



**COPADATA**  
do it your way

# zenon manual

## Reporting

v.7.60





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# 1. Welcome to COPA-DATA help

## ZENON VIDEO-TUTORIALS

You can find practical examples for project configuration with zenon in our YouTube channel ([https://www.copadata.com/tutorial\\_menu](https://www.copadata.com/tutorial_menu)). The tutorials are grouped according to topics and give an initial insight into working with different zenon modules. All tutorials are available in English.

## GENERAL HELP

If you cannot find any information you require in this help chapter or can think of anything that you would like added, please send an email to [documentation@copadata.com](mailto:documentation@copadata.com) (<mailto:documentation@copadata.com>).

## PROJECT SUPPORT

You can receive support for any real project you may have from our Support Team, who you can contact via email at [support@copadata.com](mailto:support@copadata.com) (<mailto:support@copadata.com>).

## LICENSES AND MODULES

If you find that you need other modules or licenses, our staff will be happy to help you. Email [sales@copadata.com](mailto:sales@copadata.com) (<mailto:sales@copadata.com>).

# 2. Reporting

The integrated reporting in zenon serves as documentation, evaluation and presentation of process data on the basis of online and archive data from zenon. Reporting is divided into:

- ▶ Report Generator (on page 6)

- Report Viewer (on page 204)

Neither reporting variant is available with Windows CE.



### License information

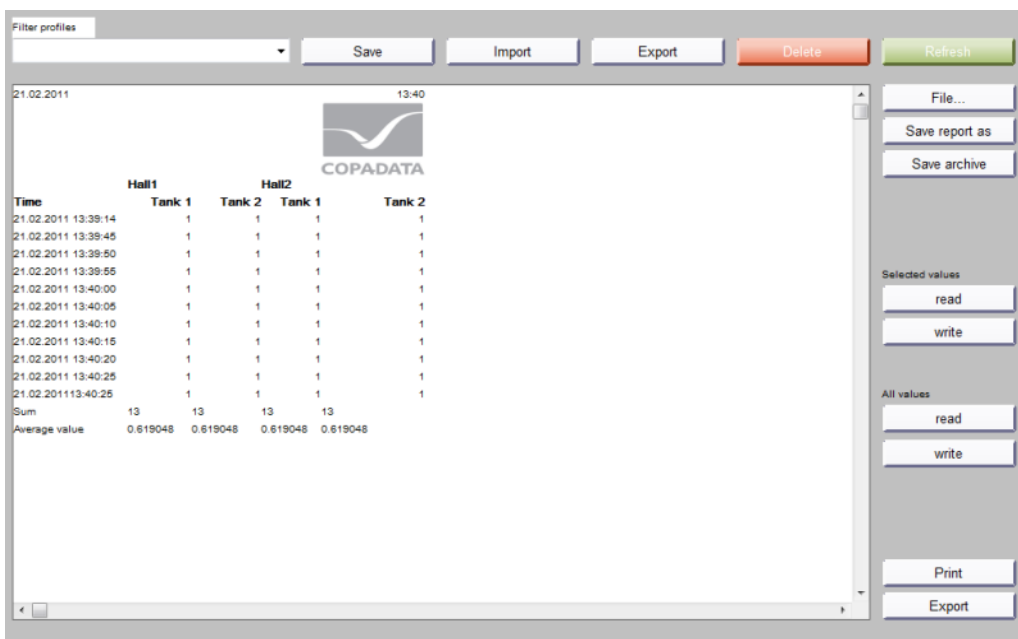
- In the Editor: Both must be licensed.
- In Runtime:
  - Report Viewer:**  
In the Runtime always included in the standard package.
  - Report Generator:**  
Integrated as standard for display of reports only. If you want to write archive values or set values with the **Report Generator**, you also need a license in the Runtime.

zenon Analyzer is available for comprehensive, platform-independent reporting of the process level through to ERP. Your COPA-DATA sales partner would be happy to inform you about this.

## 3. Report Generator

The Report Generator documents, evaluates and presents process data on the basis of online and archive data. The report generator works on a cell-orientated basis. Each cell can be assigned certain functions and formats.

Reports are configured using the **Report** (on page 8) screen. The data is filtered, calculated, issued and displayed via report functions (on page 46). These are entered using dialogs or manually. Values can be read and - if permitted on the screen - also edited. The report generator meets the requirements of rule sheet and ATV H260.



The screenshot shows the Report Generator interface. At the top, there is a 'Filter profiles' dropdown and buttons for 'Save', 'Import', 'Export', 'Delete', and 'Refresh'. The main area displays a table of data for '21.02.2011' at '13:40'. The table has columns for 'Time', 'Hall1 Tank 1', 'Hall1 Tank 2', 'Hall2 Tank 1', and 'Hall2 Tank 2'. The data shows values of '1' for most cells. Below the table, there is a 'Sum' row and an 'Average value' row. To the right of the table, there are buttons for 'File...', 'Save report as', 'Save archive', 'Selected values read', 'Selected values write', 'All values read', 'All values write', 'Print', and 'Export'.

Time	Hall1 Tank 1	Hall1 Tank 2	Hall2 Tank 1	Hall2 Tank 2
21.02.2011 13:39:14	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:39:45	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:39:50	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:39:55	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:00	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:05	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:10	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:15	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:20	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:25	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:25	1	1	1	1
Sum	13	13	13	13
Average value	0.619048	0.619048	0.619048	0.619048

## CONTEXT MENU PROJECT MANAGER

Menu item	Action
<b>New report</b>	Creates a new report in the list in detail view.
<b>Import existing report...</b>	Opens the File Manager to select an existing file.
<b>Editor profile</b>	Opens the drop-down list with predefined editor profiles.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.



### Information

*The status bits NORM and N\_NORM are not displayed in the report or the status bit NORM cannot be changed using the report.*

## 3.1 Engineering in the Editor

To be able to use reports in Runtime, the following must be carried out in the editor:

- ▶ A report type screen (on page 8) is created
- ▶ A report (on page 11) is created and configured
- ▶ A switching function (on page 147) is configured in Runtime

Recommended procedure for planning the report:

- ▶ Create report (on page 11)
- ▶ Format report (on page 24)
- ▶ Create archive filter (on page 44)
- ▶ Configure report functions (on page 46)

### 3.1.1 Create screen of type Report Generator

#### CREATE SCREEN OF TYPE REPORT GENERATOR

In the type report screen, the reports created with the `Report Generator` are displayed in Runtime and configured with the corresponding rights. The display size depends on the template size selected. The report that is displayed can be determined in screen switching or in Runtime.

#### ENGINEERING

Steps to create the screen:

1. Create a new screen:  
In the tool bar or the context menu of the **Screens** node, select the **New screen** command.  
An empty `Standard` screen is created.
2. Change the properties of the screen:
  - a) Name the screen in the **Name** property.
  - b) Select the `Report Generator` parameter in the **Screen type** property.
  - c) Select the desired frame in the **Frame** property.
3. Configure the content of the screen:
  - a) select menu item **Control elements** from the menu bar
  - b) Select `Insert template` in the drop-down list.  
The dialog to select pre-defined layouts is opened. Certain control elements are inserted into the screen at predefined positions.
  - c) Remove elements that are not required from the screen.
  - d) If necessary, select additional elements in the **Elements** drop-down list. Place these at the desired position in the screen.



#### 4. Create a screen switch function.

Filter profiles  
Profile selection  
Typ: COMBOBOX  
ID: 10201  
Report  
Typ: STATIC  
ID: 53814

Save Import Export Delete Refresh search

File...  
Save report as  
Save archive  
  
Selected values  
read  
write  
  
All values  
read  
write  
  
Print  
Export

Parameter	Description
<b>Insert template...</b>	<p>Opens the dialog for selecting a template for the screen type.</p> <p>Templates are shipped together with zenon and can also be created by the user.</p> <p>Templates add pre-defined control elements to pre-defined position in the screen. Elements that are not necessary can also be removed individually once they have been created. Additional elements are selected from the drop-down list and placed in the zenon screen. Elements can be moved on the screen and arranged individually.</p>

## WINDOW

Control elements for window display.

Parameter	Description
<b>Report window</b>	Shows the report.
<b>Set filter</b>	Displays the currently-configured time filter in Runtime.
<b>Compatible elements</b>	Standard Win32 control elements that have been replaced

	<p>or removed by zenon elements (<code>dynamic text</code>, <code>switch</code>) and continue to be available due to compatibility reasons. These elements are not taken into account with automatic insertion of templates.</p> <p>For the description, see current elements.</p> <p>► <b>Set filter</b></p>
--	---

## FUNCTIONS

Control elements for controlling in the Runtime.

Parameter	Description
<b>Filter...</b>	Select report file and change filter conditions.
<b>Update</b>	Recreate build report completely (values and display).
<b>Print</b>	Print report in Runtime.
<b>Export</b>	Export report.
<b>Save archive</b>	Write changed values to the archive.
<b>Save report</b>	<p>Report is saved in Runtime (*.xrs).</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> When saving, formulas and functions are replaced by the current values. The functions in these reports (.xrs files) are no longer available. These reports can also not be edited in the editor anymore.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Set original report files to "write-protected" status and save changes with <b>Save as</b> in a new file.</p>
<b>Save report as...</b>	Report is saved under a new name during Runtime (*.xrs), formulas and functions are replaced by current values.
<b>Read selected values</b>	Selected values are read in again from the driver.
<b>Write selected values</b>	Selected values are sent to the driver.
<b>Read all values</b>	All values are read in again from the driver.
<b>Write all values</b>	All values are sent to the driver.

## NAVIGATION

Control elements for navigation.

Parameter	Description
<b>Line up</b>	Scroll text in list element up
<b>Line down</b>	Scroll text in list element down
<b>Column right</b>	Scroll text in list element to the right
<b>Column left</b>	Scroll text in list element to the left
<b>Page up</b>	Scroll text in list element up
<b>Page down</b>	Scroll text in list element down
<b>Page right</b>	Scroll text in list element to the right
<b>Page left</b>	Scroll text in list element to the left

## FILTER PROFILES

Buttons for filter settings in Runtime.

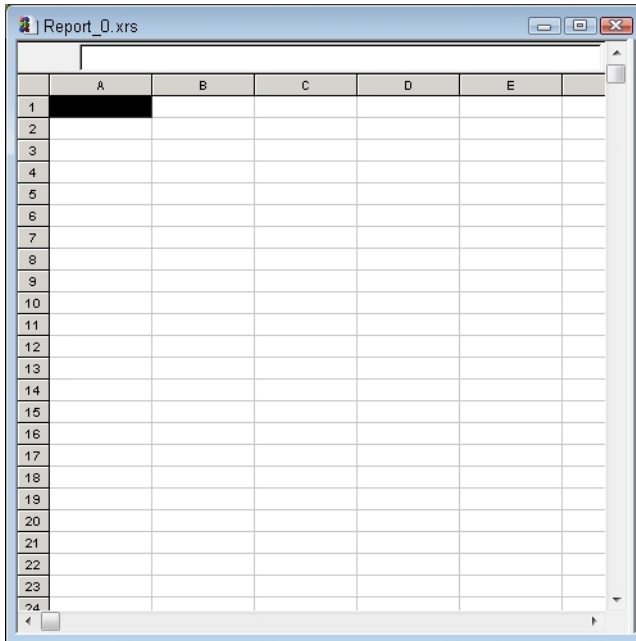
Parameter	Description
<b>Profile selection</b>	Select profile from list.
<b>Save</b>	Saves current setting as a profile. <b>Note:</b> The name can be a maximum of 31 characters long and must only contain valid characters. Prohibited are: ! \ / : * ? < >   ""
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes selected profile.
<b>Import</b>	Imports filter profiles from export file.
<b>Export</b>	Exports filter profiles in the file.

### 3.1.2 Create a new report

Before a report is created, the report printer should be defined because the page formatting of a report depends on the printer that has been set. Subsequent changing of the printer can necessitate reformatting of the existing table.

In order to create a new report:

- ▶ Navigate to the report generator node in the project manager
- ▶ Select the **New report** command in the context menu
- ▶ a new report is created in the detail view
- ▶ An empty worksheet is created in the main window



Functionalities of the worksheet:

- ▶ Assignment of process information using report functions (on page 46)
- ▶ Formatted display of content of cells, columns and rows
- ▶ Subtotals
- ▶ Assignment of editing blocks



### Information

*The following applies for the input in cells: A decimal value can be entered with a **comma** as well as with a **period** as a separator. The decimal separator is automatically changed to a **period**.*

You can find out more information in the chapters:

- ▶ Set up page (on page 24)
- ▶ Printer settings (on page 20)
- ▶ Formatting (on page 24)
- ▶ Report functions (on page 46)

## Report menu

The **Report** menu is shown when a **report** is selected:

Parameters	Description
Save report	Saves all changes in the active report. Changes in other reports are not saved.
Export report functions	Exports all report functions from the active report to a text file. Structure: Column / row =function(parameter)
Refresh report	Draws a new report.
Calculate report	Calculates a new report.
Set up page (on page 24)	Opens the dialog to set up the print page.
Print report	Prints the report using the printer defined in the standard settings.
Print area	Defines printed areas or cancels them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Define printing area: Defines marked areas of the table as a print area.</li> <li>► Release printing area: Cancels defined print area</li> </ul>
Report - Page view	Switches from layout view to page view. The view can be zoomed using the left mouse button.  Leaving page view: Press <b>ESC</b> key.
Report file Info (on page 22)	Opens the dialog to administer the report file information.

## Menu Edit

When a report is selected, the **Edit** menu offers special functions for reports:

Command	Description
<b>Cut</b>	Cuts out highlighted area and copies it to the clipboard.
<b>Copy</b>	Copies highlighted area to the clipboard.
<b>Paste</b>	Pastes the contents of the clipboard.
<b>Paste enhanced</b>	Provides advanced paste options for cell operations:
► <b>All</b>	Pastes everything from the clipboard.
► <b>Formulas</b>	Only inserts formulas
► <b>Value</b>	Only inserts values. The relationship to formulas is lost.
► <b>Format</b>	Only accepts the format.

<b>Fill</b>	Copies the content of the first cell of a marking and transfers it to all further marked cells.
▶ <b>down</b>	Filling is carried out in a downward direction.
▶ <b>Right</b>	Filling is carried out from left to right.
<b>Remove</b>	Removes from highlighted cells:
▶ <b>All</b>	Everything.
▶ <b>Contents</b>	Contents only.
▶ <b>Format</b>	Formats only.
<b>Delete column/row</b>	Deletes highlighted columns or rows.
<b>Insert column/row</b>	Inserts new columns or rows. Insertion is carried out above the row or to the left of the column. As many rows/columns are inserted as are highlighted in the worksheet.
<b>Search/replace</b>	Opens the dialog (on page 22) for searching and replacing in a worksheet.

## Format menu

The Format menu provides properties and functions for formatting the report table:

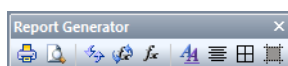
Parameters	Description
Cells	Formatting options for cells (on page 30): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Font</li> <li>‣ Pattern</li> <li>‣ Border</li> <li>‣ Alignment</li> <li>‣ Numbers</li> <li>‣ Lists</li> </ul>
Line	Formatting options for rows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Line height: Opens dialog to define the row height</li> <li>‣ Row format: Opens dialog for all row properties (on page 43)</li> </ul>
Column	Formatting options for columns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Column width: Opens dialog to define the column width:</li> <li>‣ Column format: Opens dialog for all column properties (on page 42)</li> </ul>
Report	Opens the dialog (on page 27) to format the report.
Function wizard	Opens assistant to create report functions (on page 46).
Filter	Opens report filter (on page 44) to select archives.

## Toolbar Report Generator

A toolbar is available in the Editor for the Report Generator.

To call this up, if it is not visible:

1. Open the **Extras -> Settings -> Tab: menu Toolbar**
2. Activate the checkbox next to **Report Generator**.
3. Confirm with **OK**.



Symbol (from left to right)	Function
<b>Print report</b>	Prints the report on the default printer.
<b>Report - Page view</b>	Opens the report in a preview. The report can be enlarged or minimized in the preview (zoom), you can leaf through it and it is printable.
<b>Refresh report</b>	Refreshes the display.
<b>Recalculate functions</b>	Recalculates the formulas in the report.
<b>Function wizard</b>	Opens a dialog that helps with the configuration of functions.
<b>Font</b>	Opens the dialog for cell formatting - focused on the <b>Font</b> tab.
<b>Text alignment</b>	Opens the dialog for cell formatting - focused on the <b>Alignment</b> tab.
<b>Border</b>	Opens the dialog for cell formatting - focused on the <b>Border</b> tab.
<b>Pattern</b>	Opens the dialog for cell formatting - focused on the <b>Pattern</b> tab.
<b>Options for symbol bar</b>	<p>Clicking on the arrow opens the submenu:</p> <p>Active: Toolbar is displayed.</p> <p>If the toolbar is not displayed, it can be activated using the <b>Options -&gt; Toolbar</b> menu.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For free placed toolbar (undocked from the Editor) options are not displayed. The toolbar can be closed by clicking on button X.</p>

## Detail view of context menu and toolbar

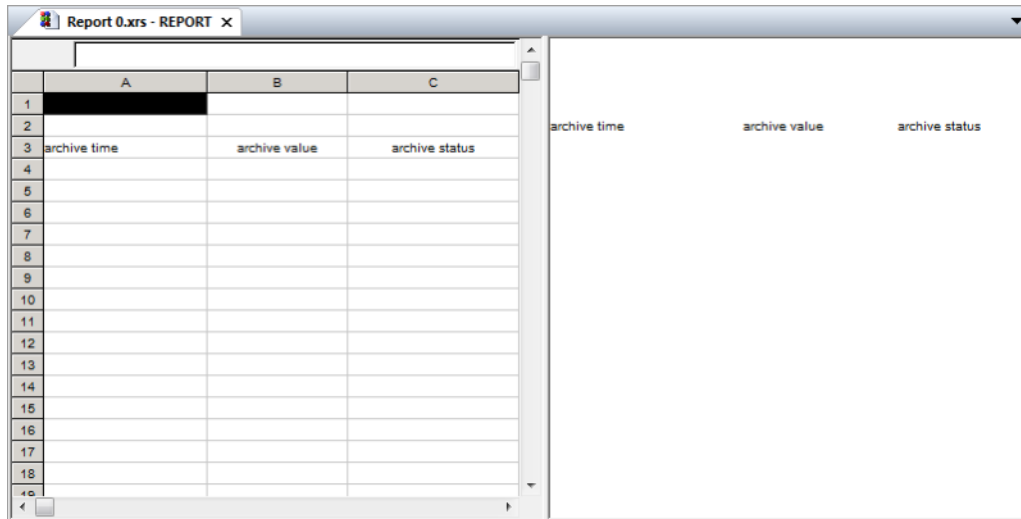




Menu item	Action
<b>New report</b>	Creates a new report in the list in detail view.
<b>Open report</b>	Opens the selected report or focuses on the one that is already open.
Create standard function (on page 147)	Creates a zenon function for report generator. The action is documented in the output window.
<b>Jump back to starting element</b>	<p>Jumps back to the initial position in the zenon Editor.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This context menu entry is only available if a jump to the current position has been made from another position with the <b>Linked elements</b> context menu entry.</p>
<b>Copy</b>	Copies the selected entries to the clipboard.
<b>Paste</b>	Pastes the contents of the clipboard. If an entry with the same name already exists, the content is pasted as " <b>Copy of...</b> ".
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes selected entries after a confirmation from list.
<b>Import existing report...</b>	Opens the File Manager to select an existing file.
<b>Remove all filters</b>	Removes all filter settings.
<b>Edit selected cell</b>	Opens the selected cell for editing. The binocular symbol in the header shows which cell has been selected in a highlighted line. Only cells that can be edited can be selected.
<b>Replace text in selected column</b>	Opens the dialog for searching and replacing texts.
<b>Properties</b>	Opens the <b>Properties</b> window.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Creation of table window

Reports are displayed in two parts when being edited in the Editor in the main window:



- ▶ The left area contains the table for the draft
- ▶ The right part displays a preview of the output

The size of both areas can be amended individually. To do this, move the mouse to the right edge of the table scroll bar until the mouse pointer becomes a moving tool. Move the scroll bar to the desired position.

## INPUT ROW

The table has an input row at the upper edge. If, when configuring (on page 28) the report, the **Edit in the cell** option is activated, this row is not displayed. Input must then be made in the row itself.

## Data sheet context menu

Menu item	Action
<b>Cut</b>	Deletes highlighted entries and places them on the clipboard.
<b>Copy</b>	Copies the selected entries to the clipboard.
<b>Paste</b>	Pastes the content from the clipboard.
<b>Expand insert</b>	<p>Enables the contents of the clipboard that are to be inserted to be selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All: transfers complete contents</li> <li>▶ Formula: Transfers only formulas</li> <li>▶ Value: Transfers only the value</li> <li>▶ Format: Transfers only the format</li> </ul>
<b>Fill</b>	Copies the content of the first cell of a marking and transfers it to all further marked cells. It is possible to select if they are filled downwards or to the right.
<b>Delete</b>	<p>Makes it possible to select the content of a cell to be deleted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All: Deletes the complete contents with format</li> <li>▶ Content: Removes the content, but leaves the format</li> <li>▶ Format: Deletes only the format, but leaves the content</li> </ul>
<b>Insert column row</b>	Inserts a new row above a highlighted row or a new column to the left of a highlighted column. If several rows/columns are highlighted, the number of highlighted rows/columns is inserted.
<b>Delete column row</b>	Deletes the highlighted rows or columns
<b>Report...</b>	Opens the dialog to format the report.
<b>Cell...</b>	Opens the dialog to format the a cell.
<b>Column...</b>	Opens the dialog to format the columns.
<b>Row...</b>	Opens the dialog to format the rows.
<b>Functions...</b>	<p>Opens the assistant to create report functions (on page 46).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The assistant offers a selection of over 150 functions. Further functions can be entered manually into the input line of the data sheet.</p>

### 3.1.3 Printer settings

The report layout (side margins, page sizes) depends on the printer configured. You can find the settings for the report printer via *File -> General configuration -> Standard -> Printer for values to be given and protocols*.

Here you define

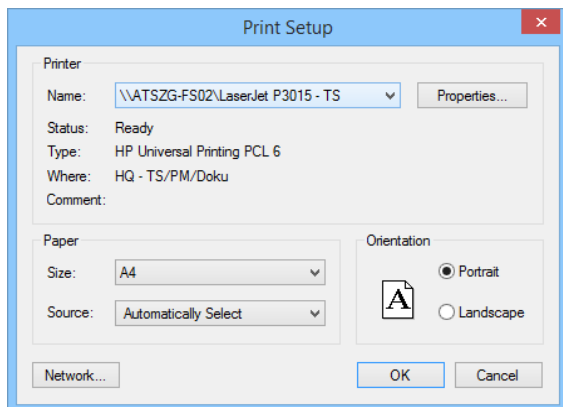
- ▶ the printer and
  - Paper format of the print
  - Paper source of the printer
  - Direction of print



#### Attention

*The desired printer must be selected before creating the report, because the page formatting of a report depends on the printer that has been set. Subsequent changing of the printer can necessitate reformatting of the existing table.*

## PRINTER CONFIGURATION



**PRINTER**

Parameters	Description
<b>Printer</b>	Settings for the printer.
<b>Name</b>	Selection of the printer from the drop-down list. The list contains all printers configured in the operating system.
<b>Properties...</b>	Opens printer configuration dialog.
<b>Status:</b>	Display printer state. For information only.
<b>Type:</b>	Display printer type. For information only
<b>Location:</b>	Display the location of the printer if configured. For information only.
<b>Comment:</b>	Display comment about printer if configured. For information only.

**PAPER**

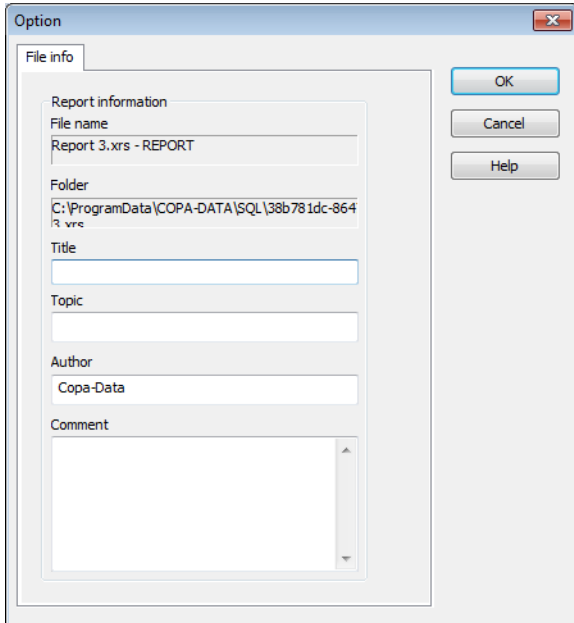
Parameters	Description
<b>Paper</b>	Configuration of the printout.
<b>Size</b>	Select paper format from drop-down list.
<b>Source</b>	Select paper feed from drop-down list.

**ALIGNMENT**

Parameters	Description
<b>Alignment</b>	Select paper alignment. Possible parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portrait</li> <li>• Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>Network</b>	Opens dialog for selecting a printer in the network.
<b>OK</b>	Applies configuration and closes the dialog. With this printing is started in the Runtime.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards configuration and closes the dialog. In the Runtime this also cancels the printout.

### 3.1.4 File info

In the *Report -> Report file info* dialog, information on the respective report file can be saved.



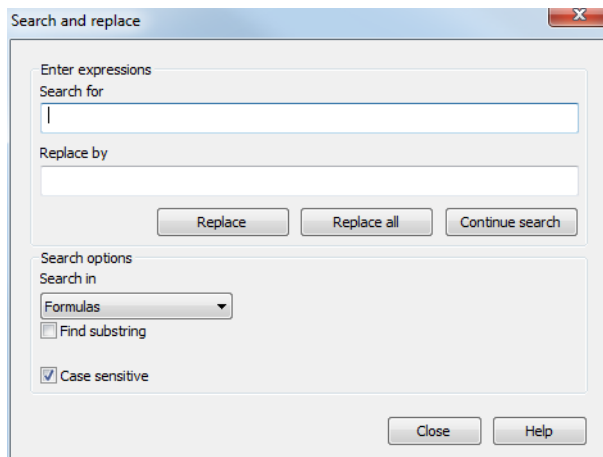
Parameters	Description
File name	Name of the report file. Information only; cannot be changed here. Can be changed in the detail view.
Folder	Save location of the report file. Information only; cannot be changed here.
Title	Free text input
Theme	Free text input
Author	Free text input
Comment	Free text input

### 3.1.5 Finding and replacing in the report

To find formulas, character strings or values and replace these:

1. Activate the desired report
2. Select **Find/replace** in the **Edit** menu.

### 3. The dialog to find and replace is opened



Parameters	Description
<b>Enter expressions</b>	Input of character string for finding and replacing.
<b>Search for</b>	Character string that is being searched for.
<b>Replace by</b>	Character string that replaces the one that is found.
<b>Replace</b>	Replaces currently displayed finding with sequence from <b>Replace with</b> .
<b>Replace all</b>	Replaces all currently displayed findings with sequence from <b>Replace with</b> .
<b>Continue search</b>	Looks for next instance of the character string being searched for.
<b>Search options</b>	Search options
<b>Search in</b>	Select from drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Formulas: Searches in formulas</li> <li>▶ String: Searches in character strings</li> <li>▶ Value: Searches in values</li> </ul>
<b>Find substring</b>	Also searches partial areas of cells.
<b>Case sensitive</b>	Note capitalization during the search.
<b>Close</b>	Closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help

### 3.1.6 Formatting

Before creating a report, the necessary formatting should be carried out:

- ▶ **Page (on page 24):** Set up print properties for the page
- ▶ **Report (on page 27):** Set up report properties
- ▶ **Cell (on page 30):** Define the formatting of the cells (direction, border, font, pattern, type, lists)
- ▶ **Columns and cells (on page 41):** Formatting for selected columns or cells

You can find the settings in the **Report** and **Format** drop-down lists in the menu bar or in the context menu of the worksheet.

