

Interactive Views Tutorial

A Tutorial for Using Interactive Views and Conditional Formatting Rules

Knowledge Base Article

TRAVERSE v11.2 Edition





This document describes the intended features and technology for TRAVERSE 11 as of December, 2018. Features and technology are subject to change and there is no guarantee that any particular feature or technology described in this presentation will be present in this or subsequent versions of TRAVERSE.

December 2018

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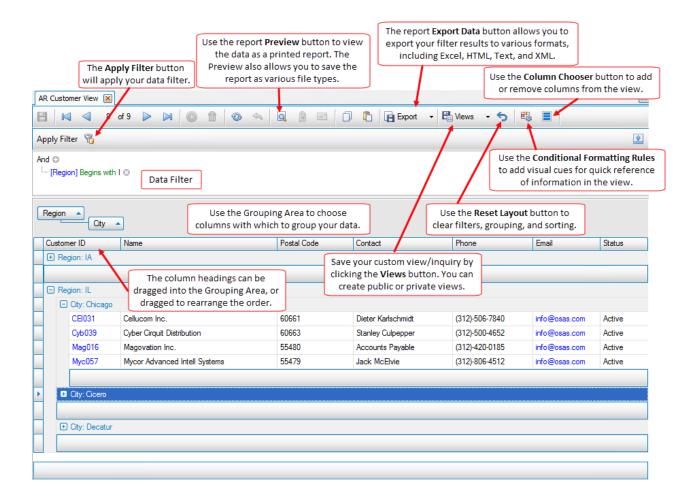
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Introduction

TRAVERSE Interactive Views display information in an interactive format. These highly-configurable data screens allow you to sort, group, and output information according to your unique needs. An interactive view is like an inquiry screen you can customize to show the information you want to see.

Parts of an Interactive View



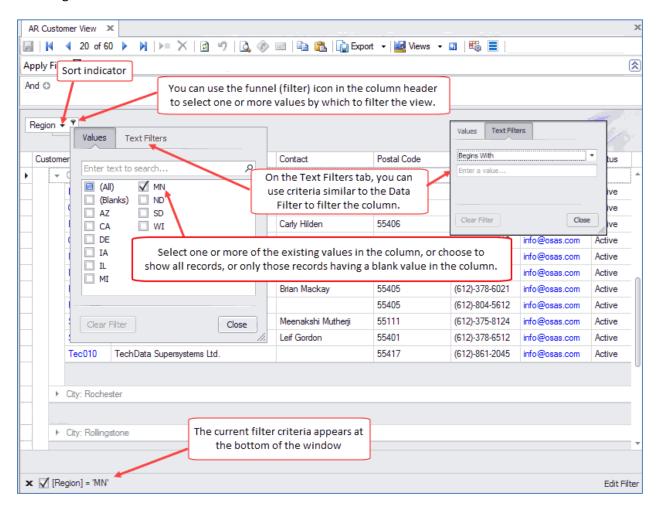
Organizing Data in Ascending and Descending Order

Click the **arrow icon** on the grouped column button to change the organization of the data from **ascending** to **descending order.**



Filtering Column Data

You can also sort columns by clicking on the heading, or filter columns by clicking on the funnel icon and selecting a value.



Using the Data Filter

Use the Data Filter to reduce the amount of data that needs to be pulled to your workstation. When there is a large amount of data available, this is important to reduce network traffic and speed up the retrieval of data.

Filter Conditions



• **AND** -- **All** records must match **all** conditions you set. If you set conditions that contradict each other, such as "City begins with P AND City begins with R", your view will have no results, because a city cannot begin with both P and R at the same time.

If you set conditions that can exist at the same time, you will get results from your filter. For example, this filter: "City begins with P AND City ends with E", will include records for Phoenixville, Pine Grove, and Pipersville, but not Philadelphia, Paoli, or Adamsville.

• **OR** -- Records match **only one** condition you set. If you set conditions that contradict each other, such as "City begins with P OR City begins with R", your view will have results that include only cities that begin with either P or R.

For example, this filter: "City begins with P OR City ends with E", will include records for Phoenixville, Crum Lynne, Philadelphia, Paoli, and Adamsville, but not Bryn Mawr or Appleton.

• **NOT AND** -- **Eliminates all** records that meet **both** conditions. If you set conditions that contradict each other, such as "City begins with P NOT AND City begins with R", your view will have the same results as only setting the condition of "City begins with P", because a city cannot begin with both P and R at the same time anyway.

For example, this filter: "City begins with P NOT AND City ends with E", will include records for <u>P</u>hiladelphia, Appleton, Osceola, and New Pragu<u>e</u>, but not <u>P</u>hoenixvill<u>e</u>, <u>P</u>ine Grov<u>e</u>, or <u>P</u>ipersvill<u>e</u>.

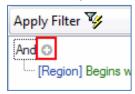
• NOT OR -- Records do not match any conditions you set. This is an elimination conditional.

For example, this filter: "City begins with P NOT OR City ends with E", will include records for Appleton, Osceola, and Bryn Mawr, but not Phoenixville, New Prague, Philadelphia, or Bernville.

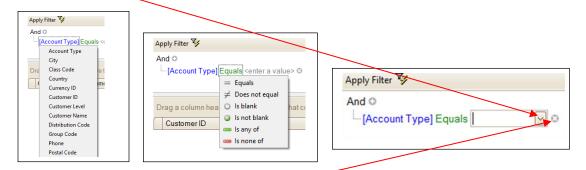
Using And

The **AND** conditional is used to filter your data to meet more than one condition.

1. Click on the **plus icon** to add an additional filter.



- 2. Click on the blue, green, and gray text to show drop down menus for customizing your filter.
 - a. Select a criterion from the **blue** text menu.
 - b. Select a criterion from the **green** text menu.
 - c. Enter an **alphanumerical value** in the **gray** text box. Some **Views** will include a **drop down menu arrow** in the text box where you can select predetermined criteria.



- 3. Click **Apply Filter** to display your data.
- 4. To remove a condition, click on the **x icon** to the far right.
- 5. If you want to **remove all** of the filter conditions, click the **reset layout** button [4], located to the right of the **Views** button.

Using OR

The **OR** conditional is used to filter your data to meet one condition, but you may want to see multiple conditions.

