **Standard Report Wizard**

Using this wizard, you can easily create a banded report displaying data in a tabular format. While setting up your report, you'll be able to group data, add totals to your report, apply one of the predefined report styles, etc.

- **Label Report Wizard**

This wizard is useful if you need to print out labels. In this case, you're likely to purchase label paper that meets your particular requirements. Depending on paper supplier and label type, your report will need to generate labels with a specific size and location within paper sheets.

With the Label Report Wizard, you won't have to adjust these settings manually, since we provide a wide choice of paper suppliers and their products. Simply choose your paper type, and the report is adjusted automatically. After completing the wizard, you get an empty report that clearly indicates label boundaries, and of course, properly positions labels within paper sheets.