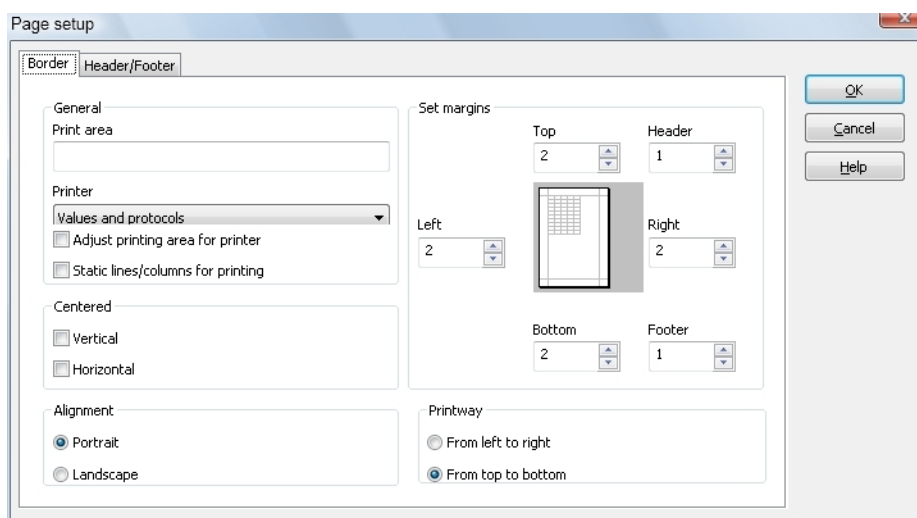
**Hint:** Ensure that reports with large amounts of data have sufficient lines/columns for output.

#### Set up page

The **Set up page...** command in the **Report** menu opens the dialog to configure the report page. This contains the two tabs:

- ▶ **Border (on page 24)**
- ▶ **Headers and footers (on page 26)**

#### Border





Parameters	Description
<b>Set margins</b>	Define print margin independently of the printer setting (on page 20)
<b>top</b>	Distance of the report from the upper edge.
<b>bottom</b>	Distance of the report from the lower edge.
<b>Left</b>	Distance of the report from the left edge.
<b>Right</b>	Distance of the report from the right edge.
<b>Header</b>	Distance of the header from the text. Possible values: 0 to 20; 0 = hidden. The value selected must be large enough to be able to display the selected font size under header and footer (on page 26).
<b>Footer</b>	Distance of the footer from the text. Possible values: 0 to 20; 0 = hidden. The value selected must be large enough to be able to display the selected font size under header and footer (on page 26).
<b>General</b>	
<b>Print area</b>	Defines the print area based on the cell A1. Input in the text field: <code>Coordinates of the end value of the range.</code> Example: D5 defines the print area of the cells A1 to D5. <b>Note:</b> The print area must be at least 2 lines and 2 columns All instructions with A or 1 are thus invalid and are not executed. Examples: A7: invalid; D1: invalid; B2: valid.
<b>Printer</b>	selection of the printer for the report. Clicking on the drop-down list opens the list of all defined printers available in zenon printer settings. Default: <code>Values and protocols</code>
<b>Adjust printing area to printer</b>	<b>Active:</b> The printing area of the report is adjusted to the settings of the selected printer. <b>Note:</b> The print area must be at least 2 lines and 2 columns All instructions with A or 1 are thus invalid and are not executed. Examples: A7: invalid; D1: invalid; B2: valid.
<b>Static lines/columns for printing</b>	<b>Active:</b> Static lines and columns are also printed.
<b>Centered</b>	Orientation of the report on the print page
<b>vertical</b>	Centers the report vertically.
<b>horizontal</b>	Centers the report horizontally.
<b>Alignment</b>	Settings of page format
<b>Portrait</b>	Prints in portrait format.

<b>Landscape</b>	Prints in landscape format.
<b>Printway</b>	Sequence of the page print out for multiple pages
<b>From left to right</b>	Print out several pages from left to right.
<b>From top to bottom</b>	Print out several pages from top to bottom.

## Headers and footers

Page setup

Border Header/Footer

Header

Left section Middle section Right section

Font

Footer

Left section Middle section Right section

Font

Keywords: "&[Page]" "&[Pages]" "&[Date]" "&[Time]" "&[File]"

OK Cancel Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Header</b>	Definition of the header area
<b>Left section</b>	Left text for the left third of the header.
<b>Middle section</b>	Centered text for the center of the header.
<b>Right section</b>	Right text for the right third of the header.
<b>Font</b>	Opens the dialog to select the font, font size and emphasis of the footer text.
<b>Footer</b>	Definition of the footer area
<b>Left section</b>	Left text for the left third of the footer.
<b>Middle section</b>	Centered text for the center of the footer.
<b>Right section</b>	Right text for the right third of the footer.
<b>Font</b>	<p>Opens the dialog to select the font, font size and emphasis of the footer text.</p> <p>Note that the settings for the header/footer can be selected in borders (on page 24) in such a way that the font size can be displayed in full.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Key words for headers and footers
&[Page]	Page number
&[Pages]	Total number of pages
&[Date]	Printing date
&[Time]	Printing time
&[File]	File name

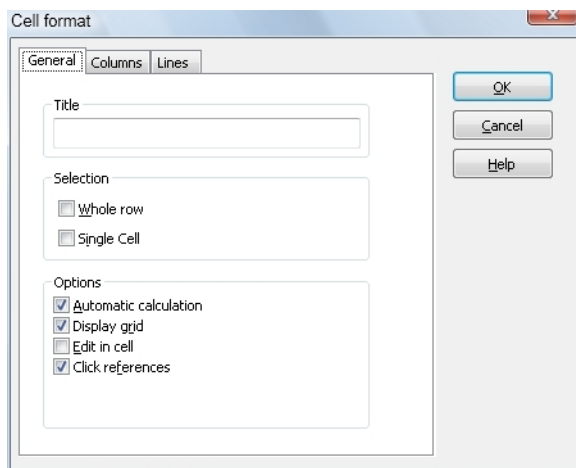
## Format report

For formatting the whole report, there are settings for:

- ▶ General (on page 28): General settings for the report
- ▶ Columns (on page 29): General settings for columns, such as number etc.
- ▶ Rows (on page 29): general settings for rows, such as number etc.

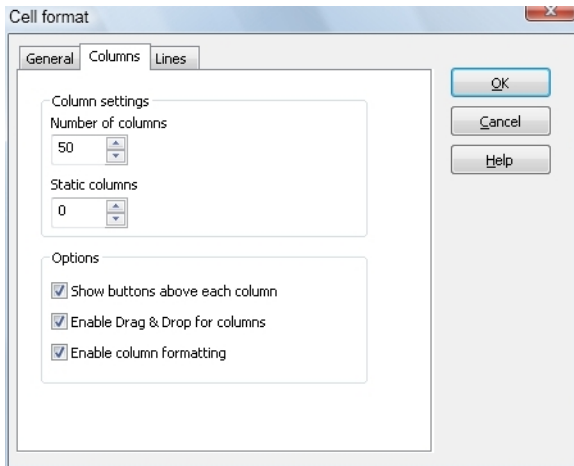
To format, select either the **Report** command in the **Format** menu or the **Format report** command in the context menu of the report sheet.

## General



Parameters	Description
<b>Title</b>	Table heading
<b>Selection</b>	Defines selection behavior when clicked.
whole row	Active: The whole row is selected.
one cell	Active: Only the cell that has been clicked on is selected; multiple selection of cells is not possible.
<b>Options</b>	
<b>Automatic calculation</b>	Active: Calculations are automatically updated when input values are changed.
<b>Display grid</b>	Active: Shows grid network lines in the editor.
<b>Edit in cell</b>	Active: Entries are made in the cell directly; the input cell in the report window is shaded out.
<b>Click references</b>	Active: The cell that has been clicked is accepted as the report coordinate when formulas are entered. For example: Instead of entering A12, the A12 cell is clicked.

## Columns



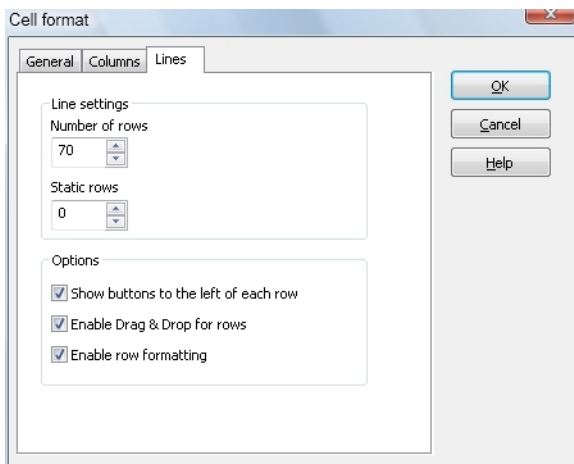
The 'Cell format' dialog box has three tabs: 'General', 'Columns', and 'Lines'. The 'Columns' tab is active. It contains the following settings:

- Column settings**
  - Number of columns: 50 (spin box)
  - Static columns: 0 (spin box)
- Options**
  - ☒ Show buttons above each column
  - ☒ Enable Drag & Drop for columns
  - ☒ Enable column formatting

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Help.

Parameters	Description
<b>Column settings</b>	
<b>Number of columns</b>	Defines the maximum number of columns. Valid value: 0 to 31000 .
<b>Static columns</b>	Number of columns that are always shown. Scrolling only takes place after the static columns.
<b>Show buttons above each column</b>	Active: Shows target numbers.
<b>Enable column formatting</b>	Active: The column width can be adjusted using the mouse by dragging the borders of the header.

## Lines



The 'Cell format' dialog box has three tabs: 'General', 'Columns', and 'Lines'. The 'Lines' tab is active. It contains the following settings:

- Line settings**
  - Number of rows: 70 (spin box)
  - Static rows: 0 (spin box)
- Options**
  - ☒ Show buttons to the left of each row
  - ☒ Enable Drag & Drop for rows
  - ☒ Enable row formatting

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Help.

Configurable features of the rows are:

Parameters	Description
<b>Number of rows</b>	Defines the maximum number of rows. Valid value: 0 to 31000.
<b>Static rows</b>	Number of rows that are always shown. Scrolling only takes place after the static columns.
<b>Show buttons to the left of each row</b>	Active: Shows column header >(A, B, C, ...).
<b>Enable row formatting</b>	Active: The row width can be adjusted using the mouse by dragging the borders of the row numbering.

## Format cell

For formatting the cells of the report sheet, there are settings for:

Alignment (on page 31)

Border (on page 31)

Font (on page 33)

Pattern (on page 34)

Cell type (on page 34)

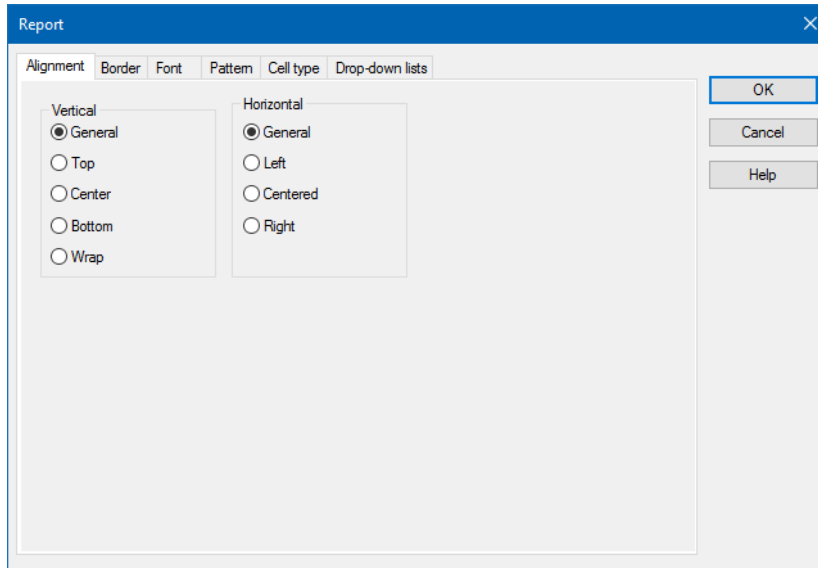
Drop-down lists (on page 39)

For formatting, select:

- ▶ The **Format cell** command in the context menu of the report sheet to open the dialog
- ▶ or the desired sub-menu in *Report -> Format cells*, to open the dialog with the corresponding tab

## Alignment

The display of cell contents is defined in the **Orientation** tab.



The following are available for vertical positioning:

- ▶ **General**
- ▶ **Top**
- ▶ **Center**
- ▶ **Bottom**
- ▶ **Wrap**

The following are available for horizontal positioning:

- ▶ **General**
- ▶ **Left**
- ▶ **Center**
- ▶ **Right**



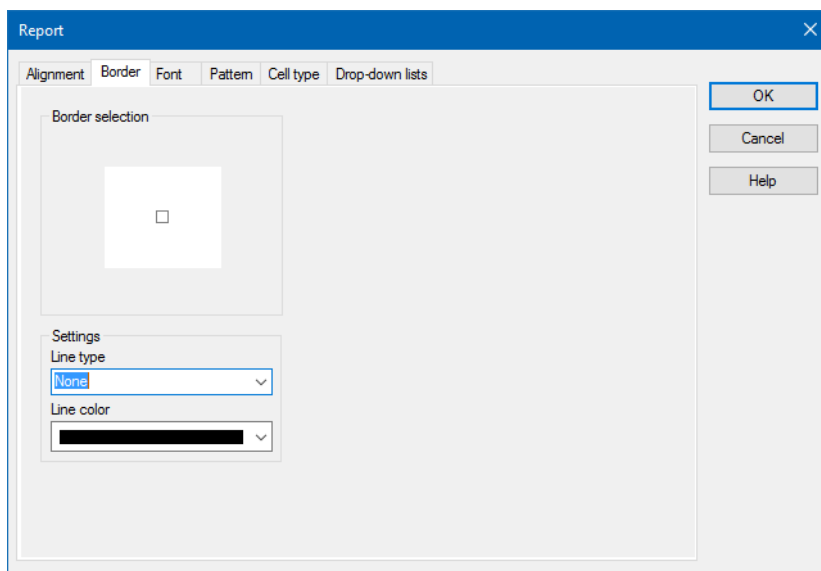
### Information

*If text is to be displayed vertically, select the **vertical** property in the **Font** property.*

## Border

In the Frame tab, you define if a frame is displayed around a cell and if so, in what form. You can define each side of the frame (top, bottom, left, right) in terms of type and color:

1. Define the type and color.
2. Allocate these by clicking the whole frame or an individual page.

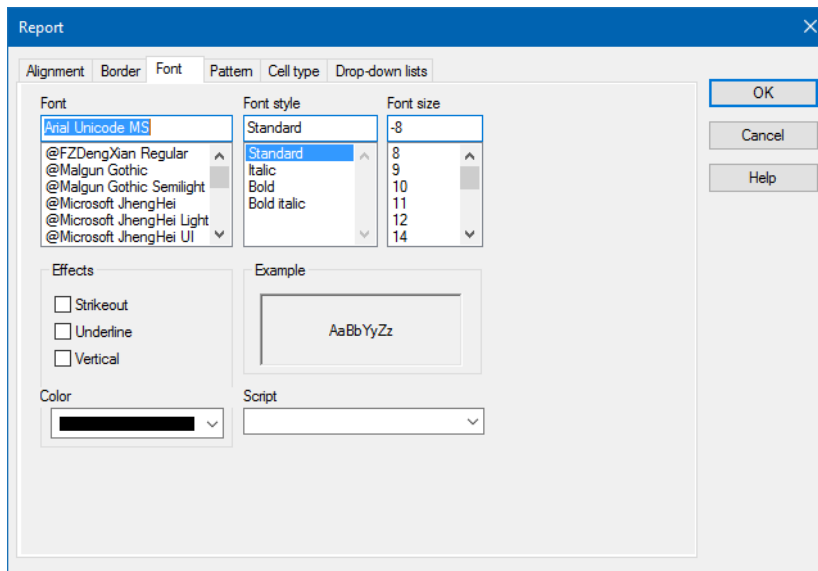


Parameters	Description
<b>Border selection</b>	Clicking in the center activates all our frame sides. Clicking on the frame side activates these.
<b>Line type</b>	Selection of line type from drop-down list.
<b>Line color</b>	Selection of line color from drop-down list.



## Font

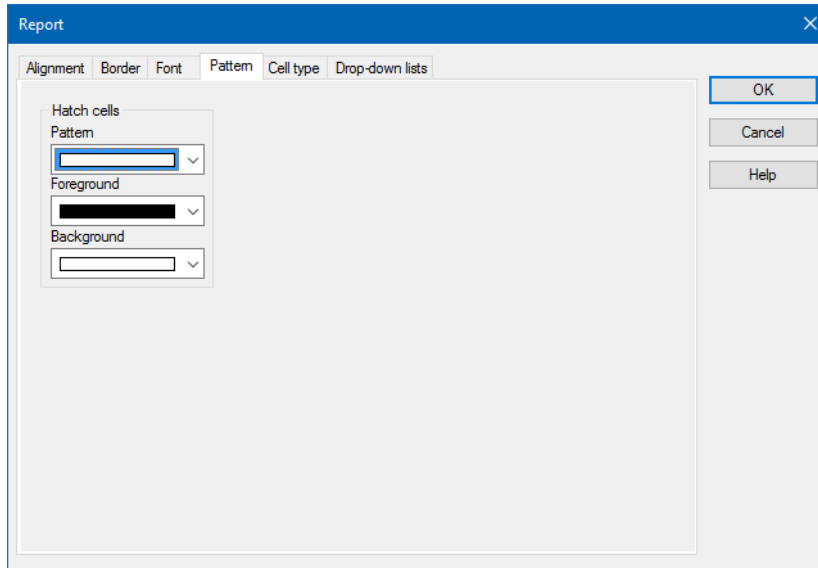
The standard Windows settings are available for fonts.



Parameters	Description
<b>Font</b>	Selection of the font.
<b>Font style</b>	Selection of the aspect.
<b>Font size</b>	Selection of aspect in point.
<b>Effects</b>	Selection of font effects by means of a checkbox: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Struck out</b> Text is displayed as strike-through in the cell.</li> <li>▶ <b>Underlined</b> Text is displayed as underlined in the cell.</li> <li>▶ <b>Vertical</b>: Text is written from top to bottom.</li> </ul>
<b>Color</b>	Is not taken into account! The color must, for example, be set in a dynamic element when using the font
<b>Script</b>	Is not taken into account! Unicode display is used throughout.
<b>Example</b>	Shows effects of the selection on the text in the cell.

## Pattern

You define the color and pattern of the cell in the pattern tab.



Parameters	Description
<b>Pattern</b>	Selection of cell pattern from the drop-down list.
<b>Foreground</b>	Selection of foreground color from drop-down list.
<b>Background</b>	Selection of background color from drop-down list.

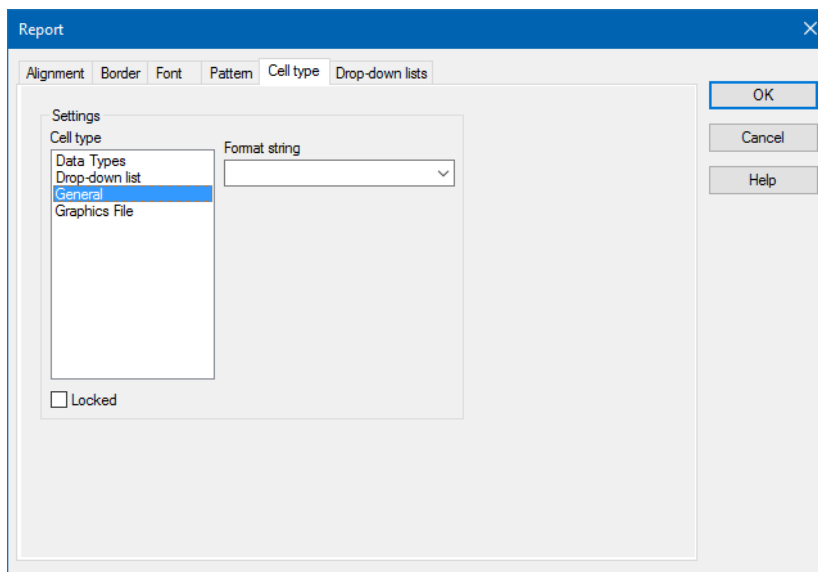
## Cell type

Define the output format in the **cell type** tab. You have the choice between:

- ▶ General: Output of values, data and binary data
- ▶ Drop-down list: Creation of drop-down lists
- ▶ Data type: Definition of data types
- ▶ Graphics file: Inserting graphics

The respective format key is described in the Formatting key (on page 144) chapter.

## GENERAL



Option	Description
<b>Format strings</b>	<p>Selection of the output format for the respective cell type or selection from a drop-down list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Value:</b> Numerical value. For details, see the Numerical data types (on page 144) chapter.</li> <li>▶ <b>Date:</b> Date information. For details, see the Data types for date and time (on page 146) chapter.</li> <li>▶ <b>Time:</b> Time information. For details, see the Data types for date and time (on page 146) chapter.</li> <li>▶ <b>Binary value:</b> binary value. For details, see the Logical data types (on page 145) chapter.</li> </ul>
<b>Locked</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> Locks the cell for editing in the editor and locks entries in the online report.</p>



### Example

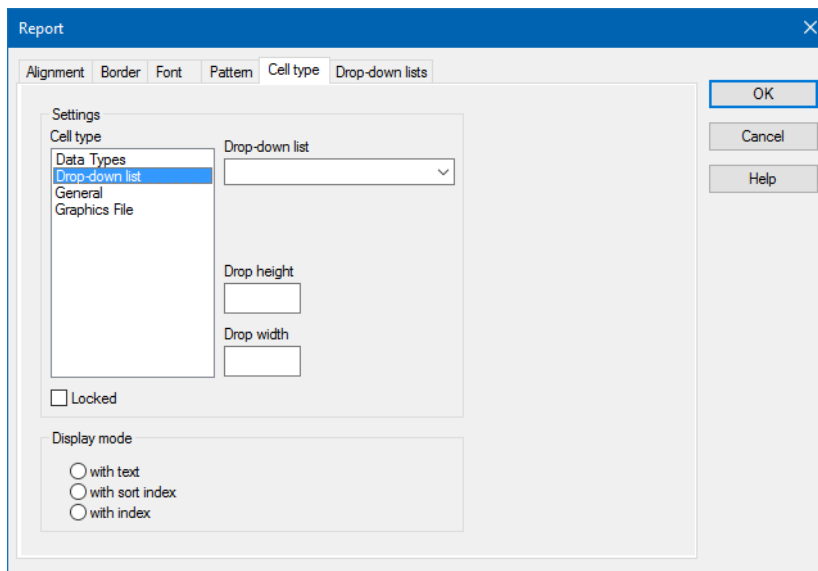
*Format string for value output:*

*\*0.00 = any desired value with two decimal points*

*dd/mm/yy hh:mm = 01/01/10 12:30 (corresponding to the settings in the operating system)*

## DROP-DOWN LIST

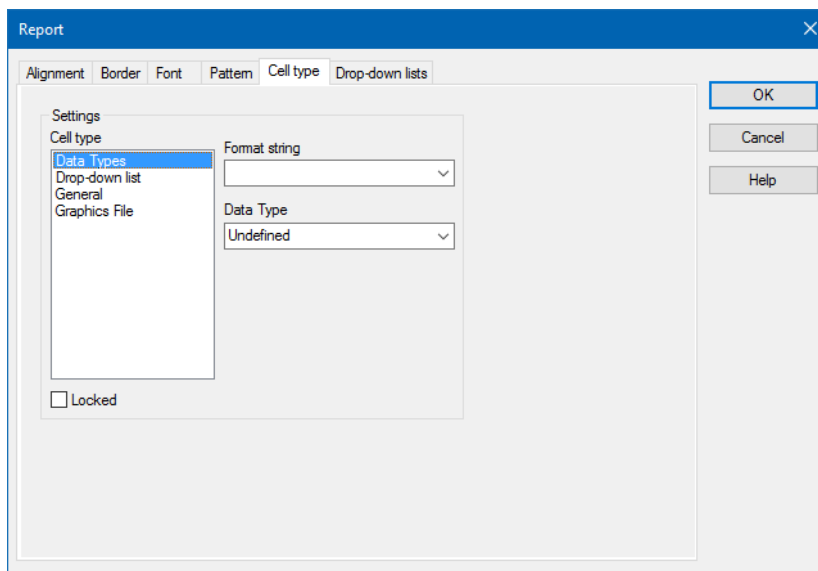
The drop-down list cell type offers drop-down lists to select pre-defined inputs. Before this cell type can be used, a list must be created in the combobox lists (on page 39) tab.



Option	Description
<b>Drop-down list</b>	Name of the drop-down list. This must already be defined in the Drop-down lists (on page 39) tab.
<b>Drop height</b>	Display height
<b>Drop width</b>	Display width
<b>Locked</b>	Active: Locks the cell for editing in the editor and locks entries in the online report.
<b>Display mode</b>	Type of display. Selection by means of a radio button: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>with text</b>: Alphabetically sorted according to text.</li> <li>▶ <b>with sort index</b>: Sorted according to sorting index (ascending).</li> <li>▶ <b>with index</b>: Sorted according to the order of input of the list entries</li> </ul>

## DATA TYPE

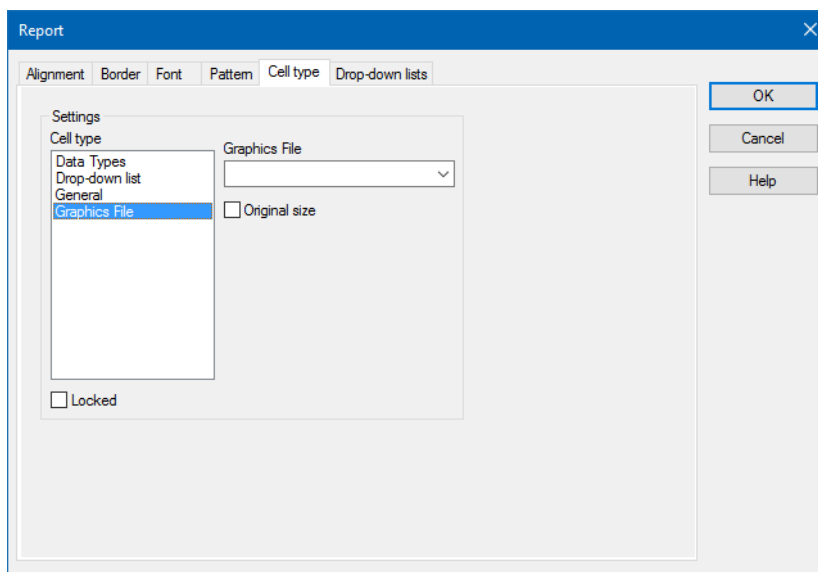
An input template is created in the report with the data type. Existing functions are removed from this cell. The user receives instructions on how data is to be entered into the cell.



Option	Description
<b>Format string</b>	Entry of the format, depending on the data type, or selection from a drop-down list.
<b>Data Type</b>	<p>Selection of the project from the drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Date/Time:</b> Input of a date/time value. For format string details, see the Data types for date and time (on page 146) chapter.</li> <li>▶ <b>Float:</b> Input of a float value. For format string details, see the Numerical data types (on page 144) chapter.</li> <li>▶ <b>Integer:</b> Input of an integer value. For format string details, see the Numerical data types (on page 144) chapter.</li> <li>▶ <b>Logical:</b> Input of a binary value. For format string details, see the Logical data types (on page 145) chapter. Configurable: Yes/no; right/wrong.</li> <li>▶ <b>Text:</b> Input of text.</li> <li>▶ <b>Undefined:</b> No data type defined</li> </ul>
<b>Locked</b>	Active: Locks the cell for editing in the editor and locks entries in the online report.

## GRAPHICS FILE

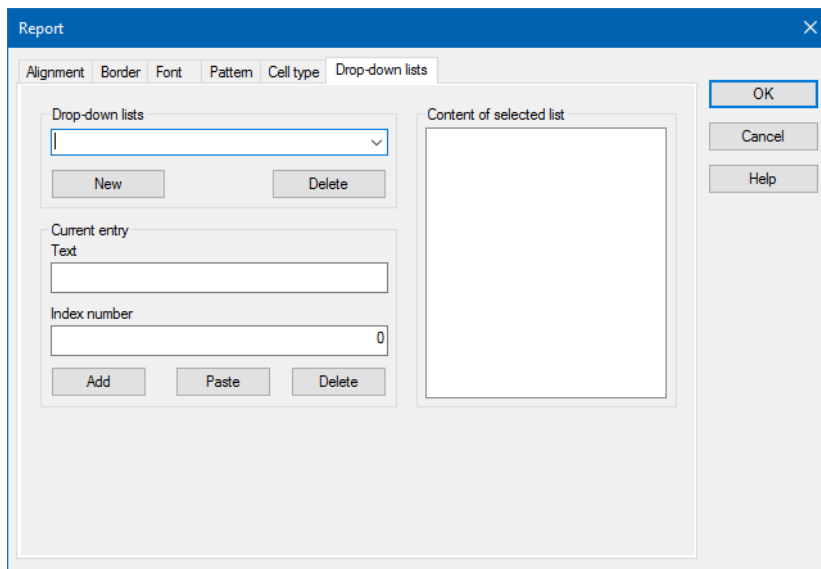
Graphics files must be created before they are selected in the project manager: *File nodes -> Graphics -> [context menu] Add files.*



Parameter	Description
<b>Graphics File</b>	Selection of graphics file. BMP, JPG, GIF, PNG and WMF formats are supported.
<b>Original size</b>	Display of the graphics file: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active</b>: The graphics are displayed in original size.</li> <li>▶ <b>Inactive</b>: The graphics are adapted to the size of the cell.</li> </ul> Default: Inactive.
<b>Locked</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active</b>: Locks the cell for editing in the editor and locks entries in the online report.</li> </ul>

## Drop-down lists

In the **Combobox lists** tab, lists for the cell type **Combobox** are defined.