1. To change from **AND** to **OR**, click **AND**, then a drop down menu will appear where you can select **OR**.



- 2. Select the desired criteria from the **blue**, **green**, and **gray** drop down menus as you did for **AND**.
- 3. Click Apply Filter

Grouping Data

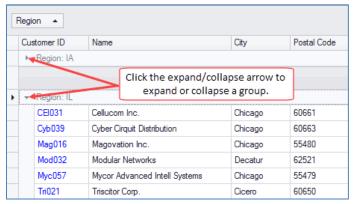
Group the data by column to change how the information is organized.

Group Data by a Single Column

1. Click and drag the desired **Column Header** into the "grouping area." (aka Group By Box) When a pair of arrows appears, release the **Column Header** to place it in the grouping area.



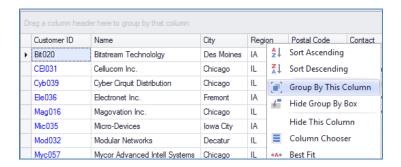
2. Once your **Column Header** is in place, you can click the **expand icon** (which will turn into a **collapse icon**) to expand details of the **grouped column**.



3. To ungroup the Column Header, click and drag the Column Header back into the desired location in the Header Bar. A pair of arrows will appear where the Column Header is going to appear in the Header Bar. Release it when the pair of arrows is in the desired location.

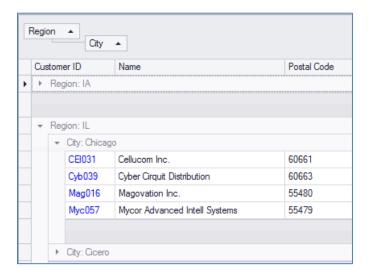


Alternately, you can **right click** on a **Column Header** to select **Group by This Column** and **Ungroup**, instead of dragging and dropping the headers.



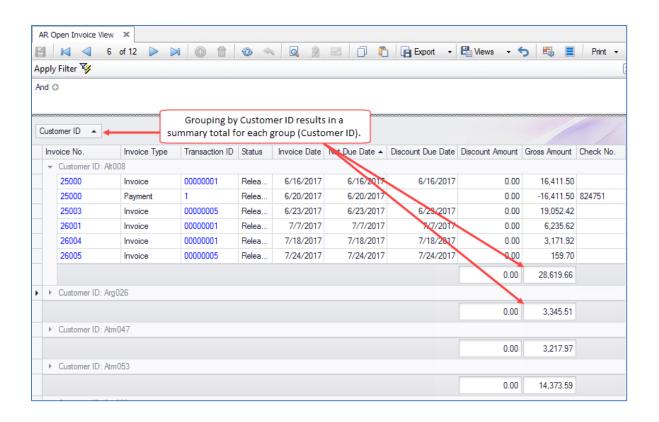
Group Data by Multiple Columns

To group data by multiple columns, simply drag and drop another **Column Header** to the **grouping area**, the same way you did for grouping by a single column.

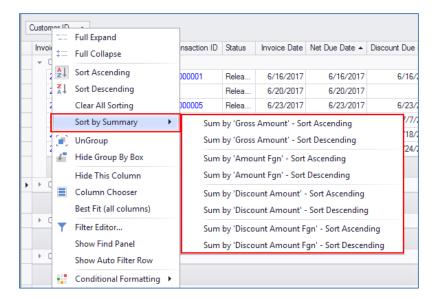


Sorting Grouped Data by Summary

If you have used one or more columns to group/summarize data in the view, you can sort the data by a group sum.

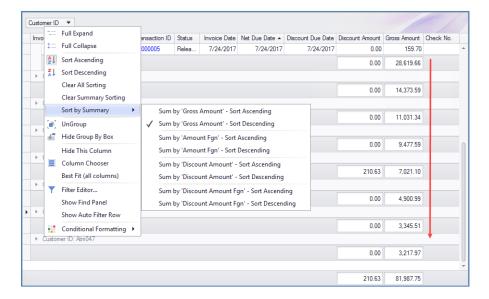


To sort the data by group sum, right-click on the group header and select **Sort by Summary**. All available options for sorting will be listed in a fly-out menu.



The fly-out may list some column options that are not visible in the view. You can add those columns to the view using the Column Chooser.

Select the sort option you want from the fly-out menu. The view will be sorted accordingly.

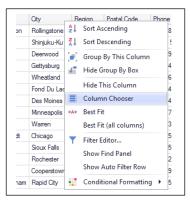


To clear the summary sorting, select Clear Summary Sorting from the right-click menu.

Customizing Column Display (Column Chooser)

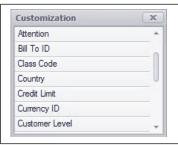
The columns displayed on the screen are not always all the columns available for an interactive view. You can add or subtract columns on the view to see the data you want.

1. **Right-click** on a **Column Header**, select **Column Chooser** *OR* use the **Column Chooser** button on the toolbar.

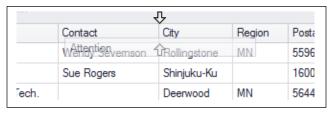




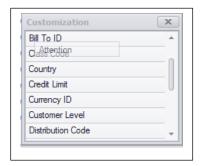
2. A Customization Window will appear.



Drag and drop a new column from the Customization Window into the grid next to the other column headers.



To remove a **Column**, drag and drop a column header into the body of the grid. Another method is to drag and drop the header into the **Customization Window**.



You can also rearrange columns by dragging the headers into different positions and dropping them into a new location in the view.

Filter Data by Selection

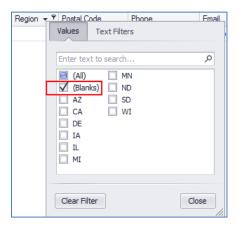
You might want to view only data for particular entries in the table, such as any record with a blank contact, or all records in Paoli, PA. You can do this by selecting the value to filter by from the column header.

Show All Entries with a Blank Value

1. Click on the funnel icon

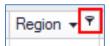


2. Select Blanks

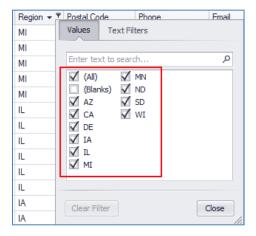


Show All Entries that are Not Blank

1. Click on the funnel icon.



2. Select all check boxes using the **All** check box, then clear the **Blanks** check box.

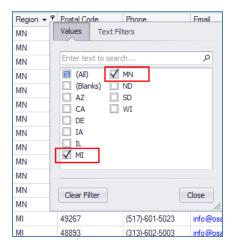


Show All Entries with a Selected Value

1. Click on the funnel icon.



2. Select one or more data values.

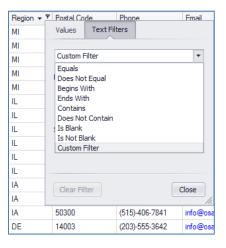


Create a Custom Selection Filter

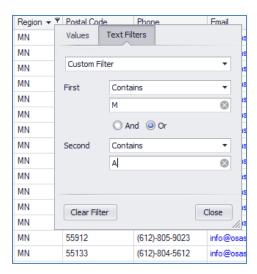
1. Click on the funnel icon.