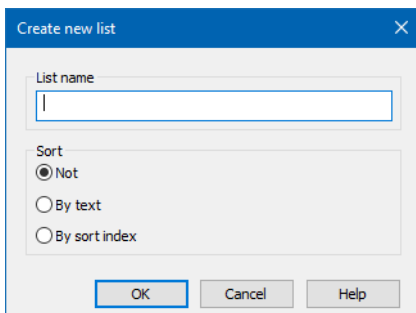


The screenshot shows the 'Report' dialog box with the 'Drop-down lists' tab selected. The dialog contains the following elements:

- Drop-down lists**: A list box with a dropdown arrow, and 'New' and 'Delete' buttons below it.
- Current entry**: A section with 'Text' and 'Index number' input fields, and 'Add', 'Paste', and 'Delete' buttons below them.
- Content of selected list**: A large text area on the right side of the dialog.
- Buttons**: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help' buttons are located on the right side of the dialog.

Parameters	Description
<b>Drop-down lists</b>	Drop-down list to select existing lists.
<b>New</b>	Opens the dialog to create a new list.
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes selected list.
<b>Contents of selected list</b>	Shows contents of the selected lists
<b>Current entry</b>	Configuration of the entry.
<b>Text</b>	Input of the text, as it should appear in the list in the Runtime.
<b>Index number</b>	<p>Input of an index number for sorting of the list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Minimum value: 0 No sorting according to index. There is a choice of sorting lists in Runtime alphabetically or in the order of input.</li> </ul> <p>Maximum value: 9999999999</p>
<b>Add</b>	<p>The new entry is inserted depending on the settings in <b>Content of selected lists</b> that were selected when the list was created.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not: Entry is inserted at the end of the list.</li> <li>▶ By text: Alphabetic sequence.</li> <li>▶ By codes: Code number determines the sequence (increasing) in lists.</li> </ul>
<b>Paste</b>	The new entry is added above the entry selected in the <b>Content of selected list</b> :
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the entry selected in <b>Content of selected list</b> .

## CREATE NEW LIST





Parameters	Description
List name	Name of list
Sort	<p>Sorting criteria for display in <b>Content of selected list</b> and in Runtime Selection of a radio button:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not: Entry is inserted at the end of the list.</li> <li>▶ By text: Alphabetic sequence.</li> <li>▶ By sort index: Index number determines the sequence (ascending) in lists.</li> </ul>

## Format columns and cells

If an entire row or an entire column is highlighted, the additional commands **Format column** or **Format row** are available in the context menu.

As with **Format cell**, tabs are available for:

Alignment (on page 31)

Border (on page 33)

Font (on page 33)

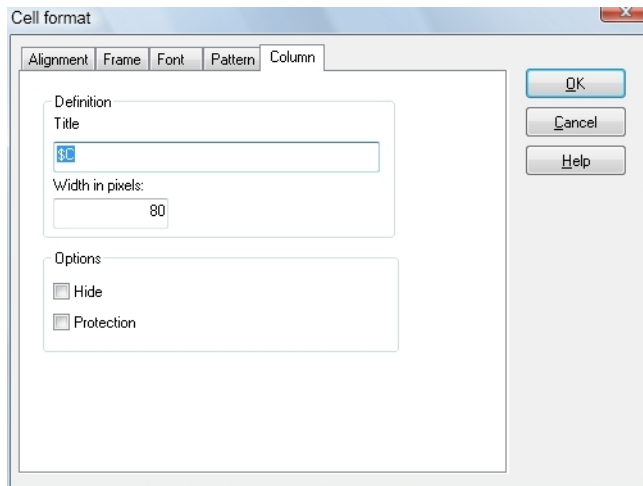
Pattern (on page 34)

**Note:** These settings always only concern the column heading or the row heading. They have no effect on the other cells of a column or row. These must always be formatted using the **Format cells** (on page 30) dialog.

There is also a further Column (on page 42) or Row (on page 43) tab available in this dialog.

## Column

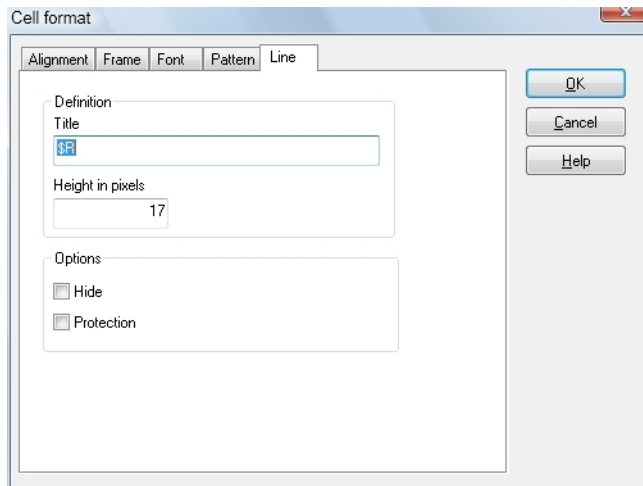
In the Column tab, properties that concern the whole column are defined:



Parameter	Description
Definition	
<b>Title</b>	<p>Defines column heading.</p> <p>\$C: Letters in a rising sequence of column numbers</p> <p>E: The column automatically expands to the correct number of columns if an <b>archive*</b>, <b>aml</b> or <b>cel</b> is present in one of the cells. If other report functions are used, "E" may not be used. "E" can be used in a report several times.</p> <p>Default: \$C</p>
<b>Width in pixels</b>	Width of the column in pixels
Options	
<b>Hide</b>	<p>Active: The column is hidden.</p> <p>Inactive: The column is shown.</p> <p>To show a column that has been hidden: Highlight the two neighboring columns and set the <b>Hide</b> property to <i>inactive</i>.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> Functions that are in the hidden cells are not executed. To execute a function without it being shown: Set the row height or column width to 0.</p>
<b>Protection</b>	<p>Active: The cells in the column are protected from changes of formatting.</p> <p>Inactive: The cells of this column can be formatted.</p>

## Line

This dialog allows defining the properties of the entire selected row.

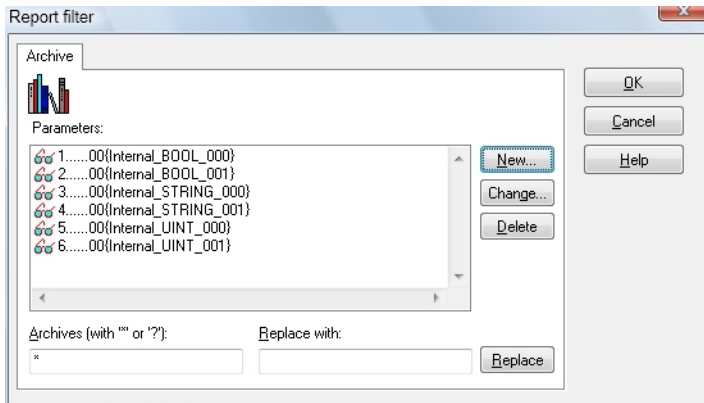


Parameter	Description
Definition	
<b>Title</b>	<p>Defines row heading.</p> <p>\$R: Numbers in reverse order of column number</p> <p>E: The row automatically expands to the correct number of rows if an <b>archive*</b>, <b>aml</b> or <b>cel</b> is present in one of the cells. If other report functions are used, "E" may not be used. "E" can be used in a report several times.</p> <p>Default: \$R</p>
<b>Width in pixels</b>	Height of the row in pixels.
Options	
<b>Hide</b>	<p>Active: The row is hidden.</p> <p>Inactive: The row is displayed.</p> <p>To show a row that has been hidden: Highlight the two neighboring rows and set the <b>Hide</b> property to <i>inactive</i>.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> Functions that are in the hidden cells are not executed. To execute a function without it being shown: Set the row height or column width to 0.</p>
<b>Protection</b>	<p>Active: The cells in the row are protected from changes of formatting.</p> <p>Inactive: The cells of this row can be formatted.</p>

### 3.1.7 Set up archive filter

Should archive values be used in the report then these are to be defined before activating the report functions. To set up the archive filter:

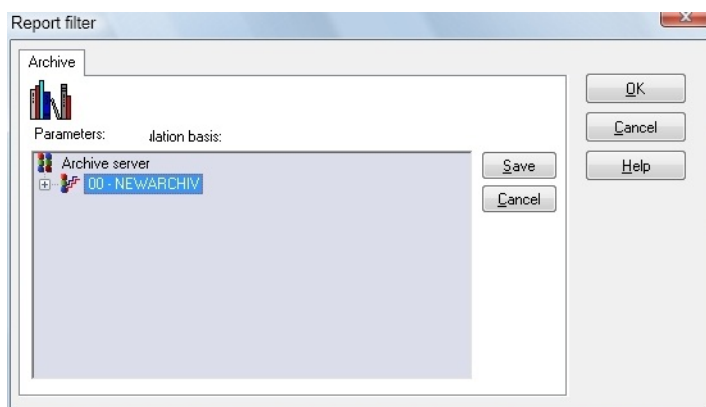
- Select **Filter** in the **Format** menu.



Parameters	Description
<b>Parameters</b>	List of variables selected from the archives.  The numbers in front of the variables are used in the archive and protocol functions (on page 49) for classification.
<b>New</b>	Opens the dialog for selecting variables.
<b>Change</b>	Opens the dialog for selecting variables.
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes selected variable from the <b>Parameters</b> list.
<b>Archives</b>	Definition of a variable filter. Wildcards * and ? are permitted at the start of an expression.
<b>Replace by</b>	Enter the expression that is to replace the string that is being searched for
<b>Replace</b>	Carries out a search and replace. The result is displayed in a message box.

## "NEW FILTER" OR "CHANGE FILTER"

Clicking on the **New** or **Change** buttons opens the dialog to select the variables:



Parameters	Description
Parameters	Display of the archives present. It is possible to select a complete archive or individual variables.  Each variable automatically receives an increasing number, which is addressed in the report functions for archive (on page 49). A report can therefore also be used throughout projects.
Save	Provides selected archives/variables for the report.
Cancel	Leaves dialog without selection.

Each variable automatically receives an increasing number, which is addressed in the report functions for archive (on page 49).

### 3.1.8 Report functions

For the formation of the report, different formatting and calculation functions are available.

- ▶ **Processing functions:**

Defined access to selected zenon data (online and archive values, user, computer names etc.)

- ▶ **Report functions**

- formatting functions
- calculating functions

The following groups of functions are available:

- ▶ Database functions (on page 74)
- ▶ Date and time functions (on page 82)
- ▶ Logical functions (on page 86)
- ▶ Archive and protocol functions (on page 49)
- ▶ Statistical functions (on page 108)
- ▶ Mathematical and trigonometric functions (on page 92)
- ▶ Text functions (on page 119)
- ▶ Recipegroup Manager functions (on page 106)
- ▶ Other functions (on page 127)

The functions that are used most often can be configured using the function assistant (on page 48).

#### **ENTER**

The input of the functions is done in the input row of the report.

If several cells are to receive the same input/function:

1. Highlight the starting cell and the target cell
2. Select the **Fill** command in the context menu and the desired direction (*right* or *down*)  
References to cell co-ordinates in the function are automatically adjusted.

## EXAMPLE FOR INPUTS

Parameters	Description
<code>=archiv(1,value,downwards)</code>	All values of the archive variable 1 are displayed downwards from the cell.
<code>=sum(A4:D4)</code>	The contents of cells A4 to D4 are added together. The cell must be formatted as a value.
<code>=now()</code>	Provides the current date/the current time.



### Information

*Report functions can lead to error messages in the editor if not all data required to calculate the required data is properly available. To check to see that the project configuration is correct, test the report in Runtime.*

## Direction

### Options

### Meaning

Right

Value is entered to the right (row).

There must be sufficient cells left free for expected entries from further report creation.

**Attention:** If an `archivesp` function is created with only one column, the value is entered downwards (in the column).

bottom

Value is entered downwards (column).

There must be sufficient cells left free for expected entries from further report creation.

**Attention:** If an `archivesp` function is created with only one row, the value is entered to the right (in the row).



### Info

The Report Generator module has to be licensed in the development environment and in the Runtime (standalone, server/standby and clients).

If the module is not licensed in the Runtime, the following functions are not available:

- ▶ Save archives (for manual inputs)
- ▶ and writing set values

Read access is possible.

## Conventions

The following conventions are valid:

Parameters	Description
<b>Number:</b>	(num); divider for decimal points depends on the settings in the operating system (1,0 or 1.0).
<b>Range</b>	(A1:A10)
<b>String:</b>	Character sequence is separated by a dual apostrophe ( " ), for example "ABC".
<b>Radians:</b>	The input of goniometric functions is done in radians.

## CONVERSION OF DEGREES INTO RADIANS

degrees	arc measureme nt	radians
0,00	0	0
45,00	$\pi/4$	0,78539816339744828
90,00	$\pi/2$	1,5707963267948966
135,00	$3\pi/4$	2,3561944901923448
180,00	$\pi$	3,1415926535897931
225,00	$5\pi/4$	3,9269908169872414
270,00	$3\pi/2$	4,7123889803846897
315,00	$7\pi/4$	5,497787143782138
360,00	$2\pi$	6,2831853071795862

## Function wizard

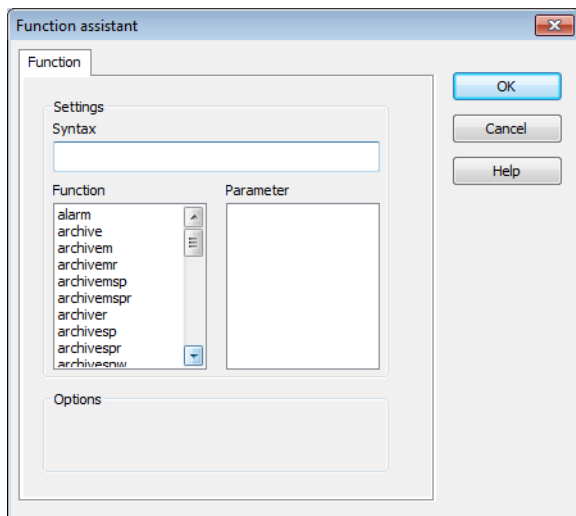
The function assistant supports the planning of report functions. It makes the most frequently used functions available. All other functions are manually entered into the input cell.

To open the function assistant:

1. Click in the desired cell
2. in the context menu, select the **Functions** command
3. The assistant is opened



4. The selection on the assistant is transferred to the input cell;  
any quotation marks that are open may need to be closed manually



Parameters	Description
Syntax	Result of the selection of function and parameter.
Function	Selection of the function.
Parameters	Selection of parameter that is available for the selected function.

## Archive and logging functions

### BASICS

All archive functions build on the basic `archive (FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, RICHTUNG)` function.

The expansions are distinguishable by additional letters in function names.

Code	Meaning	Comment
r	read only	There is only read access to the archive. Changed values cannot be saved.
sp	Columns	Provides special formatting to define cells to be used.
min	Mathematics	Only has an effect on <code>value</code> and <code>time</code> .
ex	extended	provides special treatments.
w	write	Writing is possible.

## FILTER INDEX

The filter index creates a distinction between archive filter numbers (on page 44) used in the report functions and variables from the archives.



### Example

```
=archive(5, "value", "downwards")
```

*`FILTERINDEX = 5`*

*The entry present in the filter under no. 5 is used for the report function.*

## PARAMETERS

Options	Possible value
value	[1-n]
status	[1-n]
time	[1-n]
number	[1]

Direction

Options	Meaning
Right	<p>Value is entered to the right (row).</p> <p>There must be sufficient cells left free for expected entries from further report creation.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> If an <code>archivesp</code> function is created with only one column, the value is entered downwards (in the column).</p>
bottom	<p>Value is entered downwards (column).</p> <p>There must be sufficient cells left free for expected entries from further report creation.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> If an <code>archivesp</code> function is created with only one row, the value is entered to the right (in the row).</p>

All archive functions can be created with the function assistant (on page 53).

On outputting the status information, the settings from the `project.ini` file in the **[STATUS]** section or the settings from the internally defined allocation are used. If the status labeling was changed in `project.ini`, the amended name is given. (Tip: makes it possible to keep the project compatible with old status labels.)

In online operation, the query time is either defined in the function query (on page 147) or given in Runtime when a report file is opened.

## CHANGE ARCHIVE ENTRIES

If permitted by user authorizations, archive values can also be changed in Runtime. Changes are either saved manually via the `Save` control element or automatically saved when saving a report file. The status of an amended entry is automatically set to `manual` value.



### Information

*Changing string fields in the report: If a text consists only of numbers, spaces are removed by default when it is saved. Spaces that are desired must be displayed by ASCII character 255 (Alt+255).*

## Handling of archive entries

Archive entries can be displayed in a report and also be changed and saved in the archive again with sufficient user authorizations. There is a function assistant (on page 53) available to create the report functions.

## READING AND WRITING ARCHIVE ENTRIES

The following contents of an archive entry can be read for display in a report:

- ▶ Value
- ▶ State
- ▶ Time

The following archive entries can be changed and saved via calculations and new entries in the report:

- ▶ Value
- ▶ State

Amended archive entries are saved in Runtime using the **Save archive** button. Saving changes can be stopped by:

- ▶ Activating the `Read only` option in the zenon `Screen switching` function for the report screen
- ▶ Activating the **Locked** option in the format (on page 34) dialog cell

If the value of an archive entry is changed, the status is set as `MAN_VAL` when it is saved in the archive.

**Exception:** If the status of the archive entry is changed, only the changed status is entered. If safety regulations such as those of the FDA are to be met, no status change may be permitted as a result of the report when configuring. Archive entries with `MAN_VAL` status are displayed in `blue` in a report.

## REPRESENTATION

Archive entries can be represented as archive value rows or as row-formatted archive value rows. The archive entries which lie in the time range of the opened log are represented rightwards or downwards from the cell in which the archive function is configured. If no archive entry is found then a – is output in the cell in which the archive function is defined.

### ARCHIVE VALUE ROWS

The read-in archive entries are shown as a row, one after the other, without blank spaces.

### ROW-FORMATTED ARCHIVE VALUE ROWS

The read-in archive entries are shown with a defined number of:

- ▶ Archive entries per row
- ▶ Blank spaces between two entries
- ▶ Empty rows between the rows.

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters P1, P2 and P3 set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- ▶ P1: Number
- ▶ P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- ▶ P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty columns

### WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

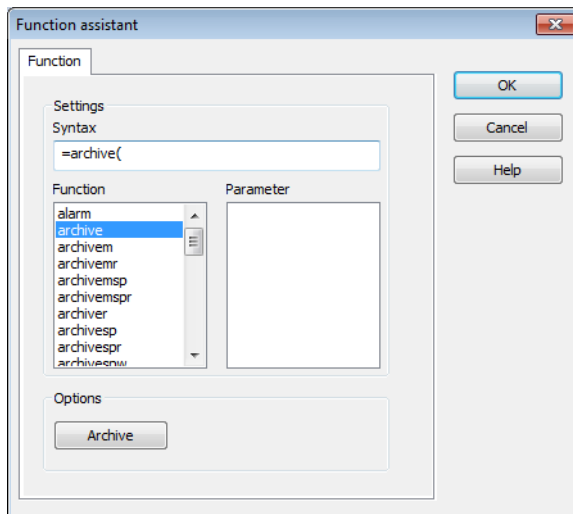
- ▶ P1 = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty rows between the values

## Configuration with function assistant

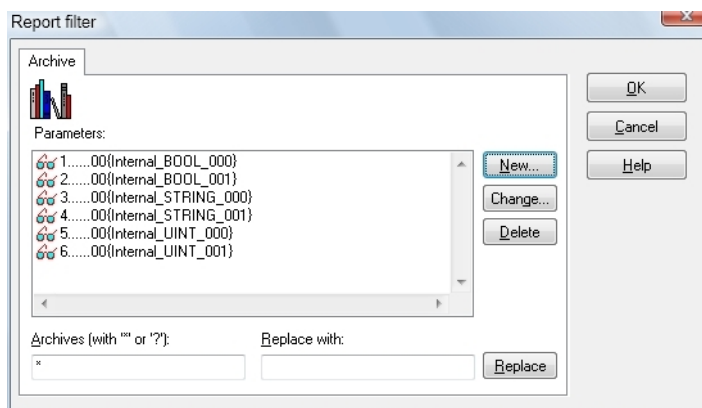
You can configure report functions for the archive with the function assistant:

1. Select the desired cell in the context menu with the **Functions** command.
2. The assistant is opened.

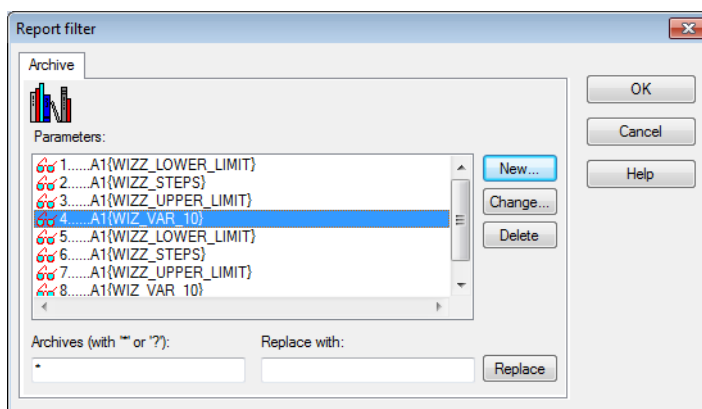
3. Select the desired archive function.



4. The archive function is entered into the syntax.
5. Clicking on archive opens the archive filter (on page 44).

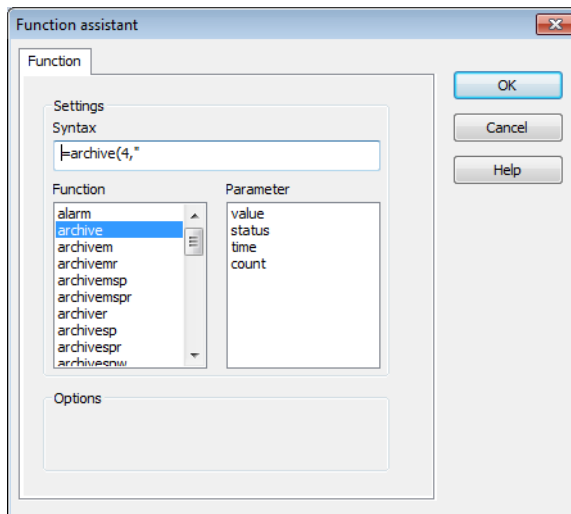


6. Select the desired entry.



7. The reference number of the entry (for example 4) is transferred to the string of the syntax.

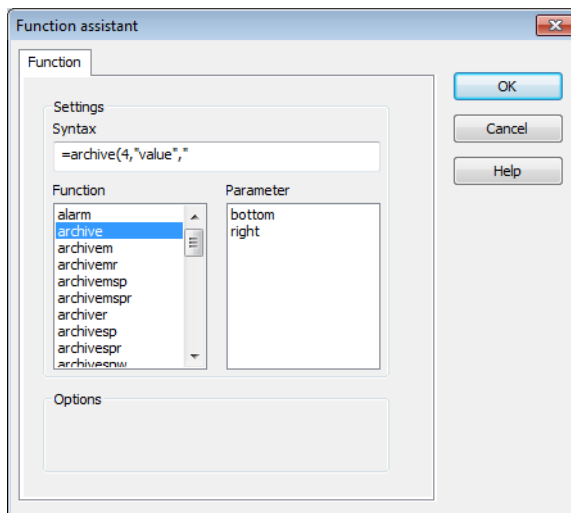
8. Select the desired parameter, for example `value`).



9. The parameter is transferred into the string.
10. Select the desired direction of the entry in the table:

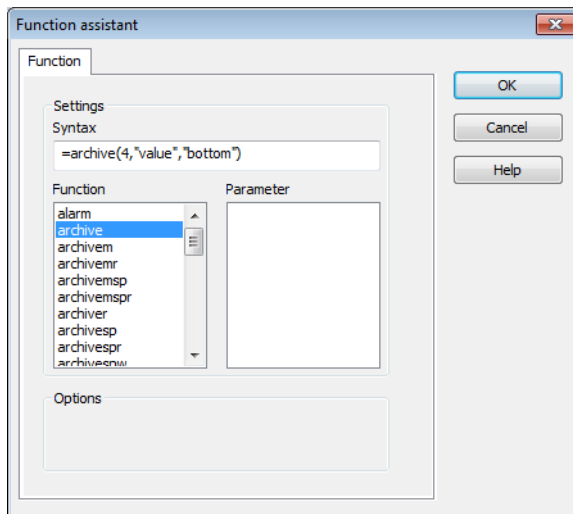
- `below`: The function fills the column
- `right`: The function fills the row

**Attention:** When using the `archivesp` function, corresponding columns/rows are envisaged! If for example, to the right is selected, but there is only one column available, then the values are entered downwards (in the only column available).



11. The direction is transferred into the string.

12. The brackets are closed.



13. The function is transferred to the cell by clicking on OK.

## archive

Value, Status or time of the archive entry can be read. Changes are either saved manually via the `Save` control element or automatically saved when saving a report file. The status of an amended entry is automatically set to `manual value`.

Syntax: `=archive(FILTERINDEX,PARAMETER,DIRECTION)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
<b>FILTERINDEX</b>		Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
<b>PARAMETER</b>	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed.
<b>DIRECTION</b>	bottom, right	Defines the direction in which filling is to take place, starting from the cell in which the function was created.



### Example

*In a report, all archive values from the archive variable 1 should be given downwards.*

```
=archive(1,"value","downwards")
```



## archiveex

Syntax:

=archiveex(FILTERINDEX,PARAMETER,DIRECTION,STATUS,SUBSTITUTETEXT,NN\_TEXT,NN\_SUBSTITUT  
EVALUE,CYCLOFFSET)

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
STATUS	SPONT, MAN_VAL, INVALID	Status of the values to be displayed.
ALTERNATETEXT		Text to be displayed if the status of the archive variables does not correspond to the STATUS.
ND_TEXT		Text for the "non-detectability limit"; not case-sensitive.
ND_ALTERNATEVALUE		Cell reference or entered value are possible. If the ALTERNATETEXT is entered into the cell and then the table is saved, the NN_ALTERNATEVALUE is written to the archive.
CYCLOFFSET		Is only taken into account for filter type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Time, day</li> <li>▶ Time, month</li> <li>▶ Time, year</li> <li>▶ Time, week</li> <li>▶ Time, 2week</li> <li>▶ Time, 15min.</li> <li>▶ Time, 30min.</li> <li>▶ Time, 60min.</li> </ul>



### Example

=archiveex(1,"time","downwards",SPONT,MAN\_VAL,"-","NN",G2,-2)

## archivexr

Syntax:

=archivexr(FILTERINDEX,PARAMETER,DIRECTION,STATUS,SUBSTITUTETEXT,NN\_TEXT,NN\_SUBSTITUTEVALUE,CYCLOFFSET)

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
STATUS	SPONT, MAN_VAL, INVALID	Status of the values to be displayed.
ALTERNATETEXT		Text to be displayed, if the status of the archive variables does not correspond to the STATUS.
ND_TEXT		Text for the "non-detectability limit"; not case-sensitive.
ND_ALTERNATEVALUE		Cell reference or entered value are possible. If the ALTERNATETEXT is entered into the cell and then the table is saved, the NN_ALTERNATEVALUE is written to the archive.
CYCLOFFSET		Is only taken into account for filter type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Time, day</li> <li>▶ Time, month</li> <li>▶ Time, year</li> <li>▶ Time, week</li> <li>▶ Time, 2week</li> <li>▶ Time, 15min.</li> <li>▶ Time, 30min.</li> <li>▶ Time, 60min.</li> </ul>

## archivem

This function makes it possible to automatically change values or times of an archive entry by adding a constant to a value. Changes are either saved manually via the `Save` control element or automatically saved when saving a report file. The status of an amended entry is automatically set to `manual value`.