2. Select the Text Filters tab, then **Custom Filter** in the drop-down list.



3. In the Custom Filter, you can create up to two criteria by which to filter the column.



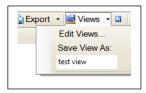
- a. **OR** in this example will list all of the regions that match the first or the second conditions.
- b. **AND** in this example will list all of the regions that match both of the conditions.
- 4. To clear the filter, click the **Clear Filter** button.

Named Views

When you have an interactive view set up with the criteria you want, and would like to save that view for future use, you can create a named view.

Save Named View

- 1. Click on Views button on the Toolbar.
- 2. Under **Save View As**, enter a name and press the Enter key.



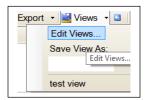
3. A notification will appear that says the view is saved, then click **OK**.



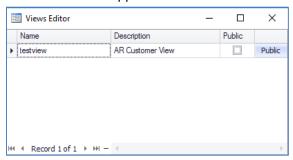
The new view you saved is displayed on the Views menu.

Edit Views

- 1. Click on the Views button.
- Select Edit Views.



3. The **Views Editor** appears.



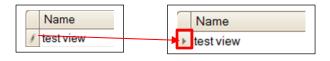
- 4. Make your changes to the interactive view. By default, the named view is private. You can only edit private views.
- 5. If necessary, change from **private** to **public** by clicking the **Public** button, which marks the check box. Making the view public allows all other TRAVERSE users to use the view, instead of just the user who created it. **NOTE:** Once a view is made public, it cannot be edited unless the SM Business Rule to allow editing public views is set to 'Yes'.



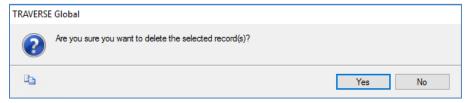
Delete Named Views

NOTE: A public view cannot be deleted unless the SM Business Rule to allow editing public views is set to 'Yes'.

1. To **delete Named Views**, select the **View** so there is an arrow in the left gray column, then click the **minus/delete record button**.



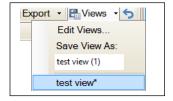
2. A notification will appear, select Yes.



3. Close the editor with the X in the top right corner.

Open a Named View

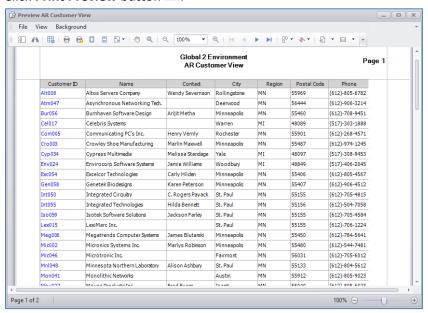
- 1. Click on the Views button
- 2. Select the Named View



Print or Export a Report

Print the Report Data

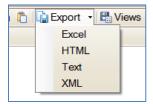
- 1. Set up your window how you want it to look as a printed document. This would include any grouping, sorting, filtering, or column changes you would like to include.
- 2. Click **Print Preview** button <a>
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- 3. Use the print command buttons in the preview window to print or save the report data.
- 4. Use the other buttons on the preview toolbar to scale the output, change the background, change the page setup, etc. You can also use the Export Document option to export to different file formats such as PDF or XLSX.
- 5. Close preview window with the x in the corner.

Export the Report Data

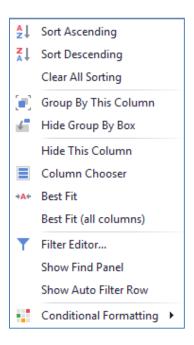
1. Click on the **Export button** on the toolbar.



2. Choose the format for the export and click.

Right-click Menu

You can access a number of options via the right-click menu available when you move the cursor to a column header and right-click.



Sort

Use the **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending** options to sort the column accordingly. Use the **Clear All Sorting** option to remove sorting.

Group

When you right-click on a column header, you can use the **Group By This Column** option to add the column to the grouping area (aka Group By box). Alternately, you can click and drag column headers into the grouping area.

To fully expand or fully collapse a grouped view, right-click on the grouping area and select **Full Expand** or **Full Collapse**.

If you want to hide the grouping area (aka Group By box), use the **Hide Group By Box** option. To show it, select **Show Group By Box** from the right-click menu.

If you grouped data in the view, you can right-click on the grouping area and select **Clear Grouping** from the menu.

Columns

Right-click on a column header and select **Hide This Column** to keep the column in the view, but hidden. To show the column, add the column again from the Column Chooser window. You can use the **Reset**

Layout button on the toolbar to show the column again, but this option will reset the view to the initial, or 'default', columns, so use caution if you have made a number of changes to the view.

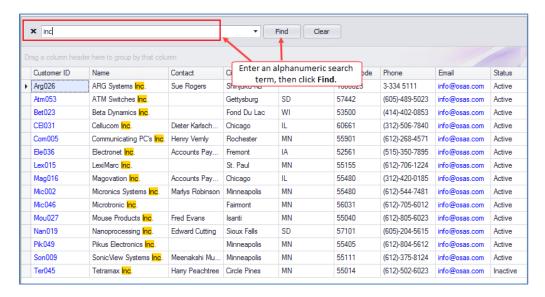
See page 13 for details about the Column Chooser.

Use the **Best Fit** option on a column to automatically size the column to view the entirety of the data in the cells of that column. Use the **Best Fit (all columns)** option to automatically size all columns.

Filters

You can create a column-specific filter by right-clicking on the column header and choosing the **Filter Editor...** option. This will open a Create Filter window where you can create a filter similar to a Data Filter for the column. When you finish creating the filter, click the **Apply** button.

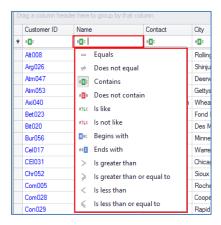
Use the **Show Find Panel** to open a panel that allows you to search the entire view. Enter a search string and click the **Find** button. The view will display all rows containing the search term, as well as highlight that search string in the cells.



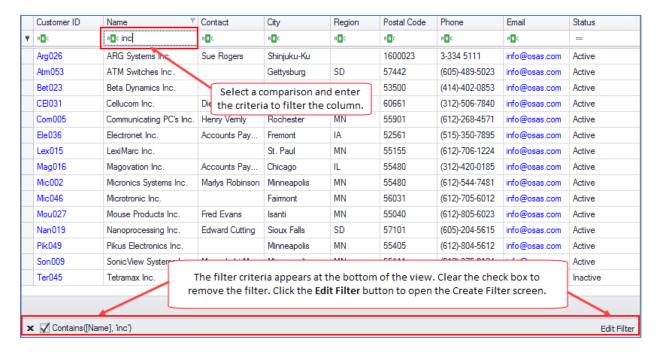
Use the **Hide Find Panel** option to close the panel.

Use the **Show Auto Filter Row option** to make the auto filter row available. The auto filter row allows you another way to filter the data in the view.

Click in the column filter row and enter the criteria with which to filter the view.



Select the conditional and enter the criteria to filter the view.



You can hide the auto filter row with that option on the right-click menu.

Conditional Formatting

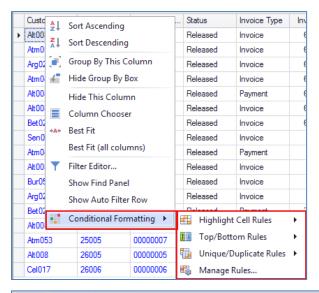
Conditional formatting will allow you to format records when they meet certain criteria, giving you a quick visual reference of the data. This criterion can be determined by:

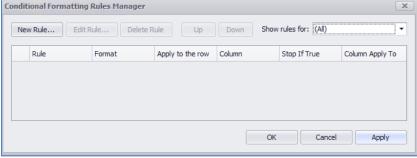
- All cells based on their values
- Only cells that contain a particular value
- Only top or bottom ranked values

- Only values that are above or below average
- Only unique or duplicate values
- Use a formula to determine which cells to format

The Conditional Formatting Rules are very similar to the conditional formatting used in MS Excel. If you are familiar with the Excel conditional formatting functionality, you will understand the conditional formatting used in the Interactive Views.

To access the conditional formatting rules, click on the Conditional Formatting Rules button () on the toolbar OR right-click on a column header and select 'Conditional Formatting' from the menu. Additional fly-out menus allow you to select specific conditional formatting rules. Select the 'Manage Rules...' option to open the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager window.





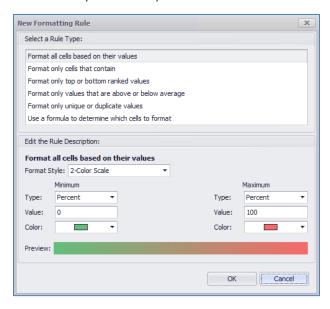
Rule Types and Formatting Options

Each rule type allows you to determine the conditions under which cells are formatted. Each rule type has one or more ways to format the cells that meet the conditions.

Use the **New Rule...** button on the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager screen to open the New Formatting Rule screen where you can select a rule type and establish conditions and formatting.

On the Conditional Formatting Rule Manager screen, you have options to define the limits of the formatting:

- If you want to format an entire row based on the conditions that exist in one or more columns, rather than just the column cells, select the **Apply to the row** option.
- Use the Stop If True property to determine how to evaluate overlapping conditional formatting rules on a cell. Select the Stop if True check box to indicate whether rules lower in precedence are applied. If the overlapping conditional formatting rules affect the same format attributes of the cell (for example, all of them specify the background color), only the format of the rule with the highest priority will be applied, despite the Stop If True value. By default, the last created rule has the highest priority. This option is not available for rules that format cells using data bars, color scale, or icon sets.



Format all cells based on their values

When you select to format all cells based on their values, you can then edit the rule description to set the conditions under which cells will be formatted. There are multiple styles available for formatting all cells based on their values:

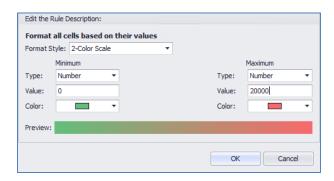
2-Color Scale

A two-color scale will format the cells depending on how close to the minimum or maximum value the cell falls. To set up the conditions for a 2-color scale:

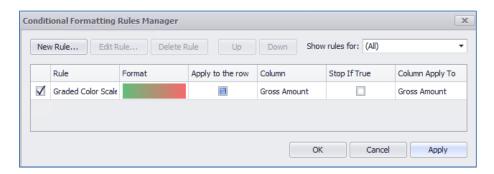
- 1. Select the **Type** of Minimum and Maximum value. Ideally, these should be the same for analysis purposes. Choose 'Number' to analyze the cells on the numeric value, or 'Percent' to analyze the cells by percentage of the value when compared to the Min/Max values.
- 2. Enter a Minimum and Maximum **Value** for the conditional scale. The closer a value is to the minimum, the closer it will match the minimum color. The closer it is to the maximum, the closer it will match the maximum color.

3. Select a Minimum and a Maximum **Color**. These will help you determine with a glance how close a cell value is to either end of the range.

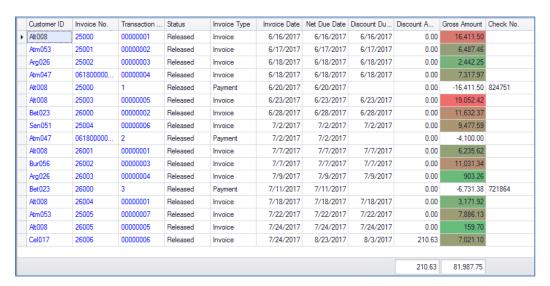
Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.



Click the **Apply** button to see the results.



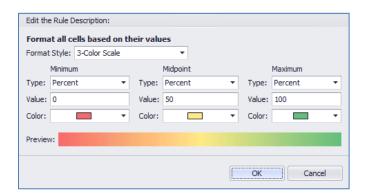
Notice the closer an amount is to minimum, the more green (minimum color) the cell becomes. Likewise with the maximum (red color). Negative cells are not formatted because they are outside the Min/Max range.