Syntax: =archivem(FILTERINDEX,PARAMETER,DIRECTION,MATH)

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
MATH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Constant: signed</li> <li>▶ Decimal points: Point separator (.)</li> <li>▶ Correction of a time: In minutes</li> </ul> <p><b>Notes on negative sign:</b>            With zenon versions 7.10, 7.11, 7.20 and 7.50, numbers with negative signs must be given in single quotation marks. Single quotation marks are permitted in all other versions, but are not necessary.            For example:  <b>=archivemr(2,"time","below",-10")</b></p>

The value is read-in and shown in the report with the appropriate manipulation. The corrected values can be saved using **Save archive**.



### Attention

*Every time the archive is saved, the values are corrected by the defined constant!*

## archivemr

This function makes it possible to automatically change values or times of an archive entry by adding a constant to a value.

*Syntax:* =archivemr(FILTERINDEX,PARAMETER,DIRECTION)

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
MATH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Constant: signed</li> <li>▶ Decimal points: Point separator (.)</li> <li>▶ Correction of a time: In minutes</li> </ul> <p><b>Notes on negative sign:</b>            With zenon versions 7.10, 7.11, 7.20 and 7.50, numbers with negative signs must be given in single quotation marks. Single quotation marks are permitted in all other versions, but are not necessary.            For example:  <b>=archivemr(2,"time","below","-10")</b></p>



### Attention

*Changed values cannot be saved in the archive.*

The value is read-in and shown in the report with the appropriate manipulation. Only time and value are possible as parameters. =archivemr(4,value,right,6.5)

All archive values read are increased by 6.50 for the display in the report.

=archivemr(4,time,right,-1)

*The time stamps of the archive entries are corrected back by 1 minute for display in the report.*

*Possibility for use: For example, for a calculated monthly value that is only available after the end of the month (time stamp, for example. 00:01:00).*

## archivemsp

This function makes it possible to automatically change the value or times of an archive entry by adding a constant to the value as well as establishing the cells for the entries. The value is read-in and shown in the report with the appropriate manipulation. Changes are either saved manually via the **Save** control

element or automatically saved when saving a report file. The status of an amended entry is automatically set to `manual` value.

Syntax: `=archivemsp(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, DIRECTION)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
P1		Number of archive values in the first row.
P2		Empty cells between two value outputs.
P3		Empty cells until the next value row.
MATH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Constants with sign, constants: with sign</li> <li>► Decimal points: Point separator (.)</li> <li>► Correction of a time: In minutes</li> </ul>



### Attention

*The values are corrected by the defined constant with every **Save archive**.*

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters P1, P2 and P3 set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- P1: Number
- P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- P2 = empty rows between the values
- P3 = empty columns

**WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:**

- ▶ P1 = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty rows between the values
- ▶

**Example**

```
=archivemsp(4, "time", "right", 16, 1, 0, -0.5)
```

*All time entries of the archive entry with the filter number 4 are retarded 30 seconds; 16 entries are envisaged with an empty column and no space.*

**archivemspr**

This function makes it possible to automatically change values or times of an archive entry for display in a report by adding a constant to a value. The value is read-in and shown in the report with the appropriate manipulation. Only `time` and `value` are possible as parameters.

**Attention**

*Changed values cannot be saved in the archive.*

Syntax: `=archivemspr(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, DIRECTION)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
P1		Number of archive values in the first row.
P2		Empty cells between two value outputs.
P3		Empty cells until the next value row.
MATH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Constants with sign, constants: with sign</li> <li>▶ Decimal points: Point separator (.)</li> <li>▶ Correction of a time: In minutes</li> </ul>

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters P1, P2 and P3 set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- ▶ P1: Number
- ▶ P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- ▶ P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty columns

### WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty rows between the values



### Example

```
=archivemsp(4,"time","right",16,1,0,-0.5)
```

*All time entries of the archive entry with the filter number 4 are retarded 30 seconds; 16 entries are envisaged with 1 empty column and 0 spaces.*

## archiver

This function makes it possible to read the value, status and time of an archive entry. No changes are possible.

Syntax: =archiver(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, DIRECTION)

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.

This differs from the `archive` (on page 56) function in that no manual entries can be made in Runtime.

Area of application: These functions are employed, for example, if an entry in a report must be shown several times and may only be edited at one place. All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was created.

## archivesp

Value, Status or time of the archive entry can be read. Changes are either saved manually via the `Save` control element or automatically saved when saving a report file. The status of an amended entry is automatically set to `manual value`.

Syntax: =archivesp(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, DIRECTION, P1, P2, P3)



Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[ 1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction
P1		Number of archive values in the first row
P2		Empty cells between two value outputs
P3		Empty cells until the next value row

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters P1, P2 and P3 set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- ▶ P1: Number
- ▶ P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- ▶ P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty columns

### WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty rows between the values

On outputting the status information, the settings from the `project.ini` file in the **[STATUS]** section or the settings from the internally defined allocation are used. If the status labeling was changed in `project.ini`, the amended name is given. (Tip: makes it possible to keep the project compatible with old status labels.)

## archivespr

Value, Status or time of the archive entry can be read.

Syntax: =archivespr(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, DIRECTION, P1, P2, P3)

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX		Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction
P1		Number of archive values in the first row
P2		Empty cells between two value outputs
P3		Empty cells until the next value row

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters P1, P2 and P3 set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- ▶ P1: Number
- ▶ P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- ▶ P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty columns

### WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty rows between the values

Unlike the `archivesp` (on page 64) function, no manual presettings can be set on the cells. These functions are employed, for example, if an entry in a log must be shown several times and may only be edited at one place. All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was created



### Example

```
=archivesp(1, "value", "downwards", 12, 1, 3)
```

*All values of the archive entry with the filter number 1 are written downwards; 12 entries are envisaged with 1 empty row and 3 empty columns.*

## archivespw

This function suppresses the displays of read-in archive entries and makes it possible to define the cells to be used. When saving, the archive entries are overwritten with values and statuses existing at other places (e.g. calculated).

Syntax: `=archivespw(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, DIRECTION, P1, P2, P3, SZ_WERT, SZ_STATUS)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
P1		Number of archive values in the first row.
P2		Empty cells between two value outputs.
P3		Empty cells until the next value row.
SZ_VALUE	Start-cell values	Cell from which calculated values start to appear.
SZ_STATUS	Start cell status	Defining a fixed status text (for example MAN_VAL), or stating the starting cell from which the status text should be taken.

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters `P1`, `P2` and `P3` set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- `P1`: Number

- ▶ P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- ▶ P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

#### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty columns

#### WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty rows between the values

#### STATUS TEXTS

The configuring is not done via the input help but directly in the cell. For this, the following applies:

- ▶ When entering the status texts, the defined short texts from the `project.ini` file or from the system-internal default configuration must be used. This applies regardless of whether the statuses are input as fixed or read in from another cell.
- ▶ Several statuses are separated by a comma (,).
- ▶ The calculated values are updated regardless of whether the newly calculated value has changed in comparison to the read-in value.
- ▶ The status is changed to manual value (`MAN_VAL`).

#### archivew

This function suppresses the display of the archive entries that have been read in for the report. When saving, the archive entries are overwritten with values and statuses existing at other places (e.g. calculated). This report function can be used as an example for reduction of monthly values to annual values as an archive value.

Syntax: `=archivew(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, DIRECTION, P1, P2, P3, SZ_WERT, SZ_STATUS)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	value, status, time, count	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
SZ_VALUE	Start-cell values	Cell from which calculated values start to appear.
SZ_STATUS	Start cell status	Defining a fixed status text (for example MAN_VAL), or stating the starting cell from which the status text should be taken.

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters `P1`, `P2` and `P3` set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- ▶ `P1`: Number
- ▶ `P2`: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on `DIRECTION` (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- ▶ `P3`: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on `DIRECTION` (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters `P1-P3`.

### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ `P1` = number of rows to be filled with values
- ▶ `P2` = empty rows between the values
- ▶ `P3` = empty columns

### WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ `P1` = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ `P2` = empty rows between the values
- ▶ `P3` = empty rows between the values

## STATUS TEXTS

The configuring is not done via the input help but directly in the cell. For this, the following applies:

- ▶ When entering the status texts, the defined short texts from the `project.ini` file or from the system-internal default configuration must be used. This applies regardless of whether the statuses are input as fixed or read in from another cell.
- ▶ Several statuses are separated by a comma (,).
- ▶ The calculated values are updated regardless of whether the newly calculated value has changed in comparison to the read-in value.
- ▶ The status is changed to manual value (`MAN_VAL`).



### Example

Reductions from monthly values to annual values as an archive value:

In a monthly report with daily values, the amount of days on which a limit value  $x$  was exceeded is calculated. The sum of the limit value violations is written into a cell of the report.

- ▶ In an archive, a value was defined that gets one entry per month.
- ▶ This entry is read in via `archivew` in the report.
- ▶ `=archivew(4, "value", "downwards", B12, C12)`
  - 4: Variable from archive filter
  - value: Parameter of variables that are to be displayed
  - bottom: Direction in which values are written
  - B12: Start cell, corresponds to the calculated cell
  - C12: Defines status text to be given
- ▶ The sum is written to the archive value when the archive values are saved.

## archivetime

The `archivetime` function supplies, depending on the time filter that has been set, the time information for the start and end of the archive interrogation in online operation.

Syntax: `=archivetime(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	<code>absolutetimefrom</code> , <code>absolutetimeteto</code>	Start time or end time of the archive request.

## batch

This function outputs the first lot names for the archive selected in the filter area of the report.

Syntax: `=batch(FILTERINDEX)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).



### Example

`=batch(1)`

*First lot name for the archive of the variables placed at position 1 of the archive filter.*

## batch no.

This function displays different information about lots. The output is displayed as a list which is evaluated from top to bottom or from left to right. The following are displayed:

- ▶ Name of the lots
- ▶ Start time stamp
- ▶ End point

Syntax: `=batchnr(FILTERINDEX, PARAMETER, DIRECTION)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
PARAMETER	name, time from, time to	The selected parameter is read from the archive and displayed
DIRECTION	bottom, left	Filling in the corresponding direction.

## wmz

The `=wmz` function provides the result of the heat counter archive. Counter overflow is not automatically checked.

Syntax:

=wmz(FILTERINDEX, ACTIVATED, OVERFLOW, STARTVALUE, ENDVALUE, COUNTERINFO, ERRORCOUNTER)

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
AKTIVATED	0 = deactivated >1 = activated	The function is not executed with 0.
OVERFLOW	Value or cell reference	With an overflow of 1000, an error is recognized with an archive value of 1000 or higher.
STARTVALUE	Cell reference	First valid value from the archive.
ENDVALUE	Cell reference	Last valid value from the archive.
COUNTERINFO	Cell reference	Start of the counter change. Right direction from the cell reference.  Consists of four cell entries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Date and time of the first value after a counter change</li> <li>▶ Value before the counter change</li> <li>▶ Value after the counter change</li> <li>▶ Empty cell</li> </ul>
ERRORCOUNTER	Cell reference	States the number of errors found in a cell.  Causes of the error: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Value &gt;= as defined in OVERFLOW</li> <li>▶ Values &lt;= 0</li> <li>▶ With two consecutive archive values, the first value is greater than the subsequent value.</li> </ul>

The sum of all valid values is written in the cell of the function.

### wmzz

The **wmzz** function (filter index, direction, P1, P2, P3, activated, overflow) provides the result of the heat counter archive in pairs, i.e. the difference between two consecutive archive values is given.

The output 0 is given if

- ▶ The first value is >= the subsequent value.
- ▶ One of the two values is >= OVERFLOW.



- One of the two values is = 0.

Syntax: =wmzz(filter index, direction, P1, P2, P3, activated, overflow)

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTERINDEX	[1-n]	Corresponding entry from the archive filter (on page 44).
DIRECTION	bottom, right	Filling in the corresponding direction.
P1		Number of archive values in the first row
P2		Empty cells between two value outputs
P3		Empty cells until the next value row
ACTIVATED	0 = deactivated 1 = activated	The function is not executed with 0.
OVERFLOW	Value or cell reference	With an overflow of 1000, an error is recognized with an archive value of 1000 or higher.

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters P1, P2 and P3 set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- P1: Number
- P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- P2 = empty rows between the values
- P3 = empty columns

### WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- P1 = number of columns to be filled
- P2 = empty rows between the values
- P3 = empty rows between the values

## Database functions

This function enables data from Access or SQL databases to be read off.

**Syntax:** =sqldao (DATABASE, SQL-QUERY, PARA1, PARA2)

Transfer parameters	Comment
<b>DATABASE</b>	Name of the *.mdb database or the OLEDB provider.
<b>SQL query</b>	<p>The following standard database queries can be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>SELECT</b></li> <li>▶ <b>INSERT</b></li> <li>▶ <b>UPDATE</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DELETE</b></li> <li>▶ <b>EXECUTE</b></li> </ul> <p>Transfer of parameters. Choice of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Two integers: %d %d</li> <li>▶ Two strings: %s %s</li> </ul>
<b>PARA1</b>	parameters for SQL query
<b>PARA2</b>	parameters for SQL query

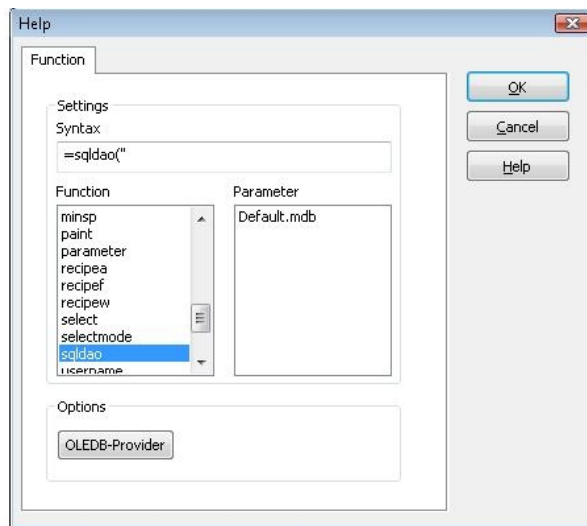
## SUPPORTED DATA TYPES

The sqldao function supports the following database data types:

- ▶ DBTYPE\_I1
- ▶ DBTYPE\_UI1
- ▶ DBTYPE\_I2
- ▶ DBTYPE\_UI2
- ▶ DBTYPE\_I4
- ▶ DBTYPE\_UI4
- ▶ DBTYPE\_I8
- ▶ DBTYPE\_UI8
- ▶ DBTYPE\_R4
- ▶ DBTYPE\_R8
- ▶ DBTYPE\_STR
- ▶ DBTYPE\_WSTR

► DBTYPE\_BSTR

## CONFIGURATION WITH FUNCTION ASSISTANT

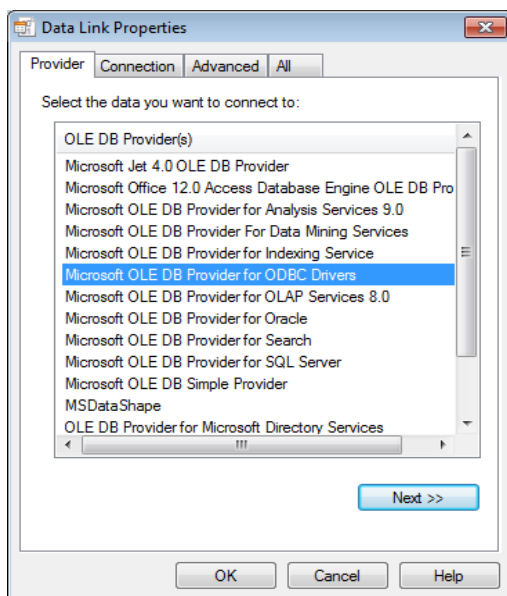


You can use MS Access databases and databases with OLEDB provider. For this, use the following syntax:

Database	Syntax
<b>MS Access database</b>	=sql dao (database,SQL query,Para1,Para2)
<b>Databases with OLEDB provider</b>	<p>Replace the reference to a database with an OLEDB initialization string. This string can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ entered manually or</li> <li>▶ created by clicking on the <b>OLEDB provider</b> button.</li> </ul>

## DATABASES WITH OLEDB PROVIDER

Clicking on the **OLEDB provider** button opens the dialog for **data linking properties**:



Here, you define the connection to the desired database:

- ▶ OLEDB provider type
- ▶ Data source
- ▶ Registration information
- ▶ etc.

After confirmation of the dialog by clicking on **OK**, the initialization string is generated and inserted into the **Syntax** field.

Syntax: =sql dao (Provider,SQL query,Para1,Para2)



### Attention

*The initialization string must always start with the character sequence `Provider=`. Note upper case and lower case letters, because the string is case sensitive.*

## SETTINGS FOR MS ACCESS AND OLEDB

Transfer parameters	Description
<b>Database</b>	<p>Name of the *.mdb database.</p> <p>Storage directory: Project folder which is superordinate to the Runtime folder.</p> <p>E.g.:</p> <p>Runtime storage location: Subfolder of C:\Users\Public\Documents\zenon_Projects\Multi\TEST_PROJEKT</p> <p>Save location *.mdb: saved directly in the folder C:\Users\Public\Documents\zenon_Projects\Multi\TEST_PROJEKT</p> <p>The project folder is defined in the project properties.</p>
<b>Provider</b>	OLEDB provider; the initialization string must always begin with Provider= (case sensitive).
<b>SQL query</b>	<p>You can use standard 'select' database queries here.</p> <p>Two-integer parameters can be transferred with %d %d and two-string parameters can be transferred with %s %s</p>
<b>Para1, Para2</b>	Parameters for SQL query.

## Example of access

### EXAMPLES FOR MS ACCESS

Example database: Address.mdb

Name	First name	Street	City	Telephone	CanAddress
Müllner	Egon	Am Rheinberg 22	5020 Salzburg	0662/329354	1
Roider	Jürgen	Mozartgasse 7	5020 Salzburg	0662/329354	2
Leitner	Hans	Strubergasse 6	5020 Salzburg	0662/329354	3
Müller	Peter	Blumengasse 6	80003 München	089/234243	5
Weinberger	ww	Hafnergasse 5	7020 Klagenfurt	0222/2222	6

### EXAMPLE 1

All entries from the Addresses table with Name field names are to be given.

Function: =sqldao (Adress.mdb, SELECT Adressen.name FROM Adressen ; ,1,1)

Address.mdb	Access database (must be in the project database path)
SELECT	Tells the Microsoft Jet database module to return information from the database as a group of records
Address.name	table.field name
FROM	states the table of query in which to find the fields stated in the SELECT statement
Addresses	Table

Result:

Müllner
Roider
Leitner
Müller
Weinberger

## EXAMPLE 2

- ▶ Lower limit: Contents of cell E1
- ▶ Upper limit: Contents of cell E2
- ▶ Field name for evaluation: CanAddress
- ▶ Entries from the Addresses table with Name and First name field names are to be given.
- ▶ The CanAddress condition must be higher than contents of cell E1 and lower than contents of cell E2.

**Function:** =sql dao (Address.mdb, SELECT Address.name, Address.first name FROM Address WHERE ((Adressen.CanAdresse)>%d) AND ((Address.CanAdresse)<%d)) ;, E1, E2)

Address.mdb	Access database (must be in the project database path)
SELECT	Tells the Microsoft Jet database module to return information from the database as a group of records
Address.name	table.field name
,	SQL separator
Address.first name	table.field name
FROM	states the table of query in which to find the fields stated in the SELECT statement
Addresses	Table
WHERE	States which records of the table defined in the FROM section are affected by a SELECT, UPDATE or DELETE statement
( (Address.CanAddress) >%d)	Condition: table.field name
AND	Linkage
( (Address.CanAddress) <%d) )	Condition: table.field name
;	SQL statement end
E1, E2:	Cell references (integer)

Result for E1 = 1, E2 = 6

Roider	Jürgen	2
Leitner	Hans	3
Müller	Peter	5



### Information

*For further information on SQL statements refer to the Online-Help of Access.*

## SQL example

### EXAMPLE FOR DATABASES WITH OLEDB PROVIDER

```
=sqldao("Provider=SQLNCLI.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=<databasename>;Data Source=<database instance>;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=<PCNAME>;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False","SELECT <tablename>.<columnname> FROM <tablename>;",0,0)
```

Transfer parameters	Comment
<b>DATABASE</b>	"Provider=SQLNCLI.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=<dbname>;Data Source=<dbinstance>;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=<PCNAME>;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False"
<b>SQL query</b>	"SELECT <tablename>.<columnname> FROM <tablename>;"
<b>PARA1</b>	0
<b>PARA2</b>	0

## VALUES FOR EXAMPLE

**Database:** "AdventureWorks"

**Installation:** AdventureWorksDB.msi

**Source:** <http://msftdbprodsamples.codeplex.com/releases/view/4004>

**Computer name:** "PC1"

**Authentication:** "Windows NT"

**SQL server instance:** "SQLEXPRESS"

## SELECT

### SELECT

```
=sql dao("Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks;Data Source=.\\SQLEXPRESS;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=PC1;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False","SELECT TOP 100 [AddressID],[AddressLine1],[AddressLine2],[City],[StateProvinceID],[PostalCode] FROM [AdventureWorks].[Person].[Address] ORDER BY AddressID;" ,0,0)
```

### SELECT WITH STRING PARAMETER (CELL H2)

```
=sql dao("Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks;Data Source=.\\SQLEXPRESS;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=PC1;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False","SELECT TOP 100 [AddressID],[AddressLine1],[AddressLine2],[City],[StateProvinceID],[PostalCode] FROM [AdventureWorks].[Person].[Address] WHERE (City = N'%s') ORDER BY AddressID;" ,H2,0)
```



## SELECT WITH NUMERICAL PARAMETER (CELL H2)

```
=sql dao("Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks;Data Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=PC1;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False","SELECT TOP 100 [AddressID],[AddressLine1],[AddressLine2],[City],[StateProvinceID],[PostalCode] FROM [AdventureWorks].[Person].[Address] WHERE (StateProvinceID = %d) ORDER BY AddressID;",H2,0)
```

## INSERT

```
=sql dao("Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks;Data Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=PC1;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False","INSERT INTO [AdventureWorks].[Sales].[Currency] (CurrencyCode,Name,ModifiedDate) VALUES ('AAA','NewValue','');",0,0)
```

## UPDATE

```
=sql dao("Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks;Data Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=PC1;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False","UPDATE Sales.Currency SET Name = 'ModifiedValue' WHERE CurrencyCode = 'AAA';",0,0)
```

## DELETE

```
=sql dao("Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks;Data Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=PC1;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False","DELETE Sales.Currency WHERE CurrencyCode = 'AAA';",0,0)
```

## EXECUTE

EXECUTE with numerical parameter (cell J2)

```
=sql dao("Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;Integrated Security=SSPI;Persist Security Info=False;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks;Data Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;Use Procedure for Prepare=1;Auto Translate=True;Packet Size=4096;Workstation ID=PC1;Use Encryption for Data=False;Tag with column collation when possible=False","EXECUTE dbo.uspGetBillOfMaterials %d, '2001-05-08 12:35:29.123';",J2,0)
```

## Date and time functions

This function gives date and time values.

You can find general formatting keys in the Data types for date and time (on page 146) chapter. Note the requirements of individual functions.

**Note:** Year entries from 2000 must always be made with four digits. For example, 19 is interpreted as 1919. 2019 must be entered with four digits..

### date

The `date (iYear, iMonth, iDay)` function date calculates the date from the numerical values for year (`iYear`), month (`iMonth`) and day (`iDay`).

Syntax: `=date (iYear, iMonth, iDay)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
iYear	[0100-2200]	
iMonth	[1-12]	Values out of the valid range are set to the upper or lower limit
iDay	[1-(28,29,30,31)]	Values out of the valid range are set to the upper or lower limit

Result format: date

Standard format: dd/mm/yyyy



### Example

`=date (2010, 5, 12)` is 12.05.2010

*Cell A1=2010, cell A2=5, cell A3=12, cell A4=date (A1, A2, A3) is 12.05.2010*

### datevalue

The `datevalue(date_text)` function calculates the date from the date text (`date_text`).

- Syntax: `=datevalue (date_text)`
- Input format for `date_text`: dd.mm.yyyy hh:mm:ss

## day

The `day(date)` function calculates the day from a date value.

Syntax: `=day(date)`

Result format: Integer



### Example

`=now()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is `12:46:24 05.06.10`  
Cell `A2=day(A1)` is 5

## hour

The `hour(time)` function calculates the hour from a time value.

Syntax: `=hour(time)`

Result format: Integer



### Example

`=now()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is `12:46:24 05.06.10`  
Cell `A2=hour(A1)` is 12

## minute

The `minute(time)` function calculates the minutes from a time value.

Syntax: `=minute(time)`

Result format: Integer



### Example

`=now()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is `12:46:24 05.06.10`  
cell `A2=minute(A1)` is 46

## month

The `month(date)` function calculates the month from the date value.

Syntax: `=month(date)`

Result format: Integer



### Example

`=now()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is `12:46:24 05.06.10`  
Cell A2=`month(A1)` is 6

## now

The `now()` function displays the current date and time.

The cell automatically gets the format string `dd/mm/yy`.

Syntax: `=now()`



### Example

`=now()` is `05.06.2010`  
`=now()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is `12:46:24 05.06.10`

## second

The `second(time)` function calculates the seconds from a time value.

Syntax: `=second(time)`

Result format: Integer



### Example

`=now()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is `12:46:24 05.06.10`  
Cell A2=`second(A1)` is 24

## time

The `time(iHour, iMinute, iSecond)` function provides the time from the numerical values for hour (`iHour`), minute (`iMinute`) and seconds (`iSecond`).

The cell automatically gets the format string `hh:mm:ss`.

Syntax: `=time(iHour, iMinute, iSecond)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
iHour	[0-23]	Values out of the valid range are set to the upper or lower limit
iMinute	[0-59]	Values out of the valid range are set to the upper or lower limit
iSecond	[0-59]	Values out of the valid range are set to the upper or lower limit

Result format: `time`



### Example

`=time(12, 24, 48)` is 12:24:48

*Cell A1=12, cell A2=24, cell A3=48, cell A4=time(A1, A2, A3) is 12:24:48*

## today

The `today()` function displays the current date.

The cell automatically gets the format string `dd/mm/yy`.

Syntax: `=today()`



### Example

`=today()` is 05.06.2010

`=today()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is 12:00:00 AM 05.06.10

## weekday

The `weekday(date)` function calculates the weekday from the date value.

Syntax: `=weekday (date)`

value	Weekday
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday
7	Saturday

Result format: Integer



### Example

`=now()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is 12:46:24 05.06.10  
 Cell A2=`weekday (A1)` is 3

## year

The `year (date)` function calculates the year from the date value.

Syntax: `=year (date)`

Result format: Integer



### Example

`=now()` with format string `hh:mm:ss dd/mm/yy` is 12:46:24 05.06.10  
 Cell A2=`year (A1)` is 2010

## Logical functions

This section summarizes all logical functions of the report generator

### and

The `and (logical, logical)` function provides the `TRUE` value if both arguments are `TRUE`.

The cell automatically gets the format string `True;False`.

Syntax: `=and(logical,logical)`

#### EXAMPLE

Cell A1	Cell A2	Cell A3= <code>and (A1 , A2)</code>
false	false	false
false	true	false
true	false	false
true	true	true

#### exact

The `exact(string1,string2)` function returns the value `TRUE`, if both text strings are identical (case-sensitive).

Syntax: `=exact(string1,string2)`

#### false

The `false()` function returns the value `FALSE`.

The cell automatically gets the format string `True;False`.

Syntax: `=false()`



#### Example

*The entry in cell A1=`false()` is False*

#### if

The `if(exprTest,valTrue,valFalse)` function provides the content of `valTrue` (value or string), if the argument is `exprTest TRUE`, otherwise the content of `valFalse`. It is possible to nest `if` functions, for example by implementing `and-links`.

Syntax: `=if(exprTest,valTrue,valFalse)`

## isblank

The `isblank(ref)` function has the logical value `TRUE`, if the reference cell is empty.

Syntax: `=isblank(ref)`

### EXAMPLE

ContentA1	A1	Result
<b>Logical expression</b>	No	False
<b>Text</b>	This is a text	False
<b>empty</b>		True
<b>Number</b>	123.00	False
<b>Error</b>	#ARG!	False

## iserror

The `iserror(ref)` function has the logical value `TRUE` if the reference cell contains an error.