3-Color Scale

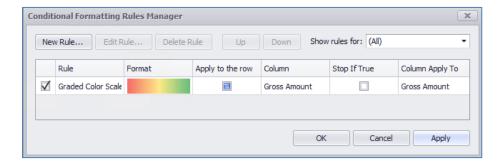
A three-color scale will format the cells depending on how close to the minimum, midpoint, or maximum value the cell falls. To set up the conditions for a 3-color scale:

- 1. Select the **Type** of Minimum, Midpoint, and Maximum value. Ideally, these should be the same for analysis purposes. Choose 'Number' to analyze the cells on the numeric value, or 'Percent' to analyze the cells by percentage of the value when compared to the Min/Mid/Max values.
- 2. Enter a Minimum, Midpoint, and Maximum **Value** for the conditional scale. The closer a value is to each setting, the closer it will match that color.
- 3. Select a Minimum, Midpoint, and Maximum **Color**. These will help you determine with a glance how close a cell value is to either end or the middle of the range.

Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.



Click the **Apply** button to see the results.



Notice that because the Min/Mid/Max range is based on percent rather than value, *all* cells in the selected column are analyzed. The negative numbers are toward/at the minimum (red) end of the range, while the largest positive numbers are toward/at the maximum (green) end of the range.

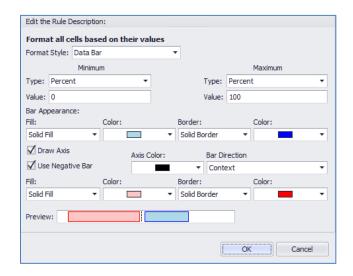
Data Bar

A data bar will format the cells with sized, colored bars depending on how close to the minimum or maximum value the cell falls. To set up the conditions for a data bar format:

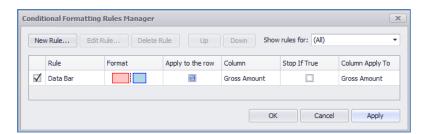
- 1. Select the **Type** of Minimum and Maximum value. Ideally, these should be the same for analysis purposes. Choose 'Number' to analyze the cells on the numeric value, or 'Percent' to analyze the cells by percentage of the value when compared to the Min/Max values.
- 2. Enter a Minimum and Maximum **Value** for the conditional scale. The closer a value is to each setting will determine the size of the Min/Max bars.
- 3. Select a **Fill** and fill **Color** for the values greater than the minimum value. A solid fill will display the data bar as a solid color, while the gradient fill will display the bar with varying degrees of darkness.
- 4. Select a **Border** for the minimum bar. You can choose to have a solid border around the bar, or no border. If you choose to have a border, select the **Color** of the border.
- 5. To show a vertical series of dots to separate the min/max colors, mark the **Draw Axis** check box; otherwise, leave it blank. If you choose to draw the axis, select an **Axis Color**.
- 6. Select a **Bar Direction** to define to which side of the axis the bar colors will be used: 'Context' to color the values based on the min/max values, 'Left-to-Right' to use the bar colors from the bottom half (max) of the format description on the left side of the axis, or 'Right-to-Left' to use those colors on the right of the axis.
- 7. Select the **Use Negative Bar** check box to activate the remaining fields and use them to determine the **Fill**, fill **Color**, **Border**, and border **Color** characteristics for values below the minimum value entered; otherwise, clear the check box.

8. The **Preview** bar shows how the data bars will appear on the view.

Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.



Click the **Apply** button to see the results.



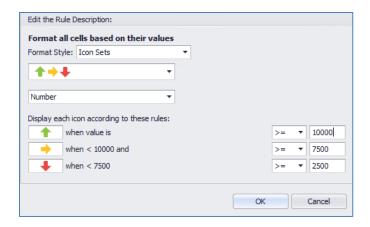
Notice that because the Min value (percent) is set to zero, all cells with values less than 0 percent have negative bars, and cells with values greater than zero have bars of varying lengths depending on how far the value is beyond zero. If the value in the cell is very close to the min value, the cell may appear to have no bar.

Icon Sets

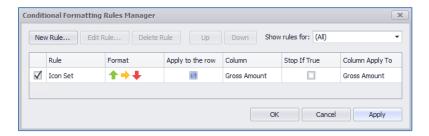
An Icon Set will format the cells with filled or colored icons depending on how close to the indicated values the cell falls. To set up the conditions for an icon set format:

- 1. Select the Icon Set to use for formatting.
- 2. Select the **Type** of value. Ideally, these should be the same for analysis purposes. Choose 'Number' to analyze the cells by the numeric value, or 'Percent' to analyze the cells by percentage of the value.
- 3. For each icon, determine the values at which the icon will be displayed. Each icon has an option to display when the cell value is either 'equal to or greater than' (>=) the entered value, or greater than (>) the entered value. Enter a minimum value for each icon on the conditional scale.

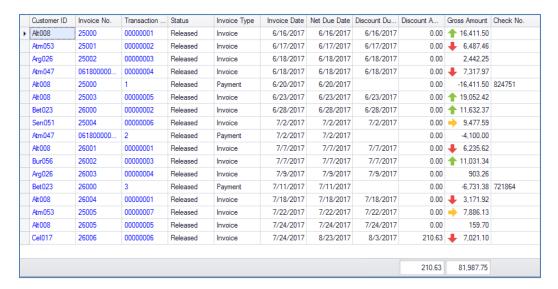
Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.



Click the **Apply** button to see the results.



Notice that cells with values that fall outside the parameters established in the condition format manager have no icon. All cells with values equal to or greater than 10,000 have green arrows, all cells with values of 7,500 up to 9,999 have yellow arrows, and cells with values less than 7,500 but greater than or equal to 2,500 have red arrows.

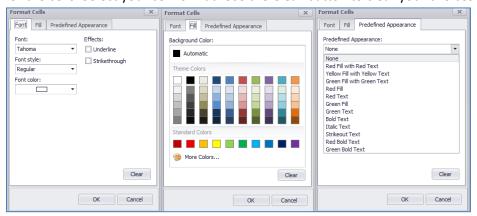
Only format cells that contain

You can select to format only cells that contain a value based on criteria you select. You have the option to set criteria based on whether the value is empty, equal to/not equal to, greater than/less than, between/not between, or greater than or equal to/less than or equal to a value or values you choose. If you want to format cells based on a date, you can select from a variety of timeframes.

Cell Value

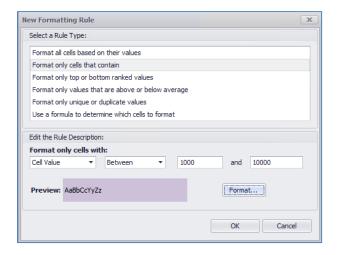
- 1. Select **Cell Value** for the basis of the format condition.
- 2. Select a criteria from the drop-down list. The available criteria is similar to the criteria available in the Data Filter.
- 3. Depending on the criteria, enter one or more values that determine the boundaries of the criteria. Cells with a value that makes the criteria true will be formatted. For instance, if you choose a criteria of 'between', enter the range of values within which cells will be formatted. If you enter a range of 10,000 to 15,000, any cell with a value that is between those two numbers will be formatted.