Syntax: `=iserror(ref)`

### EXAMPLE

ContentA1	A1	Result
<b>Logical expression</b>	No	False
<b>Text</b>	This is a text	False
<b>empty</b>		False
<b>Number</b>	123.00	False
<b>Error</b>	#ARG!	True

## islogical

The `islogical(ref)` function has the logical value `TRUE` if the reference cell contains a logical value.



Syntax: `=islogical(ref)`

Example

ContentA1	A1	Result
<b>Logical expression</b>	No	True
<b>Text</b>	This is a text	False
<b>empty</b>		False
<b>Number</b>	123.00	False
<b>Error</b>	#ARG!	False

## isnontext

The `isnontext(ref)` function has the logical value `TRUE` if the reference cell does not contain a text string.

Syntax: `=isnontext(ref)`

### EXAMPLE

ContentA1	A1	Result
<b>Logical expression</b>	No	True
<b>Text</b>	This is a text	False
<b>empty</b>		True
<b>Number</b>	123.00	True
<b>Error</b>	#ARG!	False

## isnumber

The `isnumber(ref)` function has the logical value `TRUE` if the reference cell contains a numerical value.

Syntax: `=isnumber(ref)`

**EXAMPLE**

ContentA1	A1	Result
<b>Logical Link</b>	No	False
<b>Text</b>	This is a text	False
<b>empty</b>		False
<b>Number</b>	123.00	True
<b>Error</b>	#ARG!	False

**isref**

The `isref(ref)` function has the logical value `TRUE` if the reference cell contains a reference to another cell.

Syntax: `=isref(ref)`

**EXAMPLE**

ContentA1	A1	Result
<b>Logical expression</b>	No	False
<b>Text</b>	This is a text	False
<b>empty</b>		False
<b>Number</b>	123.00	False
<b>Error</b>	#ARG!	False
<b>Reference</b>	=B1	True

**istext**

The `istext(ref)` function has the logical value `TRUE` if the reference cell contains a text string.

Syntax: `=istext(ref)`

**EXAMPLE**

ContentA1	A1	Result
Logical link	No	False
Text	This is a text	True
empty		False
Number	123.00	False
Error	#ARG!	False

**not**

The `not(logical)` function returns the logical opposite of the argument.

The cell automatically gets the format string `True;False`.

Syntax: `=not(logical)`

**EXAMPLE**

Cell A1	Cell A2= <code>not(A1)</code>
false	True
true	False

**or**

The `or(logical, logical)` function provides the `TRUE` logical value if both arguments are `TRUE`.

The cell automatically gets the format string `True;False`.

Syntax: `=or(logical, logical)`

**EXAMPLE**

Cell A1	Cell A2	Cell A3= <b>or</b> (A1 , A2)
false	false	false
false	true	true
true	false	true
true	true	true

**true**

The `true()` function returns the logical value `TRUE`.

The cell automatically gets the format string `True;False`.

Syntax: `=true()`

**Example**

*The entry in cell A1=`true()` is `True`*

**Mathematical and trigonometric functions**

Common mathematical functions are available for reports. These can not only be planned using the function assistant, but can also be directly entered into the input row.

**abs**

The `abs (num)` function returns the absolute value of a number as a result. The absolute value of a number is the value without sign.

Syntax: `=abs (num)`

`num`: is the real number, that is the basis for the absolute value

**Example**

`=abs(2, 2)` is 2

`=abs(-2, 2)` is 2

## **acos**

The `acos (num)` function provides the arc cosine of a number.

Syntax: `=acos (num)`

## **acosh**

The `acosh (num)` function provides the inverse hyperbolic cosine of a number.

Syntax: `=acosh (num)`

## **asin**

The `asin (num)` function provides the arc cosine of a number.

Syntax: `=asin (num)`

## **asinh**

The `asinh (num)` function provides the inverted hyperbolic sine of a number.

Syntax: `=asinh (num)`

## **atan**

The `atan (num)` function provides the arc tangent of a number.

Syntax: `=atan (num)`

## **atanh**

The `atanh (num)` function provides the inverted hyperbolic tangent of a number.

Syntax: `=atanh (num)`

## **atan2**

The `atan2 (x,y)` function provides the arc tangent based on an x and y coordinate.

Syntax: =atan2(x, y)

## ceil

The `ceil (num)` function returns the next higher whole-numbered value of the value, rounded up.

Syntax: =ceil(num)



### Example

=ceil(2.2) is 3

=ceil(-2.2) is -3

## column

The `column (ref)` function provides the column number of a connection (for example C3=2) in the value range of 0 to n.

Syntax: =column(ref)

## columns

The `columns (range)` function returns the numbers of columns in the stated range.

Syntax: =columns(range)

## cos

The `cos (num)` function provides the cosine of a number.

Syntax: =cos(num)

## EXAMPLE

=cos(Input)

	Input	Result
degrees	radians()	cosine
0,00	0	1,000
45,00	0,78539816339744828	0,707
90,00	1,5707963267948966	0,000
135,00	2,3561944901923448	-0,707
180,00	3,1415926535897931	-1,000
225,00	3,9269908169872414	-0,707
270,00	4,7123889803846897	-0,000
315,00	5,497787143782138	0,707
360,00	6,2831853071795862	1,000

## cosh

The `cosh (num)` function provides the hyperbolic cosine of a number.

Syntax: `=cosh (num)`

## degree

The `degree (num)` function converts radians to degrees.

Syntax: `=degree (num)`

## EXAMPLE

`=degree(Input)`

Input	Result
Radians ( )	Degree ( )
0	0
0,78539816339744828	45
1,5707963267948966	90
2,3561944901923448	135
3,1415926535897931	180
3,9269908169872414	225
4,7123889803846897	270
5,497787143782138	315
6,2831853071795862	360

## even

The `even (num)` function returns the next higher even whole-numbered value. Negative values are rounded from 0 away.

Syntax: `=even (num)`



### Example

`=even(2.2)` is 4

`=even(-2.2)` is -4

## exp

The `exp (num)` function potentializes the basis  $e$  with the number stated as argument.

Syntax: `=exp (num)`



### Example

`=exp(0)` is 1

`=exp(1)` is 2.718282

`=exp(10)` is 22026.465795



## fact

The `fact(int)` function provides the factorial of a number.

Syntax: `=fact(int)`



### Example

```
=fact(0) is 1 (1)
```

```
=fact(1) is 1 (1)
```

```
=fact(2) is 2 (1*2)
```

```
=fact(3) is 6 (1*2*3)
```

```
=fact(4) is 24 (1*2*3*4)
```

```
=fact(5) is 120 (1*2*3*4*5)
```

## factdouble

The `factdouble(num)` function provides the double factorial of a number. In doing so, only the product of each second number is formed.

Syntax: `=factdouble(num)`



### Example

```
=factdouble(0) is 0 (0)
```

```
=factdouble(1) is 1 (1)
```

```
=factdouble(2) is 2 (2)
```

```
=factdouble(3) is 3 (1*3)
```

```
=factdouble(4) is 8 (2*4)
```

```
=factdouble(5) is 15 (1*3*5)
```

## floor

The `floor(num)` function returns the next lower whole-numbered value of the value, rounded down. Negative values are rounded in direction to 0.

Syntax: `=floor(num)`



### Example

`=floor(2.2)` is 2

*`=floor(-2.2)` is -2*

## int

The `int(num)` function returns the next lower whole-numbered value of the value, rounded down. Negative values are rounded from 0 away.

Syntax: `=int(num)`



### Example

`=int(2.2)` is 2

*`=int(-2.2)` is -3*

## ln

The `ln(num)` function provides the natural logarithm of a number.

Syntax: `=ln(num)`



### Example

`=ln(1)` is 0

`=ln(2.718282)` is 1

*`=ln(22026.465795)` is 10*

## log10

The `log10(num)` function calculates the logarithm of a value on the basis of 10.

Syntax: `=log10(num)`



### Example

`=log10(1)` is 0

`=log10(10)` is 1

`=log10(100)` is 2

`=log10(1000)` is 3

## mod

The `mod(num, divisor)` function returns the rest of the division of a value (`num`) by the divisor (`divisor`).

Syntax: `=mod(num, divisor)`



### Example

`=mod(0.3)` is 0

`=mod(1.3)` is 1

`=mod(2.3)` is 2

`=mod(3.3)` is 0

`=mod(4.3)` is 1

## odd

The function `odd(num)` returns the next higher odd whole-numbered value. Negative values are rounded from 0 away.

Syntax: `=odd(num)`



### Example

`=odd(2.2)` is 3

`=odd(-2, 2)` is -3

## pi

The `pi()` function `pi` returns the value for pi: 3.1415926535897931

Syntax: `=pi()`

Standard format: `*0.#####`



### Example

`=pi()` is with standard formatting 3.141593

## product

The `product (range)` function calculates the product of the values in the stated area.

Syntax: `=product(range)`

### EXAMPLE

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

Cell B1=`product(A1:A10)`

Cell/column	A	B
1	1	3628800
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7	7	
8	8	
9	9	
10	10	

The result for the range A1 to A10 is 3628800.

## quotient

The `quotient(num, divisor)` function returns the whole-numbered part of a division.

Syntax: `=quotient(num, divisor)`



### Example

`=quotient(0.3)` is 0

`=quotient(1.3)` is 0

`=quotient(2.3)` is 0

`=quotient(3.3)` is 1

*`=quotient(4.3)` is 1*

## radians

The `radians(num)` function converts degrees into radians.

Syntax: `=radians (num)`

num: input in degrees

## EXAMPLE

=radians(Input)

Input	Result
0,00	0
45,00	0,78539816339744828
90,00	1,5707963267948966
135,00	2,3561944901923448
180,00	3,1415926535897931
225,00	3,9269908169872414
270,00	4,7123889803846897
315,00	5,497787143782138
360,00	6,2831853071795862

## rand

The `rand()` function returns a new random value between 0,000 and 1,000 every time the report is calculated.

Syntax: =rand()

## randbetween

The `randbetween(min,max)` function returns a new random value between `min` and `max` every time the report is calculated.

Syntax: =randbetween(min,max)

## round

The `round(num,digits)` function rounds a value (`num`) to a stated number of decimals (`digits`).

Syntax: =round(num,digits)

## row

The `row(ref)` function returns the row number of a reference (e.g. C3=3) in the value range from 0 to n.

Syntax: `=row(ref)`

## rows

The `rows(range)` function calculates the number of empty cells in the defined range.

Syntax: `=rows(range)`

## sign

The `sign(num)` function provides the value

- ▶ 1, if the number (`num`) is positive
- ▶ -1 if the number is negative
- ▶ 0 if the number is 0

Syntax: `=sign(num)`



### Example

`=sign(2.2)` is 1

`=sign(-2.2)` is -1

*`=sign(0.0)` is 0*

## sin

The `sin(num)` function provides the sine of a number.

Syntax: `=sin(num)`

num: input in radians

## EXAMPLE

`=sin(Input)`

	Input	Result
degrees	radians()	sine
0.00	0	0,000
45,00	0,78539816339744828	0,707
90,00	1,5707963267948966	1,000
135,00	2,3561944901923448	0,707
180,00	3,1415926535897931	0,000
225,00	3,9269908169872414	-0,707
270,00	4,7123889803846897	-1,000
315,00	5,497787143782138	-0,707
360,00	6,2831853071795862	-0,000

## sinh

The `sinh(num)` function provides the hyperbolic sine of a number.

Syntax: `=sinh(num)`

## sqrt

The `sqrt(num)` function provides the square root of a number.

Syntax: `=sqrt(num)`



### Example

`=sqrt(1)` is 1

`=sqrt(2)` is 1.414214

`=sqrt(3)` is 1.732051

`=sqrt(4)` is 2

## sqrtpi

The `sqrtpi(num)` function provides the square root of a **pi** value.



Syntax: `=sqrtpi()`



### Example

`=sqrtpi(1)` is 3.141593 = 1\*pi

`=sqrtpi(2)` is 4.442883 = sqrt(2)\*pi

`=sqrtpi(3)` is 5.441398 = sqrt(3)\*pi

*`=sqrtpi(4)` is 6.283185 = sqrt(4)\*pi*

## tan

The `tan(num)` function provides the tangent of a number.

Syntax: `=tan(num)`

## tanh

The `tanh(num)` function provides the hyperbolic tangent of a number.

Syntax: `=tanh(num)`

## trunc

The `trunc(num)` function returns the next lower whole-numbered value of the value, rounded down. Negative values are rounded in direction to 0.

Syntax: `=trunc(num)`



### Example

`=trunc(2.2)` is 2

*`=trunc(-2.2)` is -2*

## Recipegroup Manager functions

Variables from other loaded projects that are used in recipes can also be displayed with the report functions for the recipe group manager. These functions can only be used with screens of the recipegroup manager type.

The function assistant (on page 48) is available for configuration.

### recipea

The `=recipeaInhalt()` function displays general data of a recipe of the recipe group manager.

Syntax: `=recipea(Inhalt)`

Contents	Description
muser	User who last edited the recipe.
mzeit	Time of the last change.
rez	Name of the recipe.
rezg	Name of the recipe group to which the recipe belongs.
reznum	Number of the recipe
text1 to text 8	User comments 1 to 8 of the recipe.
text2	User comment 2 for the recipe.
version	Version number of the recipe.
status	Status of the recipe as text. For example: <b>1 - sample recipe</b>



### Example

```
=recipea(recnum)
```

### recipef

The `=recipef(content, variable)` function displays variable-orientated data of a recipe of the recipe group manager. These data can freely be positioned in the report.

Syntax: `=recipef(content, variable)`

Contents	Description
name	Name of the variable.
identification	Identification of the variable.
type	Source type.
unit	Technical unit of measurement the variables.
value	Value for the variable in the recipe.
symbols	Display of limit value texts from the reaction matrix or limit value as text.
min	Minimum of the permitted value range for the variable in this recipe.
max	Maximum of the permitted value range for the variable in this recipe.
actual_value	If the defined variable does not exist in the selected recipe, the cell is marked with –.
Interlocking	Display of Interlocking. Because the names are not available in Runtime, only the IDs of the interlockings selected in the recipe group manager are displayed.
visibility	Shows visibility of the variables.
Graphical recipe variable	Shows the name of the linked Graphical recipe variable. Only display in the Runtime. Configuration in the Editor.
filter	Filter text that was selected in the RGM.
Keyboard	Shows linked keyboard keyboard.
Set value limit	Yes: Takes over set value limit to the variable. Only display in the Runtime. Configuration in the Editor.



### Example

```
=recipef("value", "temperature")
```

## recipew

The `=recipew(content, direction)` function displays variable-orientated data of a recipe of the recipe group manager in table form.

Syntax: `=recipew(content, direction)`

Contents	Description
name	Name of the variable.
identification	Identification of the variable.
type	Source type.
unit	Technical unit of measurement the variables.
value	Value for the variable in the recipe.
symbols	Display of values as text.
min	Minimum of the permitted value range for the variable in this recipe.
max	Maximum of the permitted value range for the variable in this recipe.
actual_value	If the defined variable does not exist in the selected recipe, the cell is marked with –.
Interlocking	Display of Interlocking. Because the names are not available in Runtime, only the IDs of the interlockings selected in the recipe group manager are displayed.
visibility	Shows visibility of the variables.
Graphical recipe variable	Shows the name of the linked Graphical recipe variable. Only display in the Runtime. Configuration in the Editor.
filter	Filter text that was selected in the RGM.
Keyboard	Shows linked keyboard keyboard.
Set value limit	Yes: Takes over set value limit to the variable. Only display in the Runtime. Configuration in the Editor.



### Example

```
=recipew(name,bottom)
```

## Statistical functions

Common statistical functions are available for reports. These can not only be planned using the function assistant, but can also be directly entered into the input row.

### avg

The `avg (range)` function calculates the average of the values within the range.

Syntax: =avg(range)

### EXAMPLE

Cell A4= avg(A1:A3)

Row/column	A
1	1
2	3
3	5
4	3

The average of the cells A1 to A3 is 3

### count

The count (range) function returns the number of numerical values in the stated range.

Syntax: =count(range)

### EXAMPLE

Cell A5= count(A1:A4)

Row/column	A
1	1
2	Text
3	
4	3
5	2

The number of numerical values in the cells A1 to A4 is 2.

### counta

The counta (range) function calculates the number of non-empty cells in a given range.

Syntax: =counta(range)

## EXAMPLE

Cell A5=counta(A1:A4)

Row/column n	A
1	1
2	text
3	
4	3
5	3

The number of non-empty cells in the range **A1** to **A4** is 3.

## countblank

The `countblank (range)` function calculates the number of empty cells in a given range.

Syntax: `=countblank(range)`

## EXAMPLE

CellA5 = countblank(A1:A4)

Row/column n	A
1	1
2	Text
3	
4	3
5	1

*The number of empty cells in the range A1 to A4 is 1.*

## max

The `max (range)` function calculates the highest value in a range.

Syntax: `=max(range)`

**EXAMPLE**

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell B1=MAX (A1 : A10)*

Row/column	A	B
1	1	10
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7	7	
8	8	
9	9	
10	10	

The highest value in range A1 to A10 is in cell A10 and is 10.

**min**

The `min (range)` function calculates the lowest value in a range.

Syntax: `=min(range)`

**EXAMPLE**

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell B1=MIN (A1 : A10)*

Row/column	A	B
1	1	1
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7	7	
8	8	
9	9	
10	10	

The lowest value in range A1 to A10 is in cell A1 and is 1.

## percentile

The `percentile (range,num)` function returns as result a threshold value, from which the values are accepted.

Syntax: `=percentile(range,num)`

Range: Is a matrix or a data range that describes the relative position of the data.

Num: Integer from 0-100

## EXAMPLE

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell B1=percentile(A1:A10,90)*



Row/column	A	B
1	1	9,1
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7	7	
8	8	
9	9	
10	10	

The threshold value for the range A1 to A10 is 9.1.

## stdev

The `stdev (range)` function returns an estimation of the standard deviation based on a random sample of the values in the defined area.

Formula:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

Syntax: `=stdev(range)`

## EXAMPLE

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell A11=stdev(A1:A10)*

Row/column	A
1	745,00
2	730,00
3	732,00
4	768,00

5	769,00
6	747,00
7	718,00
8	723,00
9	766,00
10	739,00
11	18,785633

The standard deviation for the area A1 to A10 is estimated using on the sample on 18,85633 as a basis.

### stdevp

The `stdevp (range)` function returns an estimation of the standard deviation based on the total of the values in the defined area.

Formula:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n^2}}$$

Syntax: `=stdevp(range)`

### EXAMPLE

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell A11= stdevp(A1:A10)*

Row/column	A
1	745,00
2	730,00
3	732,00
4	768,00
5	769,00
6	747,00
7	718,00
8	723,00
9	766,00
10	739,00
11	17,821616

The standard deviation for the range A1 to A10 is estimated at 17.821616.

## sum

The `sum (range)` function calculates the sum of the values in the defined area.

Syntax: `=sum(range)`

## EXAMPLE

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell B1=*`sum(A1:A10)`

Row/column	A	B
1	1	55
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7	7	
8	8	
9	9	
10	10	

The sum of all values in the A1 to A10 range is 55.

### sumsq

The `sumsq (range)` function calculates the sum of the squares of the values within a range.

Syntax: `=sumsq(range)`

### EXAMPLE

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell A11=sumsq(A1:A10)*

Row/ column	A	B
1	1	1
2	2	4
3	3	9
4	4	16
5	5	25
6	6	36
7	7	49
8	8	56
9	9	81
10	10	100
11	385	385

## SUPERVISION

Cell B1 to B10: Squares of A1 to A10

*Cell B11= sum(B1:B10)*

## var

The `var (range)` function returns an estimation of the variance based on a random sample of the values in the defined area.

Formula:

$$v = \frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

Syntax: `=var(range)`

## EXAMPLE

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell A11=var(A1:A10)*

Row/column	A
1	745,00
2	730,00
3	732,00
4	768,00
5	769,00
6	747,00
7	718,00
8	723,00
9	766,00
10	739,00
11	352,9

The variance for the area A1 to A10 is estimated using on the sample on 352.9 as a basis.

### varp

The `varp (range)` function returns an estimation of the variation based on the total of the values in the defined area.

Formula:

$$v = \frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n^2}$$

Syntax: `=varp(range)`

### EXAMPLE

Cells A1 to A10: any numbers

*Cell A11=varp(A1:A10)*

Row/column	A
1	745,00
2	730,00
3	732,00
4	768,00
5	769,00
6	747,00
7	718,00
8	723,00
9	766,00
10	739,00
11	317,61

The variance for the range A1 to A10 is estimated at 317.61.

## Text functions

Different text functions are available for reports. These can not only be planned using the function assistant, but can also be directly entered into the input row. Exception: paint (on page 123)

### char

The function `char (code)` returns the ASCII character that is defined under `code`.

Syntax: `=char (code)`

`code`: number between 1 and 255.



#### Example

`=char(88)` is X

*If the cell A1 contains the value 35, the `=char (A1)` function gives the character # as a result.*

*To determine the ASCII code for a character, use the code (on page 120) function.*

### clean

The `clean (string)` function deletes all control characters from a text character chain.

Syntax: `=clean(string)`

## code

The `code(string)` function provides the ASCII code for the first character in a text character chain.

If the string is in the brackets of the text to be coded, it is put in quotation marks. If it refers to another row, this is entered.

Syntax: `=code(string)`



### Example

`=code("z")` is 122 .

*Cell A1 contains the text zoom:*

`=code(A1)` is 122 .

To determine the character corresponding to an ASCII code, use the `char` (on page 119) function.



### Attention

*The `code(string)` function only provides the ASCII code for the first character in a text string.*

## find

The `find(keystring,string,start)` function provides the position of a character sequence (`keystring`) within a text string (`string`). The position is found in the text string starting at the start character (`start`) with case-sensitivity.

Syntax: `=find(keystring,string,start)`



### Example

Cell A1: cd

Cell A2: ABCDabcd

Cell A3: 1

Cell A4=`find(A1,A2,A3)`: Result =7



## fixed

The `fixed(num, decimals)` function formats a number and converts it into a defined character string.

Syntax: `=fixed(num, decimals)`

- ▶ `num`: Numerical value or cell reference
- ▶ `decimals`: Number of decimals



### Example

Cell A1 = 12345.672

`=fixed(A1, 2)` is 12345.67

`=fixed(A1, 1)` is 12345,6

The separator and the display also depend on the regional settings and formatting settings in cell (on page 30).

**Note:** The `fixed()` function cannot be combined with a format string such as the stating of units.

## DIFFERENCE TO ZENON 5.50 AND EARLIER VERSIONS

The `fixed()` function also has the argument `no_seps` in versions up to 5.50. The argument is optional and controls the display of thousand separators.

Syntax: `=fixed(num, decimals, no_seps)`

- ▶ `no-seps`:
  - 0: A separator is inserted
  - 1: A separator is left out

Figures are generally shown without thousand separators in later versions.

## left

The `left(string, num)` function provides the number of characters from a character string defined in (`num`), starting with the first character.

Syntax: `=left(string, num)`

- ▶ `string`: Character string in quotation marks or reference to a cell with a character string
- ▶ `num`: Number of characters that are to be read off, starting with the first



### Example

Cell A1 = abcdefgh

=left(A1, 3) is abc

=left(A1, 5) is abcde

To read off characters beginning with the last character of a character string, use the right (on page 125) function.

## len

The `len(string)` function provides the number of characters in a character string.

Syntax: `=len(string)`



### Example

Cell A1 = abc

=len(A1) is 3

*Cell A1 = abcdefgh*

*=len(A1) is 8*

## lower

The `lower(string)` function replaces all upper case letters of a text character string with lower case letters.

Syntax: `=lower(string)`



### Example

Cell A1 = AbCdEf

=lower(A1) is abcdef

*To replace lower case letters with upper case letters, use the upper (on page 127) function.*

## mid

The `mid(string, numStart, numLen)` function extracted

- From the defined character string `string`

- ▶ A new character string
- ▶ With a number of characters defined by the `numLen` argument
- ▶ From the start position defined by `numStart`.

Syntax: `=mid(string,numStart,numLen)`



### Example

Cell A1 = *abcdefgh*  
`=mid(A1,2,4)` is *bcde*

## paint

The `=paint(referenz)` function continues the character string given in the referenced cell, if there is not enough space for this in the referenced cell. Thus long character strings can be well displayed by being divided into several cells.

Syntax: `=paint(referenz)`



### Example

Cell A1 contains the characters: *abcdefghijklmn*  
 In cell A1, the following is displayed due to the width of the cell: *abcdefg*  
`=paint(A1)` in cell A2 leads to this display:  
 A1: *abcdefg*  
 A2: *hijklmn*

This text function can be configured with the function assistant.

## proper

The `proper(string)` function transforms the first character of a word into upper case letters and all subsequent characters into lower case letters. The start of the word is the first alphabetical character of a character string. If the character string contains several non-alphabetic characters, a new word is started after each non-alphabetic character.

Syntax: `= proper (string)`



### Example

Cell A1 = AbCdEf

=proper(A1) is Abcdef

Cell A1 = aBcDeF

=proper(A1) is Abcdef

*Cell A1 = 1aBcD2eF*

*=proper(A1) is 1Abcd2Ef*

## replace

The function `replace(string, numStart, numLen, stringNew)`

- ▶ replaces, in the text character string `string`,
- ▶ from the start position defined by `numStart`,
- ▶ a number of characters defined by `numLen`
- ▶ with characters from the new text character string, `stringNew`

Syntax: `=replace(string, numStart, numLen, stringNew)`



### Example

Cell A1 = abcdefgh

Zelle A2 = xyz

=replace(A1, 3, 2, A2) is abxyzefgh

*In this example, in the string abcdefgh, the characters cd (3rd position in the string, 2 characters) are replaced with xyz.*

## rept

The `rept(string, num)` function repeats the character string `string` for as many times as is defined in `num`.

Syntax: `=rept(string, num)`



### Example

Cell A1 = abc

Cell A2 = 3

=rept(A1,A2) is abcabcabc

## right

The `right(string,num)` function provides the number of characters from a character string defined in (num), starting with the last character.

Syntax: `=right(string,num)`

- ▶ **string:** Character string in quotation marks or reference to a cell with a character string
- ▶ **num:** Number of characters that are to be read off, starting with the last



### Example

Cell A1 = abcdefgh

=right(A1,3) is fgh

=right(A1,5) is defgh

To read off characters beginning with the first character of a character string, use the left (on page 121) function.

## search

The `search(keystring,string,start)` function provides

- ▶ the position of a search text **keystring**
- ▶ within a character string **string**
- ▶ from the start character position **start**

Syntax: `=search(string,keystring,start)`

## EXAMPLE

Cell A4=search(A1,A2,A3)

Cell/column	A
1	abcdeABCDEEabcde
2	cd
3	1
4	3

The function in cell A4 finds the text being searched for `cd` in cell A1 at position 3.

## substitute

The function `substitute(string, oldstring, newstring, instance)`

- ▶ replaces, in the character string `string`
- ▶ an `oldstring` character sequence
- ▶ with a new character sequence `newstring`
- ▶ whereby `instance` determines the position of
  - `instance=0` replaces all character strings found

The function is case sensitive.

Syntax: `=substitute(string, oldstring, newstring, instance)`



### Example

Cell A1 = abcdef ABCDEF abcdef ABCDEF abcdef ABCDEF

Cell A2 = XYZ

#### Example 1:

`=substitute(A1, "ABCDEF", A2, 0)` is abcdef XYZ abcdef XYZ abcdef XYZ

In this example, the whole character sequence `ABCDEF` in the entire string `abcdef ABCDEF abcdef ABCDEF abcdef ABCDEF` is replaced by `XYZ`

#### Example 2:

`=substitute(A1, "abcdef", A2, 2)` is abcdef ABCDEF XYZ ABCDEF abcdef ABCDEF

*In this example, the second character sequence `abcdef` found in the string `abcdef ABCDEF abcdef ABCDEF abcdef ABCDEF` is replaced by `XYZ`.*

**Note:** Character string within the function are put into quotation marks ("character string").

## trim

The `trim(string)` function allows a maximum of one space between two characters. All other spaces are removed.

Syntax: `=trim(string)`



### Example

*Cell A1 = Too many spaces are reduced to one.  
=trim(A1) is: Too many spaces are reduced to one.*

## upper

The `upper(string)` function replaces all lower case letters of a text character string with upper case letters.

Syntax: `=upper(string)`



### Example

*Cell A1 = AbCdEf  
=upper(A1) is ABCDEF*

To replace upper case letters with lower case letters, use the lower (on page 122) function.

## Other functions

Other functions group together report functions that cannot be allocated to a sub-group.

The function assistant (on page 48) is available for configuration.

## Alarm

This function shows information from the alarm administration as a formatted list in a report form.

Syntax: `=alarm(FILTER, PARAMETER, DIRECTION)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTER		Configuration via AML filter.
PARAMETER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ name</li> <li>‣ identification</li> <li>‣ text</li> <li>‣ status</li> <li>‣ value</li> <li>‣ time received</li> <li>‣ time sent</li> <li>‣ time acknowledged</li> <li>‣ time reactivated</li> <li>‣ status reactivated</li> <li>‣ number reactivated</li> <li>‣ active</li> <li>‣ number_h</li> <li>‣ number_t</li> <li>‣ number_m</li> <li>‣ user</li> <li>‣ computer</li> <li>‣ note</li> <li>‣ class</li> <li>‣ group</li> <li>‣ project</li> <li>‣ number</li> </ul>	<p>Selection of the filter column to be read.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ project: Only present in the AML filter with multi-user projects</li> <li>‣ number : only for one project</li> <li>‣ number_h: only for one project</li> <li>‣ number_t: only for one project</li> <li>‣ number_m: only for one project</li> </ul>
DIRECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ bottom</li> <li>‣ Left</li> </ul>	Filling in the corresponding direction.

The time filter results from the definition in Screen switching filter report (on page 148).

Direction



**Options****Meaning**

Right

Value is entered to the right (row).

There must be sufficient cells left free for expected entries from further report creation.

**Attention:** If an `archivesp` function is created with only one column, the value is entered downwards (in the column).

bottom

Value is entered downwards (column).

There must be sufficient cells left free for expected entries from further report creation.

**Attention:** If an `archivesp` function is created with only one row, the value is entered to the right (in the row).

**Information**

*To ensure that the function can dynamically insert lines or columns without overwriting other lines/columns, the labeling of the corresponding row (on page 43) or column (on page 42) must be set to `E` (for "Expand").*

**cel**

This function shows information from the chronological event list (CEL) as a formatted list in a report. Configuration with the function assistant works along the lines of configuration of the `aml` (on page 131) function.

Syntax: `=cel (FILTER, PARAMETER, DIRECTION)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
FILTER		Configuration via CEL filter.
PARAMETER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ name</li> <li>▸ identification</li> <li>▸ text</li> <li>▸ status</li> <li>▸ value</li> <li>▸ time received</li> <li>▸ user</li> <li>▸ computer</li> <li>▸ note</li> <li>▸ class</li> <li>▸ group</li> <li>▸ project</li> <li>▸ number</li> </ul>	Selection of the filter column to be read.  <b>Note:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <code>project</code>: Only present in the CEL filter with multi-user projects</li> <li>▸ <code>number</code> : only for one project</li> </ul>
DIRECTION	bottom, left	Filling in the corresponding direction.

The time filter results from the definition in Screen switching filter report (on page 148).

## Direction

### Options

### Meaning

Right

Value is entered to the right (row).

There must be sufficient cells left free for expected entries from further report creation.

**Attention:** If an `archivesp` function is created with only one column, the value is entered downwards (in the column).

bottom

Value is entered downwards (column).

There must be sufficient cells left free for expected entries from further report creation.

**Attention:** If an `archivesp` function is created with only one row, the value is entered to the right (in the row).



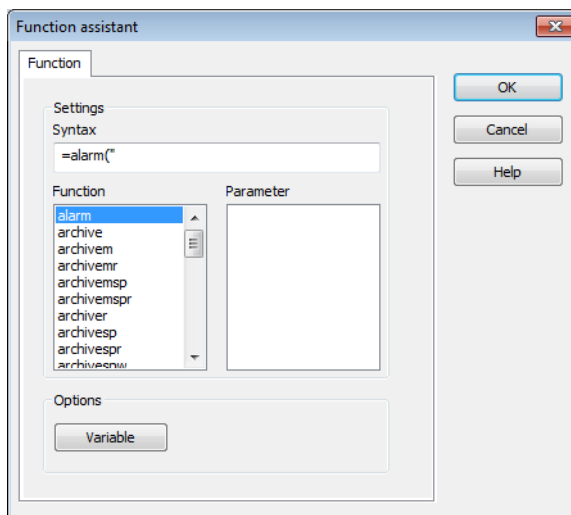
### Information

To ensure that the function can dynamically insert lines or columns without overwriting other lines/columns, the labeling of the corresponding row (on page 43) or column (on page 42) must be set to `E` (for "Expand").

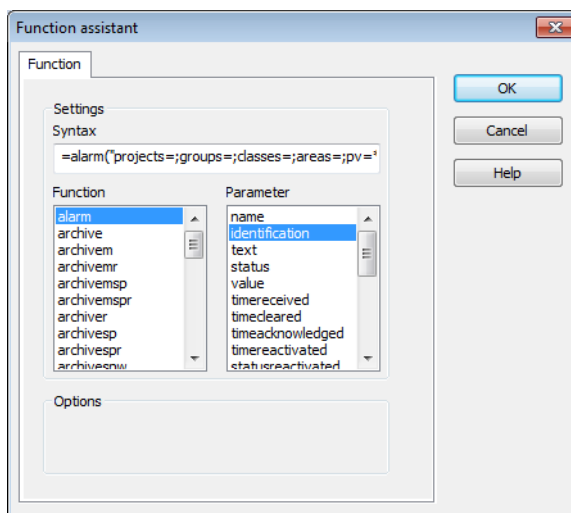
## Configuring the alarm and CEL with the function assistant

You can configure functions for AML and CEL with the function assistant. This example is carried out with `aml` and works along the lines of `cel`:

1. Select the desired cell in the context menu with the **Report functions** command.
2. The assistant is opened.
3. Select `Alarm`.

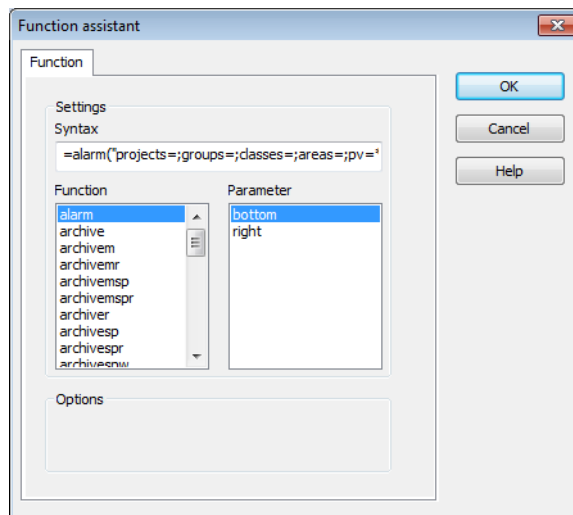


4. The `alarm` report function is entered into the syntax.
5. Clicking on **Variable** opens the Filter for AML. (`cel`: Filter for CEL.)
6. Configure the filter.
7. Select the desired parameter by double clicking, for example `identification`).



8. The parameter is transferred into the string.
9. Select the desired direction of the entry in the table by double clicking:

- below: The function fills the column
- right: The function fills the row



10. The direction is transferred into the string.
11. The brackets are closed.
12. The function is transferred to the cell by clicking on OK.

## compare

The `compare(range, "condition")` function compares values in the stated range with a condition and returns the number of hits.

Syntax: `=compare(range, "condition")`

Range cells that are used for the comparison

Condition: Content for which the examination is relevant (information always in quotation marks)



### Example

```
=compare(A1:A10, 6>"=5")
```

*Compares cells 1 to 10 in column A and gives the number of values that are greater than or equal to 5.*

## comparesp

The `comparesp(start cell,direction,P1,P2,P3,P4,"condition")` function compares values in a given area in a special format with a condition and returns the number of the hits from a reference area.

Syntax: `=comparesp(start cell,direction,P1,P2,P3,P4,"condition")`

Parameters	Description
Start cell	Cell with the first value.
Direction	"right" or "bottom"
P1	Number of values in the first row.
P2	Empty cells between two value outputs.
P3	Empty cells until the next value row.
P4	Maximum number of values to compare.
Condition	condition. Information always in quotation marks.

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters P1, P2 and P3 set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- ▶ P1: Number
- ▶ P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- ▶ P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

### WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty columns

### WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

- ▶ P1 = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values

- ▶ P3 = empty rows between the values



### Example

```
=comparesp(A1,downwards,12,0,0,12,"=5")
```

## comparespsum

The `comparespsum(start cell,direction,P1,P2,P3,P4,"condition")` function compares values in a given area in a special format with a condition and returns the sum of the hits from a reference area.

Syntax: `=comparespsum(start cell,direction,P1,P2,P3,P4,"condition")`

Parameters	Description
Start cell	Cell with the first value.
Direction	"right" or "bottom"
P1	Number of values in the first row.
P2	Empty cells between two value outputs.
P3	Empty cells until the next value row.
P4	Maximum number of values to compare.
Condition	condition. Information always in quotation marks.

## CONTROL CELLS

The parameters P1, P2 and P3 set out which cells of the report can be filled:

- ▶ P1: Number
- ▶ P2: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns
- ▶ P3: Empty cells between two value outputs, depending on DIRECTION (down, right) either empty rows or empty columns

All entries of the time range of the report are shown in the report, going downwards or to the right from the cell in which the function was given, with the row format defined by the parameters P1-P3.

**WHEN SELECTING DOWN, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:**

- ▶ P1 = number of rows to be filled with values
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty columns

**WHEN SELECTING RIGHT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:**

- ▶ P1 = number of columns to be filled
- ▶ P2 = empty rows between the values
- ▶ P3 = empty rows between the values

**Example**

```
=comparesum(A1,downwards,12,0,0,12,"=5")
```

**comparesum**

The `comparesum( comparison range,sum reference,"condition")` function compares values in the stated area with a condition and returns the sum of the hits from a reference area.

Syntax: `=comparesum(comparison range,sum reference,"condition")`

- ▶ Range cells that are used for the comparison
- ▶ Sum reference: value that is given if the condition is met

Condition: Content for which the examination is relevant (information always in quotation marks)

**Example**

```
=comparesum(B2:B11,A2,"=5")
```

*Cells B2 to B11 are checked for =5. In the lines where this is true, the values of the cell are added to column A.*

## computername

The `computername()` function provides the computer names of the computers on which the report is executed.

Syntax: `=computername()`

No transfer parameters are needed.

## maxsp








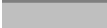








The `maxsp` function determines the highest value in a range and displays it. The format can be a color or underlined.

Syntax: `=maxsp(range,num)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
range	A1-ATWH31000	Maximum number of columns: 31000 Maximum number of rows: 31000
num	-1 0-15	-1 : underlined 0 . . . 15: Color according to the font color in the Create new font dialog (screens/fonts). You can find the allocation list under this table.

## ALLOCATION OF FONT COLORS

The font colors are taken from the operating system. To make it easier for you, you can find a list of colors as they are used in Windows:

Color	Number
	0
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
	12
	13
	14
	15

**Note:** If colors are rearranged or redefined in the operating system, the colors defined for `maxsp` also change.



## EXAMPLE

The highest value is to be displayed as underlined in report A1 to B4.

### INPUT IN THE EDITOR:

Row/column	A	B	C
1	8	5	=maxsp(A1:B4,-1)
2	20	2	
3	12	10	
4	32	14	

### RESULT IN RUNTIME

	A	B
01	08	05
02	12	02
03	12	10
04	<u>32</u>	14

## minsp








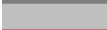







The `minsp(range,num)` functions determine the highest value in a range und displays it. The format can be a color or underlined.

Syntax: `=minsp(range,num)`

Transfer parameters	Valid range	Comment
range	A1-ATWH31000	
num	-1 0-15	-1: underlined 0 . . . 15: Color according to the font color in the Create new font dialog (screens/fonts). You can find the allocation list under this table.

## ALLOCATION OF FONT COLORS

The font colors are taken from the operating system. To make it easier for you, you can find a list of colors as they are used in Windows:

Color	Number
	0
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
	12
	13
	14
	15

**Note:** If colors are rearranged or redefined in the operating system, the colors defined for `minsp` also change.



### Example

Cell C1=`minsp(A1:B4,-1)`

## Parameters

Parameters make it possible to define a report that is executed via the zenon **Execute report** function and different transfer parameters used in the process perform different tasks. For example, a single report can be used to display the archives of several PLCs. Or a report displays values in different units of measurement. Syntax: `=parameter(Number)`

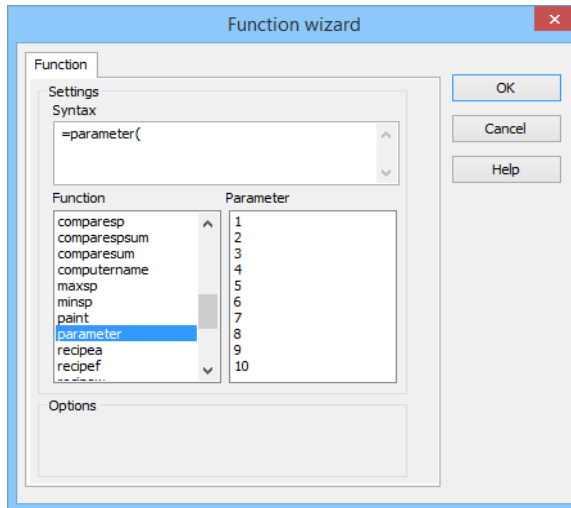
Ten parameters are available:

- 1 - 5: String type

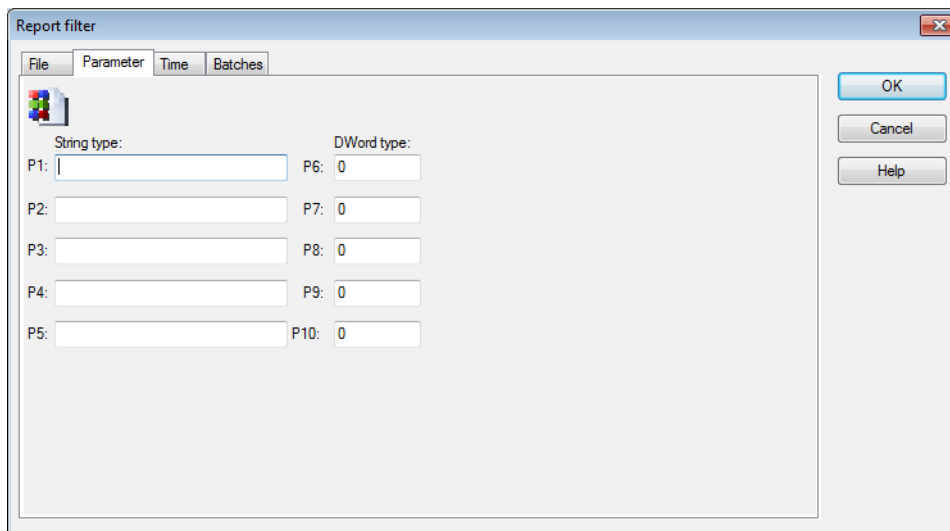
- 6 - 10: DWord type

## ENGINEERING

1. Allocate the desired parameters to the appropriate cells in the report



2. Supplement the parameters with any computer operations that may be required or reference them
3. In Runtime, select values for the parameters using the **Execute report** function or the **Open file** button and the **Parameters** tab



**Hint:** If you would like to display data from different archives in a report, for example five PLCs, then define a joint report. You control the display via five zenon functions that provide the parameters. You can simply copy these functions, however you must always only change the transfer values in the Parameters tab.

## EXAMPLES OF PARAMETERS

- ▶ `=parameter(1)`: allocates parameter (1) to the cell
- ▶ `=parameter(6)*A1/100`: allocates parameter (6) to the cell, multiplies the value that was set in the **Parameter** tab by the value from cell A1 and divides this by 100

## select

The `=select(cell address)` function defines the cell that should be selected on opening the report. As a parameter the cell reference has to be stated.

Syntax: `=select(cell address)`



### Example

`=select(B3)` selects cell B3.

Note: Can be combined with `selectmode()`.

## selectmode

The `selectmode` function (selection mode) sets the selection mode.

The exact cell is determined using the `select` function. The `selectmode()` and `select()` functions are also combined.

Syntax: `=selectmode(Parameter)`

Parameters:

- ▶ (1): One cell can be selected
- ▶ (2): Highlight cells in a rectangular area
- ▶ (3): Highlight one or more attendant cells

## EXAMPLES

### CELL

Function	Meaning
<code>=selectmode(1)</code>	An individual cell is highlighted.
<code>=select(B6)</code>	The cell B6 is selected and highlighted.

### CELL IN LINE

Function	Meaning
<code>=selectmode(3)</code>	A complete cell is highlighted.
<code>=select(A5)</code>	The cell A5 is selected and the line of this cell is highlighted.

### user name

The `username` function `username` returns the user names that are currently logged in to zenon.

Syntax: `=username()`

No transfer parameters are needed.

### variabler

The `=variabler(variable name,property)` function provides information on a variable.

Syntax: `=variabler(variable name,property)`

Parameters	Description
name	Variable name.
text	Current limit text in the event of a limit being exceeded.
value	Current value of the variable.
unit	Unit of the variable.
identification	Identification of the variable.
mmin	Minimum measuring range of the variable.
mmax	Maximum measuring range of the variable
status	Current status of the variable.
gw1	Limit 1 of the variable.
gw2	Limit 2 of the variable.
gw3	Limit 3 of the variable.
gw4	Limit 4 of the variable.



### Information

The report is created more quickly if the variables called up are advised.

## CONFIGURATION WITH THE FUNCTION ASSISTANT

1. Select the **Report functions** report table in the context menu
2. Select `variabler`
3. click on the **Variable** button
4. Select the desired variable:  
Several variables can be selected; these are entered in a downward direction, starting from the cell in which the report function is defined
5. select the property to be displayed



### Example

```
=variabler("WIZ_VAR_10", "name")
```

## variablerw

The `variablerw(variablename,property,action)` function provides information on variables and writes values in variables.

Syntax: `=variablerw(variable name,property,action)`

Property	Description
name	Variable name.
text	Current limit value text in the event of a limit being exceeded.
value	Current value of the variable.
unit	Unit of the variable. <b>Note:</b> may not be used together with unit conversion. Only for use with older projects. If a unit of a variable defined in the unit conversion is changed with this report command in Runtime, configuration must be carried out again in unit switching.
identification	Identification of the variable
mmin	Minimum measuring range of the variable. <b>Note:</b> may not be used together with unit shift.
mmax	Maximum measuring range of the variable <b>Note:</b> may not be used together with unit shift.
status	Current status of the variable.
gw1	Limit value 1 of the variable.
gw2	Limit value 2 of the variable.
gw3	Limit value 3 of the variable.
gw4	Limit value 4 of the variable.



### Information

The report is created more quickly if the variables called up are advised.

## CONFIGURATION WITH THE FUNCTION ASSISTANT

1. Select the **Report functions** report table in the context menu
2. Select `variabler`
3. click on the **Variable** button
4. Select the desired variable:  
Several variables can be selected; these are entered in a downward direction, starting from the cell in which the report function is defined
5. select the property to be displayed
6. Enter the desired action



### Example

```
=variablerw("WIZ_VAR_10", "value", "read")
```

## WRITE VALUE TO VARIABLE

To write a value from the Report Generator to a variable, enter the variable name, the "value" property and the cell that contains the value to:

```
=variablerw(variable name, "value", cell)
```

**Example:** `=variablerw("internal variable", "value", A2)`

## Formatting keys

The formatting keys define the formatted output of cell details depending on the cell contents (data types).

The definition is made:

- ▶ In the drop-down list *Format -> Cells -> Numbers -> Cell type tab -> General/format string*  
or
- ▶ In the context menu *Report table -> Cell -> Cell type tab -> General/format string*

## Numerical data types

Format keys for numerical data types are symbolic dummies that are replaced by the formatted value.

- ▶ The comma is used as a thousand-divider; a period is used for decimal points.
- ▶ Each character which does not represent a format key is transferred into the output as a text character.



- If no format key is given, the format \*0.\* is used as a standard setting.

**Note:** A maximum of 15 decimal digits are permitted with the standard setting.

Format key	Description
,	Inserts the thousand-separator three digits after the decimal separator.
.	Inserts the decimal separator.
;	Separates the format key for positive and negative value ranges.
#	Is only replaced if the corresponding place is also available.
*	All places before ore after the decimal point are displayed.
0 (Cero)	If the position in the value does not exist then it is filled with zero.
/	The following character is treated as a text character string.

## EXAMPLES

Data	Format key	Formatted text	Description
-0.2	*0.00	-0.20	Two decimal places are always output.
123	*00000	00123	The first 5 places are output with leading zeros.
104	->*<-	->104<-	Numbers are basically output between the ->...<- characters.
0.250 0	*0.*	0.25	For values between -1.0 and 1.0, a leading zero is always output.
12	+*0.00;-*0.00	+12.00	Positive values are indicated with + and negative values with -.

## Logical data types

Yes/No information can be displayed in different ways with logical data types. The output text is determined using the formatting key.

- Format: Text1;Text2
- Output:

- Positive values including zero = Text 1
- Negative values = Text 2

Output information can be described independently of the cell formatting with the `if` (on page 87) (`exprTest, valTrue, valFalse`) function.

#### EXAMPLE

Data	Format key	Formatted text	Description
1		Yes	If no formatting key is given, true/false is used as a default.
-1	Yes;No	No	

#### Data types for date and time

A variety of formatting keys are available for the output of date and time details. In input mode and for output without formatting keys, the output format defined under the windows country settings is used.



#### Information

*Descriptions for days and months can be configured as language switchable in Runtime.*

Each character which does not represent a format key is transferred into the output as a text character.

Format key	Value	Description
min	1 - 12	Month numerical short
mm	01 - 12	Month numerical long
mmm	Jan - Dec	Month short
mmmm	January - December	Month long
d	1 - 31	Day short
dd	01 - 31	Day long
ddd	Sun - Sat	Weekday short
dddd	Sunday - Saturday	Weekday long
yy	00 - 99	Year short
yyyy	1700 - 2900	Year long (0x is interpreted as 190x)
/		International date separator
h	0 - 23 or 1 - 12	Hour short, either 24 h or 12 h with ap
hh	00 - 23 or 01 - 12	Hour long, either 24 h or 12 h with ap
mm	00-59	Minutes, only after h or hh
ss	00-59	seconds
ff	000-999	Milliseconds
ap	am, pm (or international equivalent)	am or pm
: (colon)		International time separator

**EXAMPLE**

Data	Format key	Formatted text
22.09.95 2:05 PM	dddd dd/mm/yyyy	Friday 22.09.1995
22.09.95 2:05 PM	dd/mmmm yyyy	22 September 1995
22.09.95 2:05 PM	dd/mm/yy hh:mm	22.09.95 2:05 PM
22.09.95 2:05 PM	hh:mm:ff	2:05:000 PM

### 3.1.9 zenon functions for Report Generator

zenon provides functions to control the Report Generator in Runtime.

The screen switching (on page 148) function switches to the report screen and makes it possible to define filters.

Special functions make it possible to print, export, and execute a report in Runtime. To create zenon functions for the report generator:

1. In the functions context menu, navigate to: *New function -> Report generator*
2. select the desired function:
  - Print report (on page 183)
  - Export report (on page 184)
  - Execute report (on page 181)

## Report screen switching

To use a report in Runtime, configure screen switching to a report screen type:

1. Create a new **Report** screen type
2. Select the **New function** command in the **Functions** node
3. select the **Screen switching** function
4. select the **Report screen**
5. The report filter (on page 148) is displayed
6. select the desired properties
7. Link the functions with a button in the screen, in order to switch in Runtime

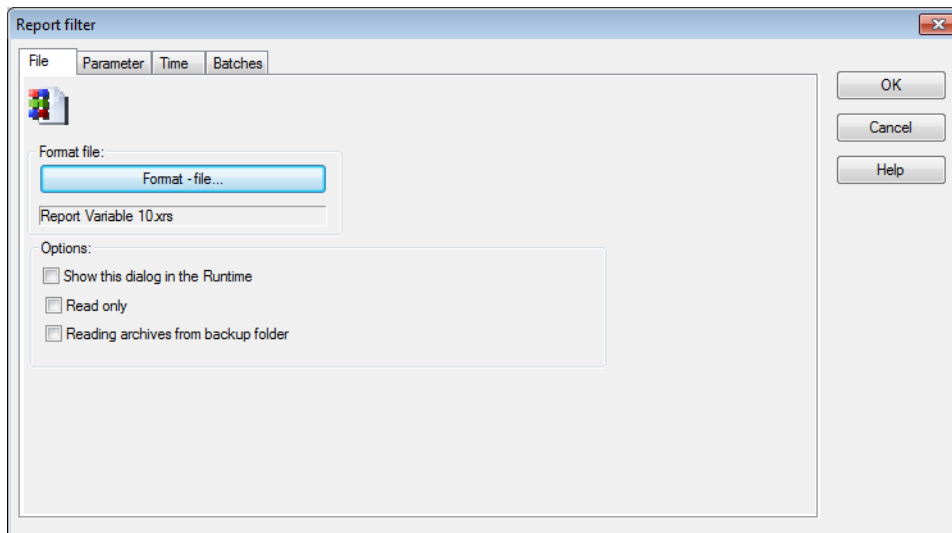
## Report filter

Displayed when creating zenon functions for configuring reports:

- ▶ File (on page 149): Selection of report file and conditions in Runtime
- ▶ Tag (on page 151): Transfer parameters
- ▶ Time (on page 151): Time period
- ▶ Lots (on page 165): Filtering on batches
- ▶ Links (on page 174): Replace functions
- ▶ Indices (on page 178): Replace indices

## File

In the 'File' tab, you define which report is called up with screen switching or if this is to be decided in Runtime.



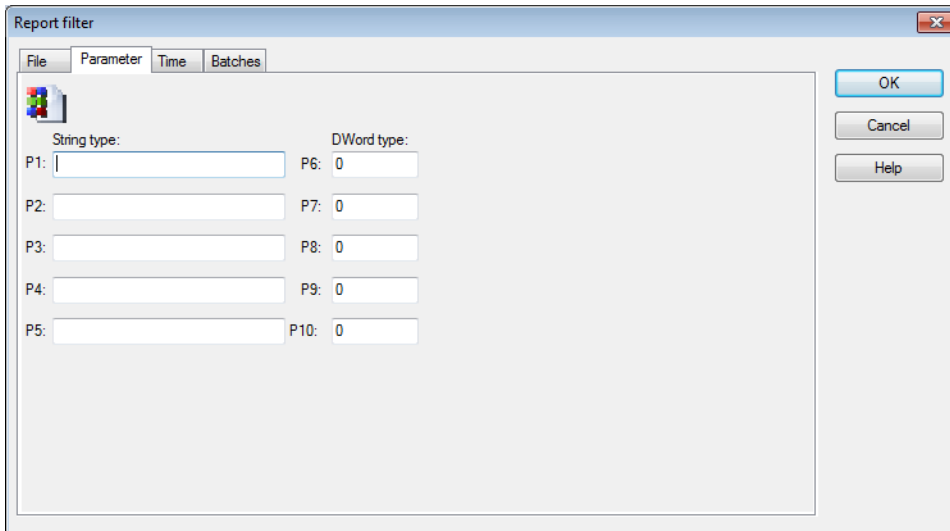
Parameters	Description
<b>Format file</b>	selection of the report file configured (on page 11) in the editor (*.xrs)
<b>Show this dialog in the Runtime</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> Before every call of the screen the filter dialog is opened. The filter settings can be modified. This option is not available with Windows CE.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If, in the <b>Lots</b> tab, the <b>Show lot selection dialog</b> option is also selected, then the lot selection dialog is called up in Runtime. This is no longer displayed after reloading.</p> <p><b>Notes for time range filters:</b></p> <p><b>Show this dialog in the Runtime active:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The filter is opened in Runtime in screen switching. The filter is no longer offered on reloading. This behavior can differ for individual screen types if the dialog was displayed in screen switching and canceled.</li> <li>▶ The last time period that has finished is always used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Show this dialog in Runtime inactive:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Use last finished time range active:</b> The last time period that has finished is always used</li> <li>▶ <b>Use last finished time period inactive:</b> The current time period is used.</li> </ul>
<b>Read only</b>	<b>Active:</b> Entries can only be read. It is not possible to change or save them.
<b>Reading archives from the read-back folder</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> Stored archives are read in from the read-back folder defined in project configuration.</p> <p>When loading archive data from the readback folder, the archive data from the Runtime path and from all subfolders of the readback folder is also read.</p>

The file configuration is different for:

- ▶ Print report (on page 183)
- ▶ Export Report (on page 184)
- ▶ Report: execute (on page 181)

## Parameters

Parameters make it possible to use a report for different archives. To do this, the fields to be used flexibly are defined with the `parameter(Number)` (on page 138) report function. The parameters to be used are set in the 'Parameters' tab of the screen switching function. For example, a single report can be used to display the archives of several controls. Or a report displays values in different units of measurement.