4. Click the **Format...** button to open the Format Cells window. There are three tabs in this window that allow you to format the Font and Fill of the cells, or you can select a Predefined Appearance for the cells. Select your cell format. Use the **Clear** button to clear your choices.

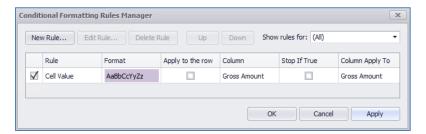


5. Click **OK** to close the Format Cells window and return to the Formatting Rule screen. The **Preview** bar shows how the formatting will appear on the view.

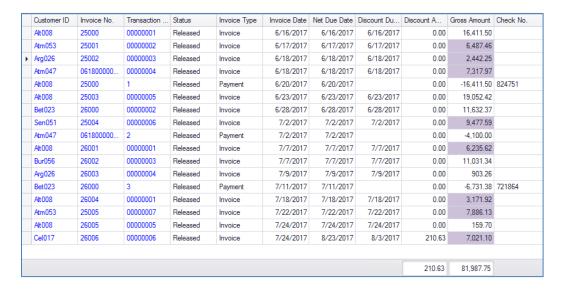
Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.



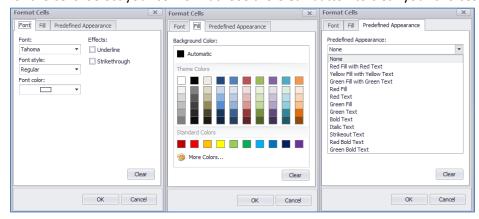
Click the **Apply** button to see the results.



Cells with values that fall within the range of 1,000 and 10,000 are formatted.

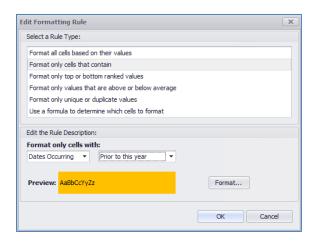
Dates Occurring

- 1. Select **Dates Occurring** for the basis of the format condition.
- 2. Select one or more timeframes from the drop-down list.
- 3. Click the **Format...** button to open the Format Cells window. There are three tabs in this window that allow you to format the Font and Fill of the cells, or you can select a Predefined Appearance for the cells. Select your cell format. Use the **Clear** button to clear your choices.

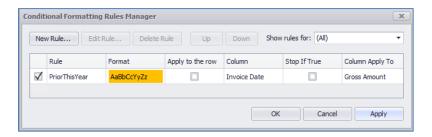


4. Click **OK** to close the Format Cells window and return to the Formatting Rule screen. The **Preview** bar shows how the formatting will appear on the view.

Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.



Notice that you can use one column to determine if cells meet the condition, and apply the formatting to a different column.

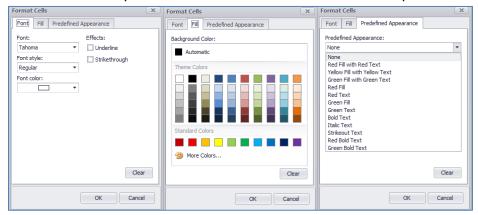
Click the **Apply** button to see the results.



Only format top or bottom ranked values

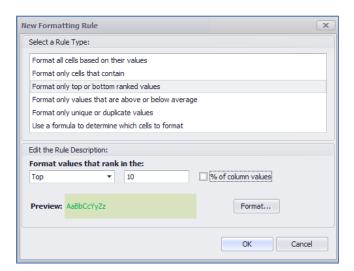
You can select to format only cells that contain values that rank in the top or the bottom by number or percent of a list of all cells.

- 1. Select to format either the 'Top' or the 'Bottom' values.
- 2. If you want to format based on a percentage of the column values rather than the numeric rank, mark the **% of column values** check box.
- 3. Depending on the criteria, enter a value for the boundary of the criteria, such as the top 10 values or the top 5% of all values in the column.
- 4. Click the **Format...** button to open the Format Cells window. There are three tabs in this window that allow you to format the Font and Fill of the cells, or you can select a Predefined Appearance for the cells. Select your cell format. Use the **Clear** button to clear your choices.



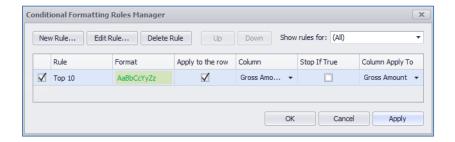
5. Click **OK** to close the Format Cells window and return to the Formatting Rule screen. The **Preview** bar shows how the formatting will appear on the view.

Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.

If you mark the **Apply to the row** check box, the entire row will be formatted, not the just column in the **Column Apply To** field.



Click the **Apply** button to see the results.

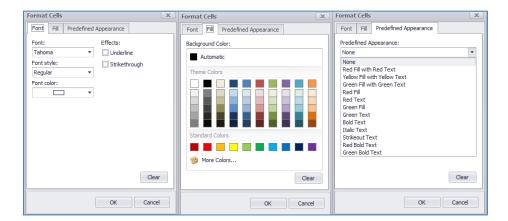


Cells with values that fall within the top ten ranked cells are formatted.

Only format values that are above or below average

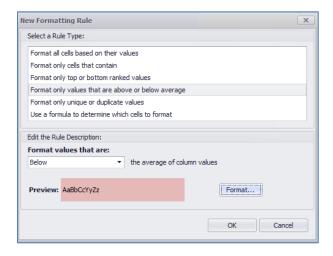
You can select to format only cells that contain values that fall above, below, equal to and above, or equal to and below the average value of the entire column.

- 1. Select to format the cells that fall above or equal to and above the average value of the column, or select to format the cells that fall below or equal to and below the average value.
- 2. Click the **Format...** button to open the Format Cells window. There are three tabs in this window that allow you to format the Font and Fill of the cells, or you can select a Predefined Appearance for the cells. Select your cell format. Use the **Clear** button to clear your choices.

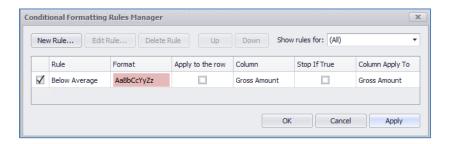


3. Click **OK** to close the Format Cells window and return to the Formatting Rule screen. The **Preview** bar shows how the formatting will appear on the view.

Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.



Click the **Apply** button to see the results.

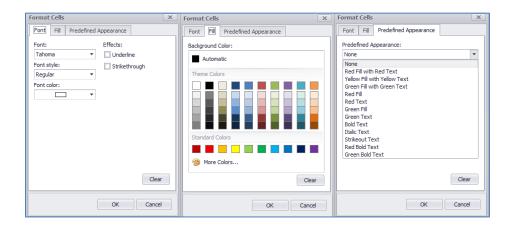


Cells with a value that fall below the average value of the column are formatted.

Only format unique or duplicate values

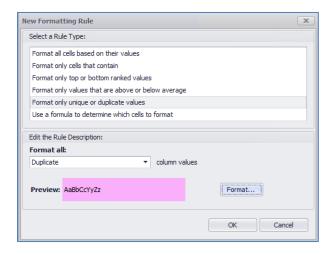
You can select to format only cells that contain values that exist in multiple cells (duplicate) or a value that exists in only one cell (unique).

- 1. Select to format the cells with a value that exists in multiple cells, or a cell with a value that exists in only one cell.
- 2. Click the **Format...** button to open the Format Cells window. There are three tabs in this window that allow you to format the Font and Fill of the cells, or you can select a Predefined Appearance for the cells. Select your cell format. Use the **Clear** button to clear your choices.

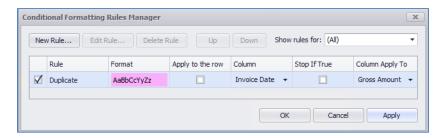


Click OK to close the Format Cells window and return to the Formatting Rule screen. The Preview bar shows how the formatting will appear on the view.

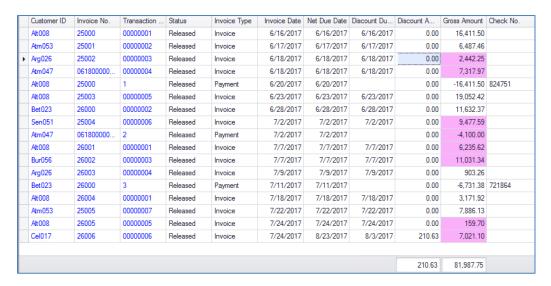
Sample:



When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.



Click the **Apply** button to see the results.

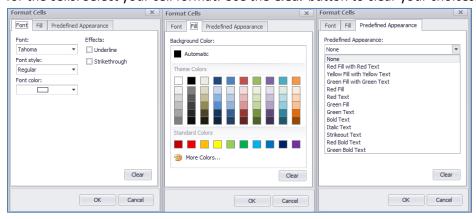


The Gross Amount cells are formatted in records with duplicate values in the Invoice Date column.

Use a formula to determine which cells to format

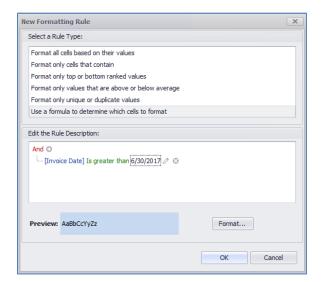
You can create a filtering formula for formatting cells. Just like with a data filter, you can use multiple criteria to determine which cells to format. You can use any of the available fields in the formula. Remember, not all fields are displayed in the view. You can use any field available in the Column Chooser in the formula.

- 1. Enter a formula in the **Edit the Rule Description** field. The formula follows the same process as the Data Filter.
- 2. You can add multiple criteria, as well as compare a field value to another field value.
- 3. Click the **Format...** button to open the Format Cells window. There are three tabs in this window that allow you to format the Font and Fill of the cells, or you can select a Predefined Appearance for the cells. Select your cell format. Use the **Clear** button to clear your choices.



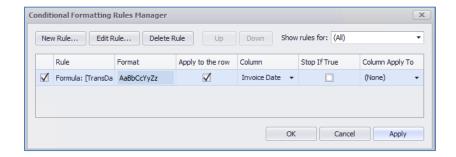
4. Click **OK** to close the Format Cells window and return to the Formatting Rule screen. The **Preview** bar shows how the formatting will appear on the view.

Sample:

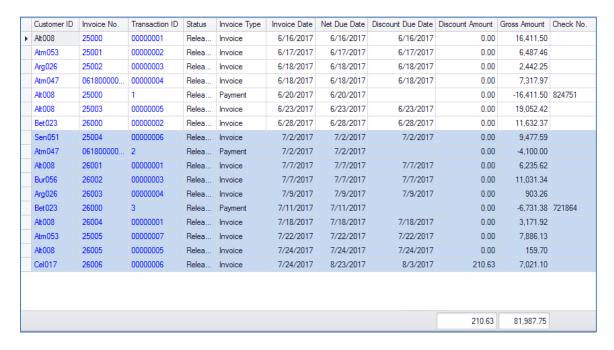


When finished setting up the condition, click **OK**. The rule appears in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager. Select the **Column** to analyze for the condition. Select a **Column Apply To** for the formatting.

If you mark the **Apply to the row** check box, the entire row will be formatted, not the just column in the **Column Apply To** field.



Click the **Apply** button to see the results.

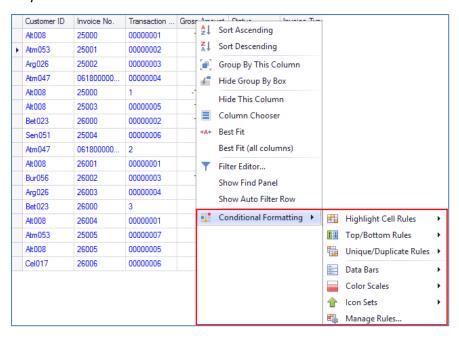


Rows holding cells with values that meet the formula criteria are formatted.

Using the Conditional Formatting Right-Click menu

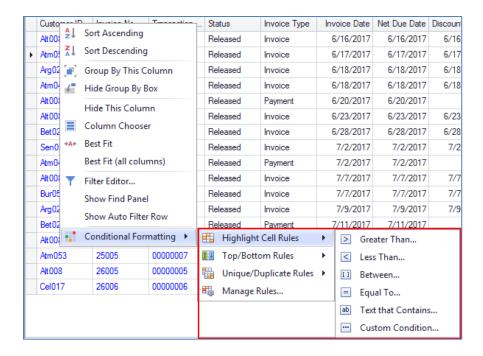
When you right-click on a column heading, the menu has a conditional formatting option. Move your mouse over the **Conditional Formatting** option to open the first fly-out menu for conditional formatting.