Ten parameters are available:

- ▶ 1 - 5: String type
- ▶ 6 - 10: DWord type

If, for example, the archive data of five PLCs is to be displayed, a report is created and the five parameters for the PLCs are transferred via the five switching functions.

## Time

Time filters make it possible to limit the data to be displayed or exported. The time filters are very flexible to implement and can be pre-set in the editor or adjusted in Runtime.

**Note:** Time is saved in UTC. For details see chapter Handling of date and time in chapter Runtime.

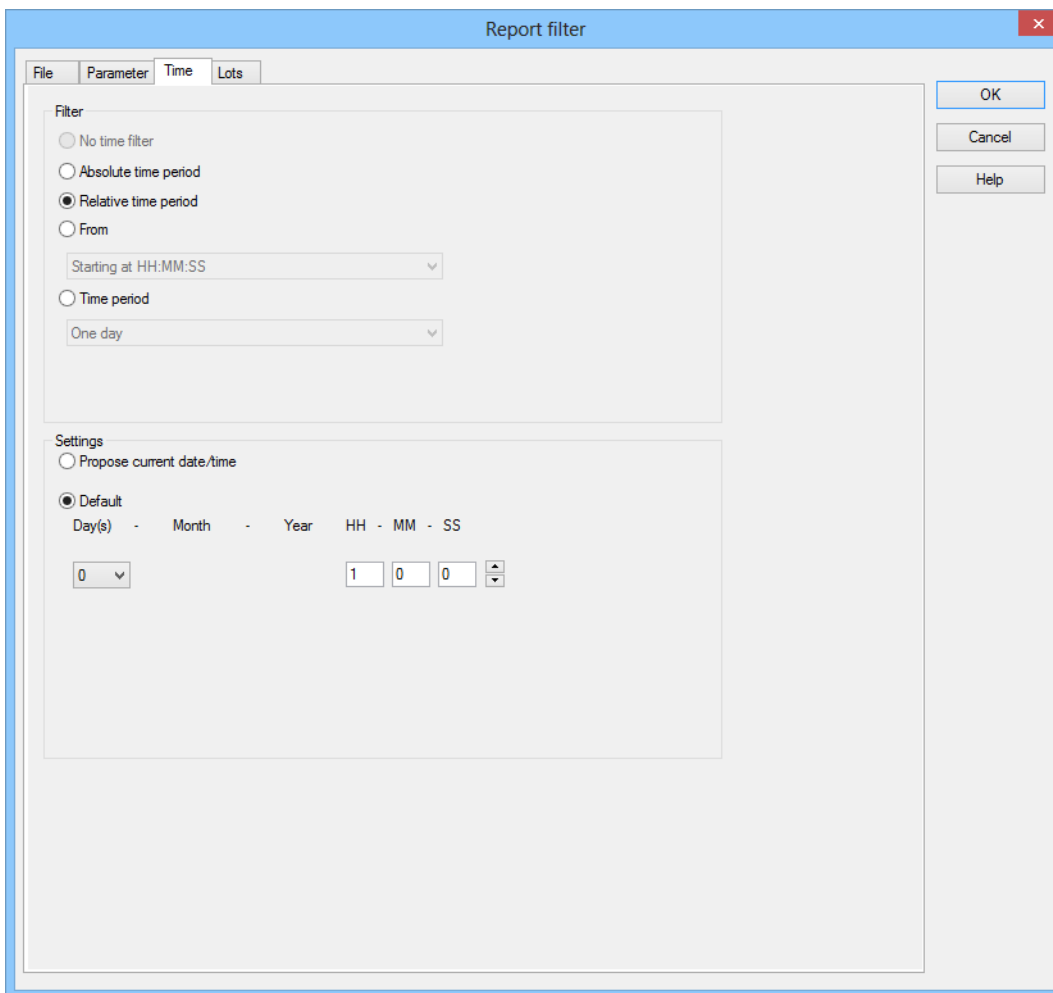
Time filters can be pre-set in both the Editor and in Runtime for:

- ▶ Absolute period of time (on page 154)
- ▶ Relative period of time (on page 156)
- ▶ From (on page 158)
- ▶ Time period (on page 160)

Time filtering can be carried out in two ways:

1. Define time period in the Editor (on page 163)  
Fixed time areas are used. A time period is given in the editor. It is only possible to filter according to this time period in Runtime. Other filters - such as filtering according to variable name, alarm/event groups and alarm/event classes etc. can no longer be amended in Runtime.
2. Time filter amendable in Runtime (on page 164)  
Pre-defined times are used. The time filter is defined in the Editor and can be changed in Runtime as desired.

## TIME FILTER



Report filter

File Parameter Time Lots

Filter

☐ No time filter

☐ Absolute time period

☒ Relative time period

☐ From

Starting at HH:MM:SS

☐ Time period

One day

Settings

☐ Propose current date/time

☒ Default

Day(s) - Month - Year HH - MM - SS

0 1 0 0 0

OK Cancel Help



## FILTER

Selection of the filter.

Parameters	Description
<b>No time filter</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> No time filter is used.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> all Runtime entries since 1. 1. 1990 are displayed.</p>
<b>Absolute filter</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> A fixed period of time is entered in the editor. When the function is executed, the defined absolute time period is exactly used.</p> <p>In the settings section, the corresponding options can be shown and configured there.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Time is saved in UTC. For details see chapter Handling of date and time in chapter Runtime.</p>
<b>Relative period of time</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> A relative time period is entered.</p> <p>In the settings section, the corresponding options can be shown and configured there.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> this filter is constantly updated.</p>
<b>From</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> A time from which the filter is effective is stated. If the time is not reached on the current day, filtering takes place from the corresponding time the previous day.</p> <p>Selection of the area mode from drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Starting from HH:MM:SS</li> <li>▶ Starting from day - HH:MM:SS</li> <li>▶ Starting from day, month - at HH:MM:SS</li> </ul> <p>In the settings section, the corresponding options can be shown and configured there.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> The start point of this filter is not updated automatically. Only the existing times are used when shown.</p> <p>The end time point is not defined with this filter, it is carried over.</p>
<b>Time period</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> A fixed time period is entered. Selection of the area mode from drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ One day</li> <li>▶ One week</li> <li>▶ Two weeks</li> <li>▶ One month</li> <li>▶ One Year</li> <li>▶ 15 minutes</li> <li>▶ 30 minutes</li> <li>▶ 60 minutes</li> </ul>

	In the settings section, the corresponding options can be shown and configured there.
--	---

#### CLOSE DIALOG

Parameters	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

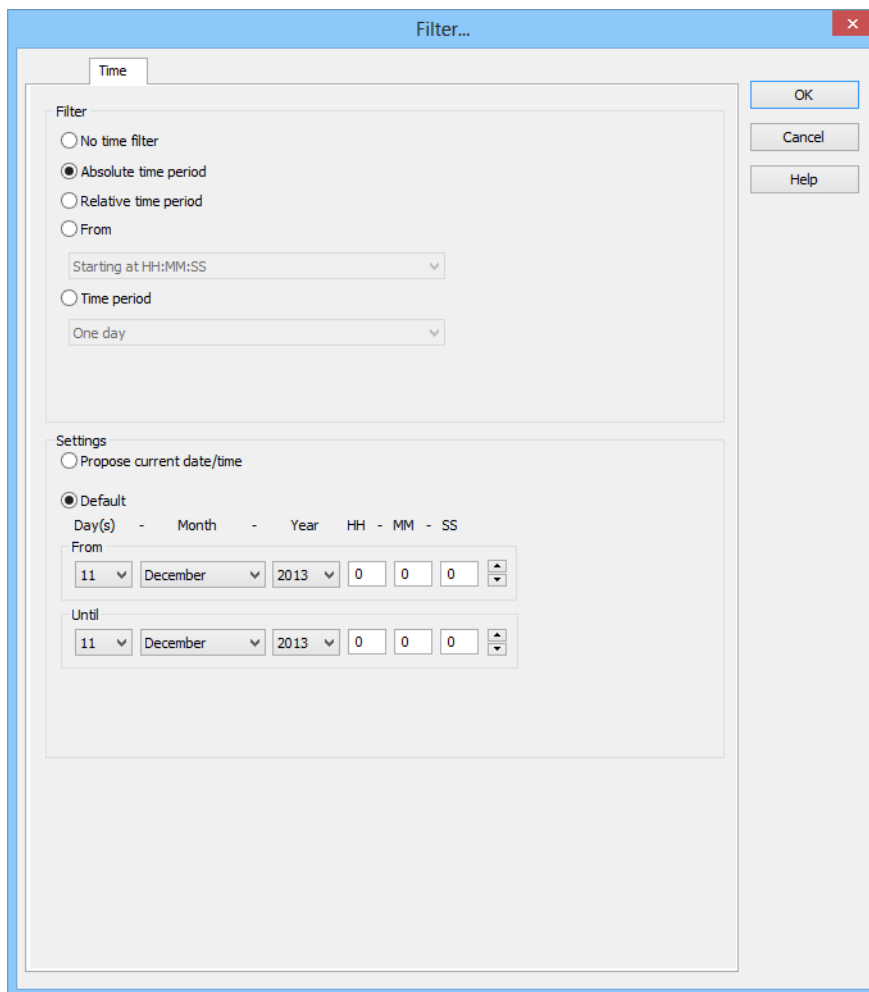
Note: A time filter must be configured for screen switching to a Report Generator screen. The **No time filter** option is not available.

#### Absolute time period

You define a fixed time period with the absolute filter. When the function is executed, the defined absolute time period is exactly used. To set the filter:

1. Select, in the **Filter** section, the **Absolute time period** option

## 2. Configure the desired time in the **Settings** section



Filter...

Time

Filter

☐ No time filter

☒ Absolute time period

☐ Relative time period

☐ From

Starting at HH:MM:SS

☐ Time period

One day

Settings

☐ Propose current date/time

☒ Default

Day(s) - Month - Year HH - MM - SS

From

11 December 2013 0 0 0

Until

11 December 2013 0 0 0

OK

Cancel

Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Settings</b>	Configuration of the time filter.
<b>Propose current date/time</b>	Active: Time filter is displayed in Runtime.
<b>Preset</b>	Active: The time filter is prescribed in the Editor. Only the start time can still be configured in Runtime.
<b>From</b>	Start time of the filter. Selection of day, month, year, hour, minute and second
<b>Until</b>	End time of the filter. Selection of day, month, year, hour, minute and second

#### CLOSE DIALOG

Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

### Relative period of time

A relative time period is entered.

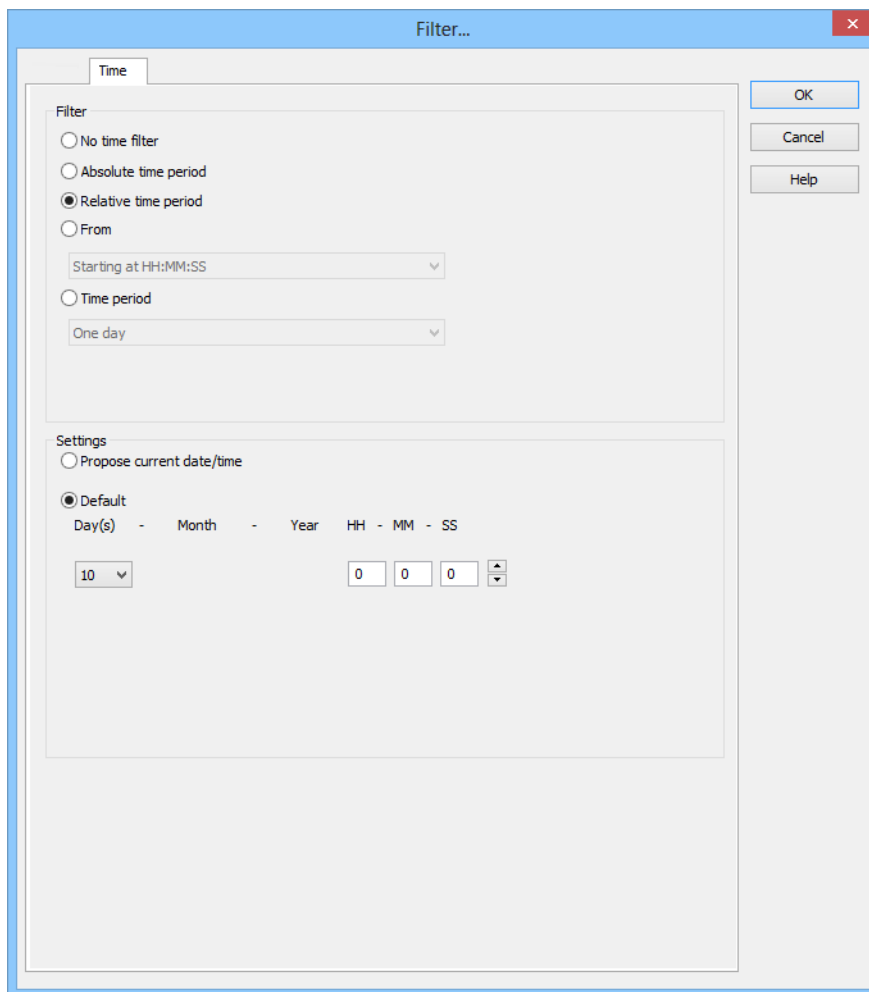
**Attention:** This filter is updated constantly and continues to run.

Example: You set a relative time of 10 minutes and switch to a screen with this time filter at 12:00. You are then shown the data from 11:50 to 12:00 when switching. If the screen stays open, the filter is automatically updated. At 12:01, you see the data from 11:51 – 12:01 etc.

To set the filter:

1. Select, in the **Filter** section, the **Relative period of time** option

## 2. Configure the desired time in the **Settings** section



The image shows a 'Filter...' dialog box with a 'Time' tab selected. The dialog is divided into two main sections: 'Filter' and 'Settings'. In the 'Filter' section, there are four radio buttons: 'No time filter', 'Absolute time period', 'Relative time period' (which is selected), and 'From'. Below the 'Relative time period' radio button is a text box labeled 'Starting at HH:MM:SS' with a dropdown arrow. In the 'Settings' section, there are two radio buttons: 'Propose current date/time' and 'Default' (which is selected). Below the 'Default' radio button is a row of input fields for time configuration: 'Day(s)', 'Month', 'Year', 'HH', 'MM', and 'SS'. The 'Day(s)' field has a dropdown arrow and shows '10'. The 'Month', 'Year', 'HH', and 'MM' fields are empty. The 'SS' field has a spinner control showing '0'. On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Filter...

Time

Filter

☐ No time filter

☐ Absolute time period

☒ Relative time period

☐ From

Starting at HH:MM:SS

☐ Time period

One day

Settings

☐ Propose current date/time

☒ Default

Day(s) - Month - Year HH - MM - SS

10 0 0 0

OK

Cancel

Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Settings</b>	Configuration of the time filter.
<b>Propose current date/time</b>	Active: Time filter is displayed in Runtime.
<b>Preset</b>	<p>Active: The time filter is prescribed in the Editor. Only the start time can still be configured in Runtime.</p> <p>Selection of the relative time period in days, hours, minutes and seconds.</p>

#### CLOSE DIALOG

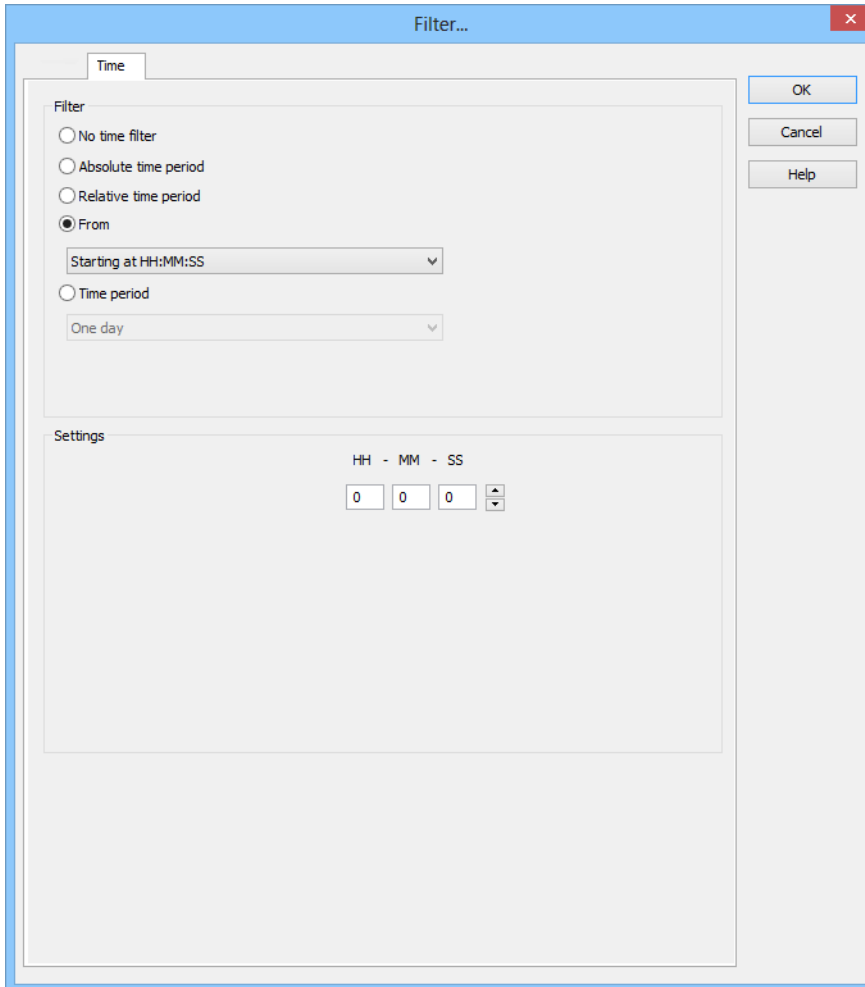
Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

#### From

A time from which the filter is effective is defined. To set the filter:

1. Select, in the **Filter** section, the **Off** option
2. Select the desired filter from the drop-down list.
  - From HH:MM:SS o'clock
  - From day - HH:MM:SS o'clock
  - Starting on day, month at HH:MM:SS

### 3. Configure the desired time in the **Settings** section



Parameters	Description
<b>Settings</b>	Configuration of the time filter.
<b>[Date/Time]</b>	<p>Depending on the settings of the <b>Off</b> option, the time from which the filter is effective is configured here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Starting from HH:MM:SS</li> <li>▶ Starting from day - HH:MM:SS</li> <li>▶ Starting from day, month - at HH:MM:SS</li> </ul> <p><b>Warning!</b> The start point of this filter is not updated automatically. Only the existing times are used when shown, even if the screen remains open and 23:00:00 is reached. The end time point is not defined with this filter, it is carried over.</p>
▶ Starting from HH:MM:SS	A time from which the filter is effective is stated. If the time is not reached on the current day, filtering takes place from the corresponding time the previous day.

	<p><b>Example:</b> You enter 23 : 00 : 00. If it is then 23:30 when executing the function, then it is filtered from 23:00:00 up to the current point in time. If it is 22:30 however, then filtering takes place from 23:00:00 on the previous day to the current point in time.</p>
<p>► Starting from day - HH:MM:SS</p>	<p>A day and time for the start of the filter are entered. If the time given has not been reached in the current month, the corresponding time from the previous month is used.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> You enter <b>day</b> 5 - 23 : 00 : 00. If it is the 10th of the month at 23:30, then filtering takes place from the 5th of the month from 23:00:00 to the current time point. If, however, it is the 4th of the month, then filtering takes place from the 5th of the previous month to the current time point.</p>
<p>► Starting from day, month - at HH:MM:SS</p>	<p>A month, day and time for the start of the filter are entered. If the time stated has not been reached in the current year, the corresponding time from the previous year is used.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> You enter <b>Day</b> 5, <b>Month</b> October - 23 : 00 : 00. If it is October 10th at 23:30, then filtering takes place from October 5th from 23:00:00 to the current time point. If, however, it is only October 4th, then filtering takes place from October 5th of the previous year from 23:00 to the current time point.</p>

#### CLOSE DIALOG

Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

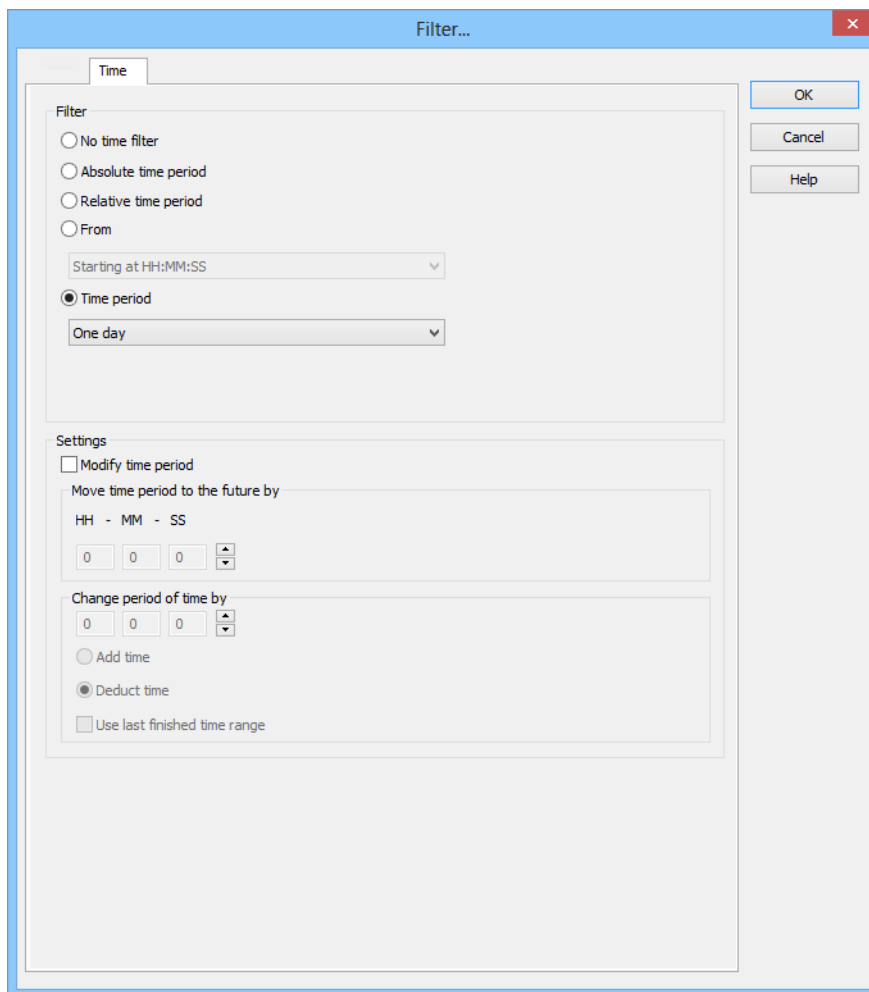
#### Time period

A time period in which the filter is effective is defined. To set the filter:

1. Select, in the **Filter** section, the **Time period** option



## 2. Configure the desired time in the **Settings** section



The image shows a 'Filter...' dialog box with a 'Time' tab selected. The 'Filter' section has four radio buttons: 'No time filter', 'Absolute time period', 'Relative time period', and 'From'. The 'Time period' radio button is selected, and a dropdown menu below it shows 'One day'. The 'Settings' section has a checkbox for 'Modify time period' which is unchecked. Below it, a label 'Move time period to the future by' is followed by a time input field with 'HH - MM - SS' format and three spinners showing '0', '0', and '0'. Below that, a label 'Change period of time by' is followed by another time input field with '0', '0', and '0'. There are two radio buttons: 'Add time' (unchecked) and 'Deduct time' (checked). At the bottom, there is an unchecked checkbox for 'Use last finished time range'. On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Filter...

Time

Filter

☐ No time filter

☐ Absolute time period

☐ Relative time period

☐ From

Starting at HH:MM:SS

☒ Time period

One day

Settings

☐ Modify time period

Move time period to the future by

HH - MM - SS

0 0 0

Change period of time by

0 0 0

☐ Add time

☒ Deduct time

☐ Use last finished time range

OK

Cancel

Help

Options	Description
<b>Time period</b>	<p>Selection of a time range from a drop-down list.</p> <p>Filtering for this time range is carried out in Runtime. The filter relates to the time of screen switching.</p> <p>For example: The value <code>60 minutes</code> shows all archives of the last hour.</p> <p>If this dialog is offered in Runtime, the start time of the time range can be selected.</p>
<b>Settings</b>	Optional setting for the time range.
<b>Modify time period</b>	<p>Allows amendments to cycles, postponements and extensions of time periods.</p> <p><b>Active:</b> Evaluation is carried out in accordance with the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ First, the <b>Use last finished time period</b> option is evaluated.</li> <li>▶ After this, <b>Change time period by</b> is used.</li> <li>▶ <b>Move time period to the future by</b> is then applied.</li> </ul> <p><b>Inactive:</b> No changes to the time period are made.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> With version 7.10, filter actions on the basis of this function led to different results than those in the versions before.</p>
<b>Move time period to the future by</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> The time period defined in the filter is postponed to the future. The start and end time are moved by the set time span.</p> <p>Given in <code>hours - minutes - seconds</code>.</p> <p>If a postponement that is the same or greater than the selected <b>time period</b> is set, a note to check the configuration is displayed.</p>
<b>Change period of time by</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> The time period defined in the filter is modified. The end time is moved by the set time span. The start time remains unchanged.</p> <p>Given in <code>hours - minutes - seconds</code>.</p> <p>The time range can be added or deducted. Selection by means of radio buttons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Add time:</b> The time stated in <b>Change time period by</b> is added to the time defined in the <b>Time range</b> option.</li> <li>▶ <b>Deduct time:</b> The time stated in <b>Change time period by</b> is deducted from the time defined in the <b>Time range</b> option.</li> </ul> <p>If a change and a postponement that are the same or greater than the selected <b>time period</b> is set, a note to check the configuration is displayed next to the control element for time configuration.</p>
<b>Use last finished time period</b>	<b>Active:</b> The last selected and fully-completed time period in the

	<p><b>Time period</b> option is used.</p> <p>Example: For the <b>Time period</b> option, One day was selected. Filtering is thus carried out for "Yesterday", because this is the last day that was completed in full.</p>
--	--

## CLOSE DIALOG

Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Specify time period in the Editor

With this method, you enter a fixed time period into the editor, which is applied when the function is carried out in Runtime. You can then only define the start time in Runtime, but no further filter settings.

For example: You set a 30 minute time filter. In Runtime, you can now only set when this 30 minute time period is to start. However, you cannot change the filter to a day filter.



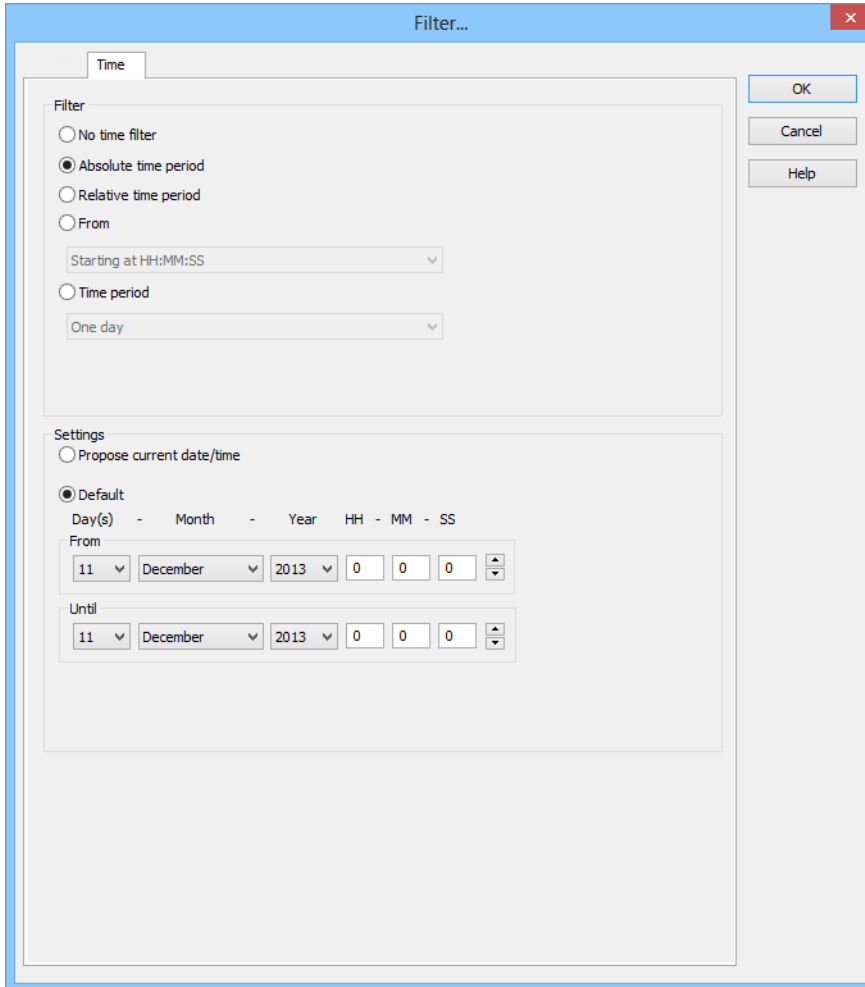
### Attention

*When using this type of filter, you can also no longer amend all other filters in Runtime that are available in the **General** tab. It is still possible to filter for text, status and equipment.*

To create the filter:

1. The screen must have the **Filter** button to start the filter in Runtime
2. select the desired filter

### 3. Configure the selected time period



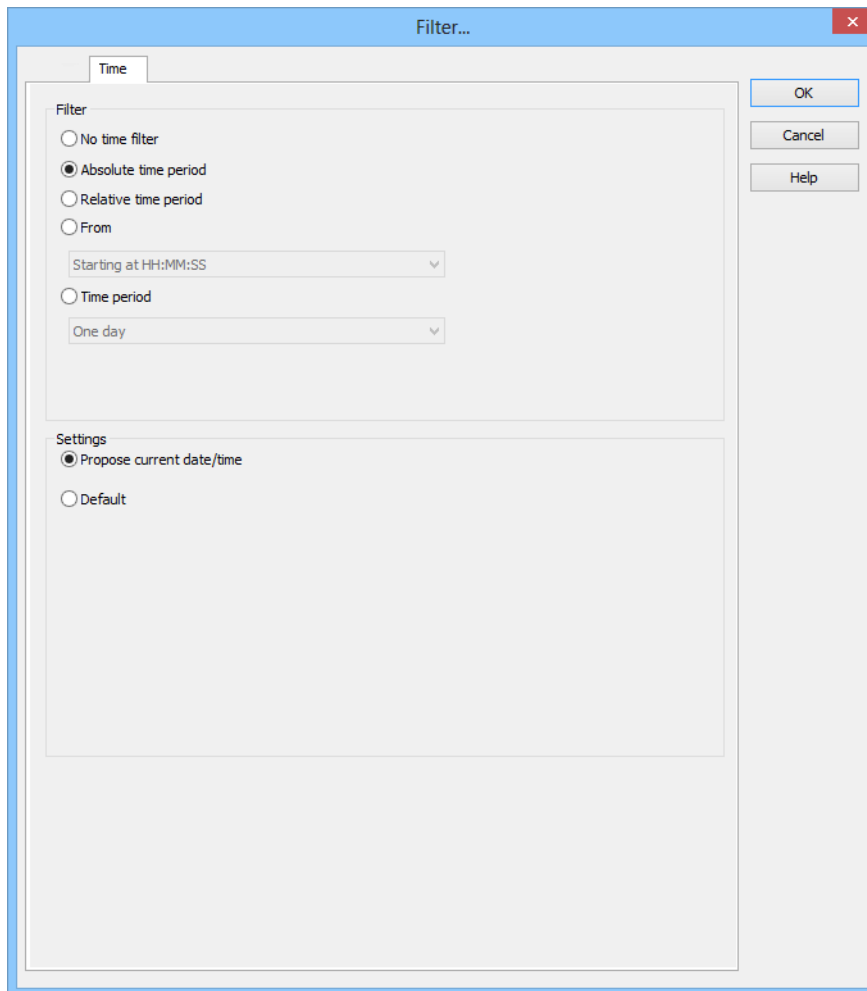
**Tip for time period:** Activate the `Show this dialog in Runtime` option in the filter dialog. This way you can amend the start time before the function is carried out. Do not have the filter displayed in Runtime when the function is turned on; this way the current time period is always used. If you have activated the **Use last closed time period** option, the previous time period is shown. For example: You have set a 30 minute filter. It is 10.45 when the function is activated. If the **Use last closed time period** option is deactivated, the filter is set to the current time period 10:30:00 to 10:59:59. If the option is activated, the filter is set to the previous time period of 10:00:00 to 10:29:59.

### Time filter can be configured in Runtime

With this method, you stipulate a time filter in the Editor. This can be amended in Runtime before execution. To create the filter:

1. The screen must have **Filter** and **Display filter** buttons
2. select the desired filter:

- Absolute time period
  - Relative period of time
3. Select, in the Settings section, the option **Propose current date/time**
  4. The filter dialog is opened in Runtime with the current date and time



## Lots

You configure the limitation of the display to certain lots in this tab. The lot information is also applied to the existing filter. Lot filtering corresponds to filtering in the archives.



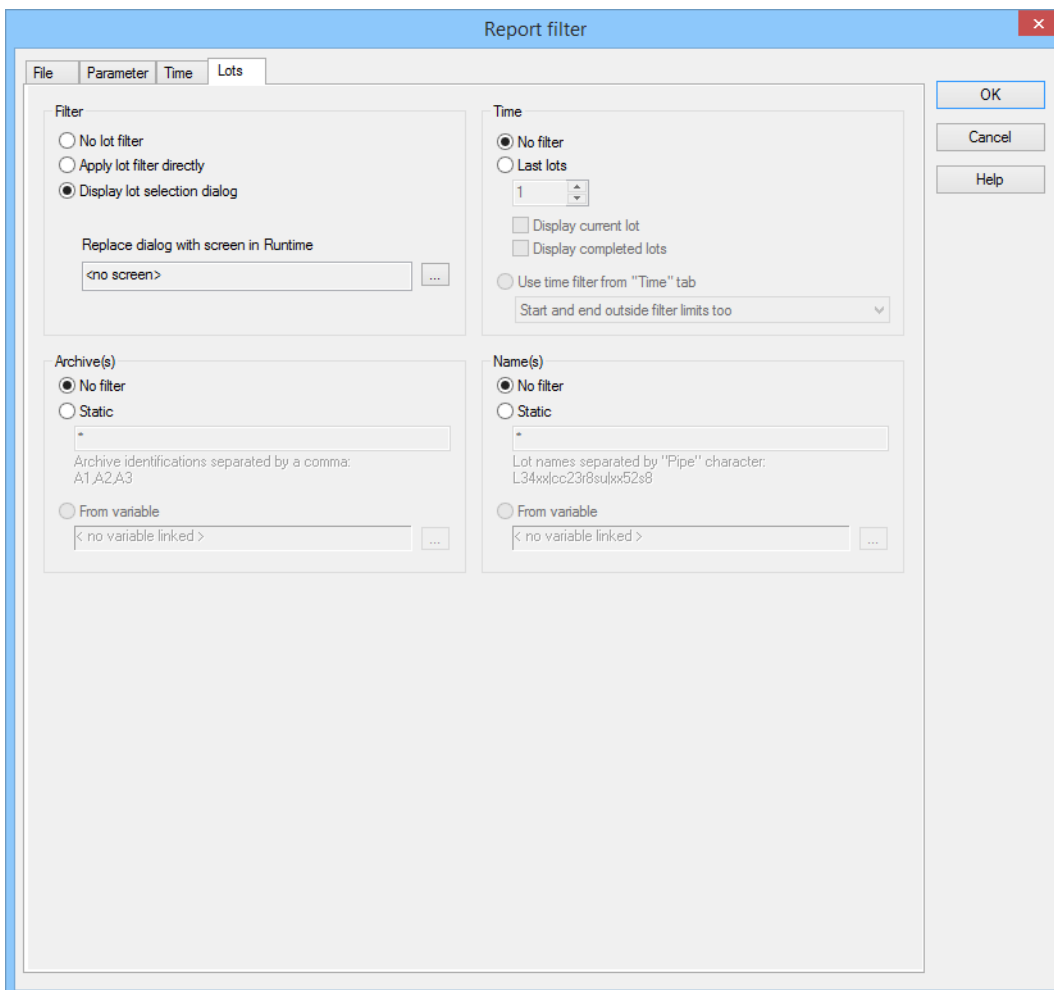
## Information

Some filters in zenon can be configured independently of one another and then combined in Runtime. This is only possible to a limited extent with the lot filter.

The lot filter can offer a list of existing lots in Runtime. It is Runtime data that is not available in the Editor.

When configuring the screen switching in the Editor, the **time filter** tab can only be used in conjunction with the lot filter as a prefilter for the lot selection dialog. If you then select a lot from this list in Runtime, the time filter is overwritten with the data from the selected lot, in order to achieve precise filtering for the selected lot.

That means: If the lot selection dialog is used in Runtime and a lot is selected, the time filter displayed does not correspond to the one configured in the Editor.



Report filter

File Parameter Time **Lots**

**Filter**

☐ No lot filter

☐ Apply lot filter directly

☒ Display lot selection dialog

Replace dialog with screen in Runtime

<no screen> ...

**Time**

☒ No filter

☐ Last lots

1

☐ Display current lot

☐ Display completed lots

☐ Use time filter from "Time" tab

Start and end outside filter limits too

**Archive(s)**

☒ No filter

☐ Static

\*

Archive identifications separated by a comma:  
A1,A2,A3

☐ From variable

< no variable linked > ...

**Name(s)**

☒ No filter

☐ Static

\*

Lot names separated by "Pipe" character:  
L34xx|cc23r8sujxx52s8

☐ From variable

< no variable linked > ...

OK

Cancel

Help

## **FILTER**

Settings for the application of the lot filter. Selection of one of the options:

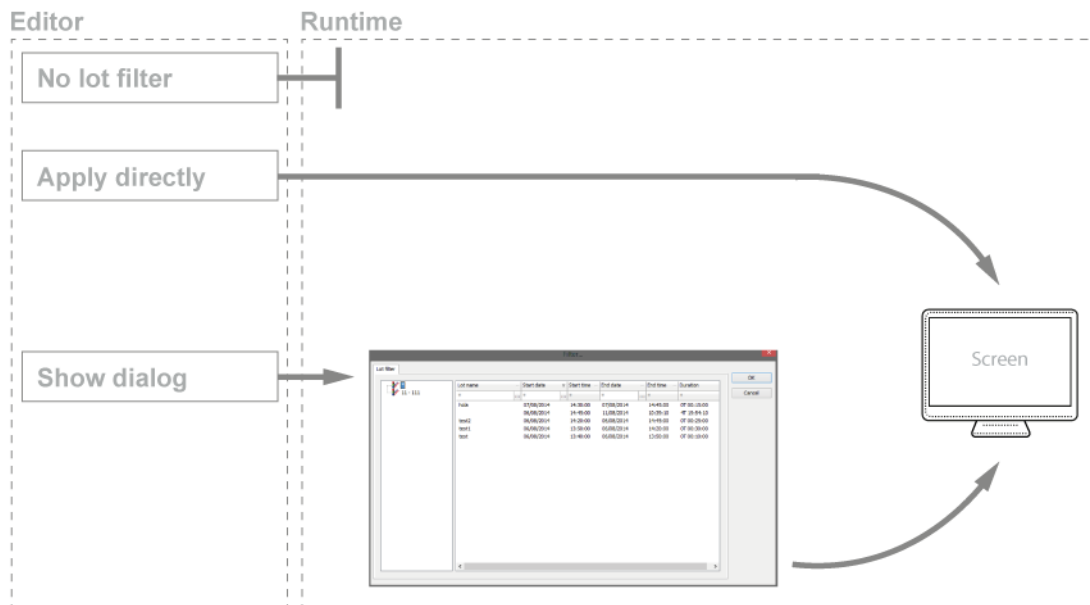
- ▶ **No lot filter**
- ▶ **Apply lot filter directly**
- ▶ **Display lot selection dialog**

**Note:** If the lot filter is shown as a dialog, it can be prefiltered for archive identifications. It is expressly recommended that you use this prefiltering for performance improvements.

Parameters	Description
No lot filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The lot filter is deactivated and cannot be configured. Filtering for lots is not carried out in Runtime.</li> </ul>
Apply lot filter directly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The filter configured here is applied in Runtime directly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> There is no possibility to have all lots in a list displayed and to select one manually. If a certain lot is to be shown, the filter for the archives, name and time must be configured accordingly. This requires the existing data to be known very well. Alternatively, it is recommended that the <b>Show lot selection dialog</b> option is selected.</p>
Display lot selection dialog	<p><b>Active:</b> The dialog for lot selection is shown in Runtime when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clicking on <b>Filter</b> or</li> <li>▶ screen switching, if the <b>Show this dialog in Runtime</b> option has been activated (Not available for each function/screen type)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The dialog is not shown on reloading.</p> <p>Options can be pre-selected in the Editor.</p>
Replace dialog with screen in Runtime	<p>Only available if the <b>Show lot selection dialog</b> option has been selected.</p> <p>Definition of a screen that is to be called up in Runtime instead of the <b>lot selection dialog</b>. Only <code>time/lot filter</code> screens are offered.</p> <p>Click the <b>...</b> button and the dialog opens to select a screen.</p> <p>If the linked screen is not found in Runtime, a search is made for corresponding screens with specific names.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A lot filter screen can also be selected using the <b>Show this dialog in Runtime</b> option. However this is not used as a lot filter here, but as a time filter screen. The lot filter options are not correctly applied at this position.</p>
Relative lot selection	<p><b>Attention:</b> This option is only available for <b>Extended Trend</b>. With faceplates, it is displayed for all screen types, but here it is also only available for ETM.</p> <p><u>Configuration for ETM:</u></p> <p>In order for the option to be available, the <b>Show lot selection dialog</b> option must be activated and the <b>Windows CE project</b> property must be deactivated in the project properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Enables several lots to be compared directly. Display always starts from the zero point.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the option is activated, the <b>Diagram</b> and <b>X-axis</b> buttons are not available in Runtime. This also applies for the right-click functionality.</p>

Overview of the implementation of configuration in Runtime:





## TIME

Configuration of the time filter for lot selection. Selection of one of the options:

- ▶ **No filter**
- ▶ **Last lots**
- ▶ **Use time filter from "Time" tab**

Parameters	Description
No filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The time range set in the <b>Time</b> tab is not taken into account. All completed and current lots are displayed.</li> </ul>
Last lots	<p><b>Attention:</b> Only works in conjunction with the <b>Apply lot filter directly</b> option.</p> <p>The option allows the combination of both options <b>Display current lots</b> and <b>Display completed lots</b>. At least one of the two options must be activated. If both options have been deactivated, this corresponds to the <b>No filter</b> setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Input of the number of lots last concluded, according to what they should be filtered for. Input of the number in the number field or configuration via cursor keys.</li> </ul> <p>Example: 3 was entered as a value for the option. 2 lots run and 10 have been ended. The following is shown: the two that are current and one that has been completed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The setting of the time filter is not used as a time period for the current lots, but the last year. This filter will not be executed as a prefilter and can therefore not be used to improve performance.</p> <p><b>Note on compatibility:</b> If the project is compiled for a version before 7.11, the following is applicable: If the current lots are selected or the combination of current and completed lots, then only the completed lots are shown in Runtime.</p>
Display current lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The current lots are displayed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the number of lots to be displayed is greater than the number of current lots, lots that have been completed are also shown until the set limit has been reached.</p> <p>Example: 3 lots are to be displayed. 1 lot is running, 5 have been completed. The one current lot and two completed lots are displayed.</p>
Display completed lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The completed lots are displayed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the number of lots to be displayed is greater than the number of completed lots, lots that have been completed are also shown until the set limit has been reached.</p>
Use time filter from "Time" tab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Pre-filtering is carried out with the settings of the <b>Time</b> tab.</li> </ul> <p>The effective range of the filter can be amended within this time range. Select from drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Start and end also outside filter limits: (Default)</b> Lots can start before the start time configured in the <b>Time</b> filter and end after the configured end time.</li> <li>▶ <b>Start and end only outside filter limits:</b> Lots must start and end within the time points configured in the <b>Time</b> filter for the start and end.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Start also before filter limit: Lots can start before the start time configured in the <b>Time</b> filter and end after the configured end time.</li><li>▶ End also after the filter limit: Lots can also end after the end time set in the <b>time</b> filter, but must start at or after the configured start time.</li><li>▶ Adjust start and end to filter limits: Lots are cut to the time points configured in the <b>Time</b> filter for the start and end.</li></ul>
--	--

## ARCHIVES

Configuration of filtering for archives. This filter is applied as a prefilter for the lot selection dialog.

Selection of one of the following options:

- ▶ **No filter**
- ▶ **Static**
- ▶ **From variable**

Parameters	Description
<b>No filter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Filtering for archive names is not carried out.</li> </ul>
<b>Static</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Archives whose identification corresponds to the character string entered in the input field are filtered for.</li> </ul> <p>Input of the archive identifications in the input field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Several identifications are separated by a comma (,).</li> <li>▶ * or empty: All archives, no filter.</li> </ul>
<b>From variable</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The value of the variables linked here is applied as a filter for archive names in Runtime.</li> </ul> <p>Click on button ... in order to open the dialog for selecting a variable.</p> <p>Available for AML and CEL modules if the <b>Apply lot filter directly</b> option has been selected: Other modules use their own configurations.</p> <p><b>Notes for variables in Runtime:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The variable selection is only activated in Runtime if a valid variable has already been linked in Runtime. The ... button is always deactivated in Runtime. The option can be selected, but no new variable can be linked.</li> <li>▶ If the variable is not signed into the driver at the time at which the lot filter is applied, the variable is signed in and read. This can lead to delays with slow driver connections/protocols.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attention:</b> If the selected variable is not found in Runtime, there is no filtering for archive names. This also applies if the value of the variable cannot be determined. The filter then corresponds to the <b>No filter</b> setting.</p>

**Note for ETM:** In the ETM, the archives are established by the curves configured in screen switching. This is only possible in Runtime with the **relative lots** option. With this, the variables must be selected in Runtime, which is in turn stipulated by the possible selection of archives. The archive, once filtered, must be one of the archives that relate to the configured curves. No data is displayed if this is not the case. This setting can also be used to limit the displayed curves. However these remain shown in the curve list.

ETM example:

Configured curves	Data source	Archive prefiltering in the lot filter	Result in the screen
A	AR	AR	Is shown in the curve list and drawn in the trend.
B	EA		Is only shown in the curve list.
C	EP		Is only shown in the curve list.

**Note archive revision:** The archive for which the screen is opened is already selected in the screen switching function. Because only 1 archive can be selected, further limitation makes no sense.

Example of archive revision:

Configured archive	Archive prefiltering in the lot filter	Result in the screen
AR	EA	No data is displayed.

## NAMES

Configuration of the filtering to names. Selection of one of the options:

- ▶ **No filter**
- ▶ **Static**
- ▶ **From variable**

Parameters	Description
<b>No filter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Filtering for lot names is not carried out.</li> </ul>
<b>Static</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Lot names that correspond to the character string entered in the input field are filtered for.</li> </ul> <p>Input of the lot name in the input field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Several entries are separated by a pipe character ( ).</li> <li>▶ * or empty: All lots of all displayed archives, no filter.</li> </ul>
<b>From variable</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The value of the variable linked here is applied as a filter for lot names in Runtime.</li> </ul> <p>Click on the ... button to open the dialog for selecting a variable.</p> <p>Only available if the option <b>Apply lot filter directly</b> has been selected.</p> <p><b>Notes for variables in Runtime:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The variable selection is only activated in Runtime if a valid variable has already been linked in Runtime. The ... button is always deactivated in Runtime. The option can be selected, but no new variable can be linked.</li> <li>▶ If the variable is not signed into the driver at the time at which the lot filter is applied, the variable is signed in and read. This can lead to delays with slow driver connections/protocols.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attention:</b> If the selected variable is not found in Runtime, there is no filtering for lot names. This also applies if the value of the variable cannot be determined. The filter then corresponds to the <b>No filter</b> setting.</p>

#### CLOSE DIALOG

Parameters	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

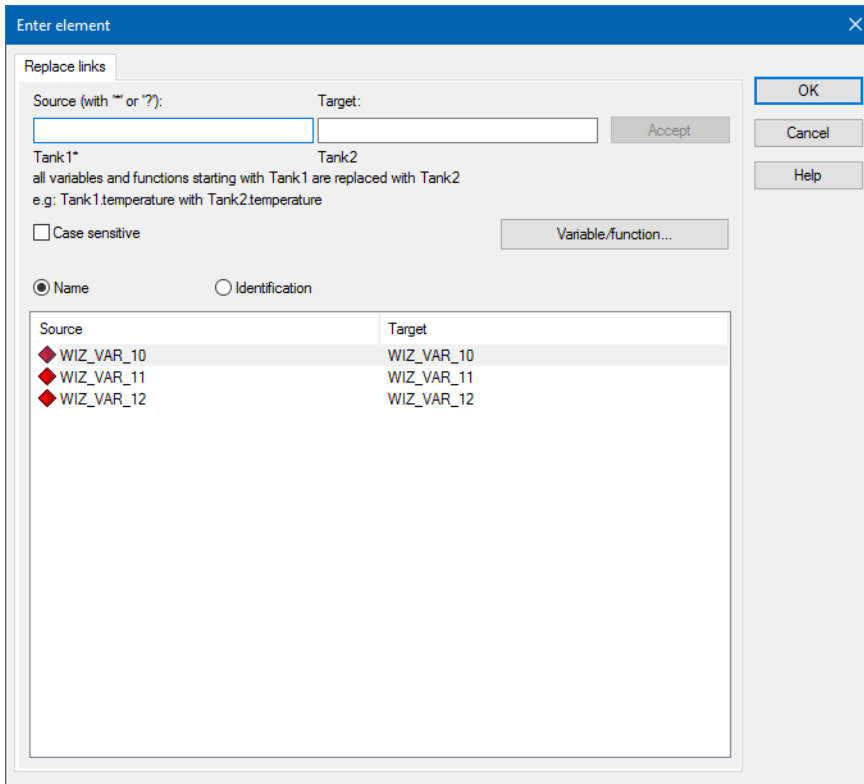
#### Replacing links

Linked variables or functions can be permanently replaced in the Editor in a rule-based manner. The replacement is not limited to the functions or variables defined in the properties of the **Variable/function** group. All other variables used the screen can, such as variables for **Visibility, Flashing, Size and rotation dynamic** and others.

To replace variables or functions in a rule-based manner in the element directly:

1. Highlight the desired element and open it by right clicking the element in the context menu.
2. Select **Replace Links**.

The dialog for the replacement of links opens



**Enter element**

**Replace links**

Source (with "" or '?'):  Target:

Tank1\* Tank2  
all variables and functions starting with Tank1 are replaced with Tank2  
e.g: Tank1.temperature with Tank2.temperature

☐ Case sensitive

☒ Name ☐ Identification

Source	Target
◆ WIZ_VAR_10	WIZ_VAR_10
◆ WIZ_VAR_11	WIZ_VAR_11
◆ WIZ_VAR_12	WIZ_VAR_12

Property	Description
Source	<p>Enter the partial string to be searched for.</p> <p>Place holder * and ? can be used. Placeholders are only permitted as prefix or suffix; e.g. *xxx or xxx*.</p> <p>Note when a character appears more than once when using placeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Example character sequence: <b>01{SU(00,Test1)}</b> <b>Test1</b> should be replaced with <b>Test 2</b>.</li> <li>▶ Source entry *1 and target entry 2 finds and replaces the 1 in 01 but not in the subsequent following t1. Result: <b>02{SU(00,Test1)}</b></li> <li>▶ Source entry *t1 and target entry t2 finds and replaces t1. Result: <b>01{SU(00,Test2)}</b></li> </ul>
Target	<p>Entry of the partial string</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Source and target must be in the same project.</p>
Apply	Swaps target strings from the <b>source</b> for those defined in the <b>target</b> .
Note capitalization	When swapping, be sure that any capitalization is an exact match.
Name	Swaps information in process variable names.
Identification	Exchanges information in the identification
Variable/Function	<p>Opens the selection list for variables/functions in relation to the selected line in the list. Clicking on the variable or function in the list defines new target variable or target function.</p> <p>Alternative: Double-click on the corresponding source variable or source function.</p>

## REPLACE

### REPLACE WITH MANUAL SELECTION

To replace elements manually:

- ▶ Select the element from the list that you would like to replace as the source
- ▶ Select a target element via the **Variable/Function** button

The previous element is replaced by the new one.

### AUTOMATED REPLACEMENT WITH RULES

To automatically replace elements on the basis of rules:

- ▶ In the **Source** input field, define the parameters for the element that you wish to replace



- ▶ Define the parameter for the new variable/function in the **Target** input field
- ▶ Specify what is to be replaced via **Name/Identification**.
- ▶ Click on **Accept**.



### Information

*The target variable or target function can also be in a different project as the source variable or source function. In doing so, all projects concerned must be started and available on the same computer in Runtime.*

*Internal variable IDs are used for replacement. This means that if variables are used or functions are renamed, the replacement remains.*



### Attention

*When replacing variables, be aware of the type and signal resolution. If you replace a variable with one of an incompatible type, this can lead to errors during execution. You will be warned when making the substitution; the substitution will however be carried out.*



### Information

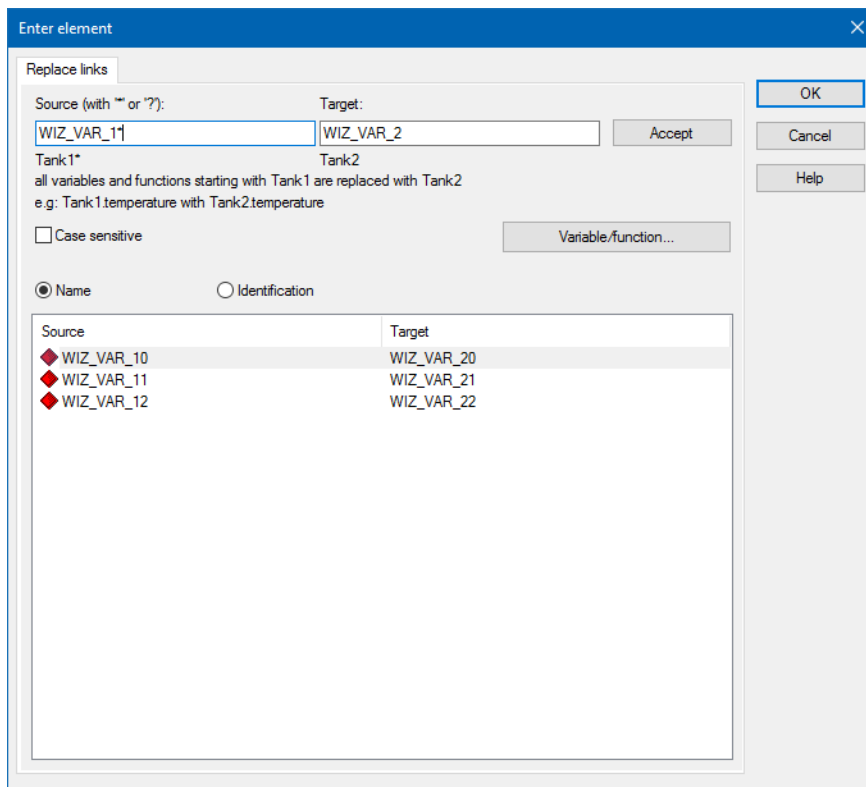
*Replace via Drag&Drop: Elements that can only contain one variable or function can be swapped by dragging & dropping. Drag the new variable or function to the element using the mouse. It automatically replaces the previous one.*

## EXAMPLE

All variables with `WIZ_VAR_1` in the name are to be replaced by `WIZ_VAR_2`.

1. Enter, into the **Source** text field, `WIZ_VAR_1`. With the `*` character, you can include all variables that start with `WIZ_VAR_1`.
2. Enter `WIZ_VAR_2` into the **target** text field.
3. Click on **Accept**.

4. The variables WIZ\_VAR\_10, WIZ\_VAR\_11, and WIZ\_VAR\_12 are replaced by the variables WIZ\_VAR\_20, WIZ\_VAR\_21 and WIZ\_VAR\_22.



## Replace indices

When switching screens in Runtime, variables and functions can be replaced dynamically using indexing rules or element-specific parameters.

Possibilities for substitution:

- ▶ Using indexing variables: for example **{X01}**
- ▶ Using element-specific parameters: **{PARAM}**
- ▶ Without indexing variables or parameters



### Attention

*Because the names are replaced, variables and functions should always be given different names. Variables and functions are replaced if the names are the same.*

**Example:** If there is a test variable and a test function and the **test** variable is to be replaced, the **test** function is also replaced at the same time.

**Hint:** Name variables and functions each