The first fly-out menu holds the same conditions that you will find on the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager screen (as applicable to the type of column data), with an option to open the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager screen. The conditions are set up so you can quickly select the conditions you may use the most often.



Highlight Cell Rules

The fly-out menu for the Highlight Cell Rules option shows the compare conditions available.



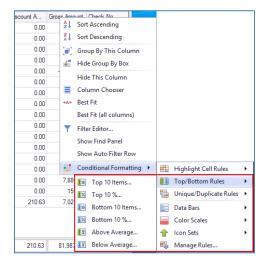
When you select one of the conditional options, a window opens to allow you to select a field and/or value for the condition. For example, selecting the condition for **Text that Contains...** will open a Text that Contains window. Enter the condition in the left field and select the preset format to use for the cells in the right field. To apply the formatting to the entire row, mark the check box. Click **OK** to apply the formatting.





Top/Bottom Rules

The fly-out menu for the Top/Bottom Rules option shows the compare conditions available. The number of conditions available will depend on the type of data in the column. For example, columns holding numbers will have more top/bottom rule options than columns with text data.



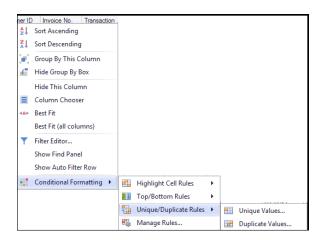
When you select one of the conditional options, a window opens to allow you to select a field and/or value for the condition. For example, selecting the condition for **Top 10 Items...** will open a Top 10 Items window. Accept or edit the number of top items in the left field and select the preset format to use for the cells in the right field. To apply the formatting to the entire row, mark the check box. Click **OK** to apply the formatting.



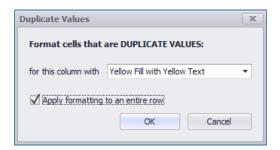
Jiscount A	Gross Amount	Check No.
0.00	16,411.50	
0.00	6,487.46	
0.00	2,442.25	
0.00	7,317.97	
· 0.00	-16,411.50	824751
0.00	19,052.42	
0.00	11,632.37	
0.00	9,477.59	
0.00	-4,100.00	
0.00	6,235.62	
0.00	11,031.34	
0.00	903.26	
0.00	-6,731.38	721864
0.00	3,171.92	
··· 0.00	7,886.13	
0.00	159.70	
> 210.63	7,021.10	
210.63	81,987.75	

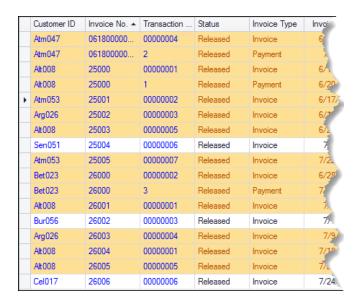
Unique/Duplicate Rules

The fly-out menu for the Unique/Duplicate Rules allows you to format unique or duplicate values in the column.



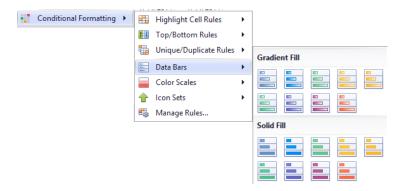
When you select one of the conditional options, a window opens to allow you to select a preset format to the column. To apply the formatting to the entire row, mark the check box. Click **OK** to apply the formatting.



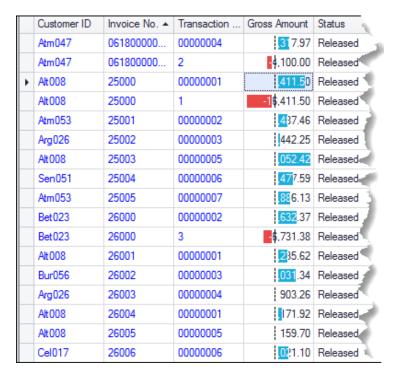


Data Bars

The fly-out menu for Data Bars allows you to format cells in the column based on the value in the cell.

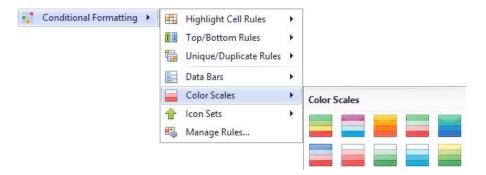


When you select one of the data bar fill options, a colored bar will be added to represent the value in the cell. The higher the value, the longer the bar. If the column holds negative values along with positive values, each cell will automatically be split, and the negative values will be represented by a red bar.

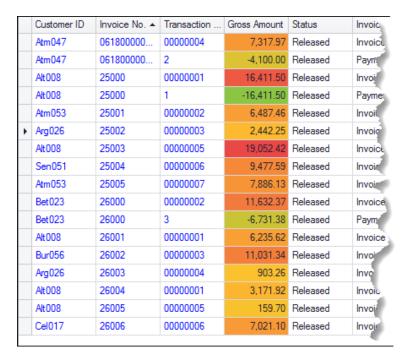


Color Scales

The fly-out menu for Color Scales allows you to format cells in the column based on the value in the cell.



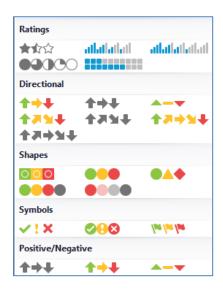
When you select one of the color scale fill options, a color gradient will be applied to a range of cells in the column. The color indicates where each cell falls within that range.



Icon Sets

The fly-out menu for Icon Sets allows you to format cells in the column based on the value in the cell.

When you select one of the icon sets as a fill option, icons will be added a range of cells in the column. The icon indicates where each cell falls within that range.



A set of 3 icons will classify column values into these ranges: $\geq 67\%$, $\geq 33\%$, $\geq 0\%$

A set of 4 icons will classify column values into these ranges: $\geq 75\%$, $\geq 50\%$, $\geq 25\%$, $\geq 0\%$

A set of 5 icons will classify column values into these ranges: $\geq 80\%$, $\geq 60\%$, $\geq 40\%$, $\geq 20\%$, $\geq 0\%$

The Positive/Negative icons will classify column values into these ranges: > 0, 0, < 0



Clear Rules

Use this option to clear the conditional formatting rules from the selected column or from all columns.

Manage Rules...

Use this option to open the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager.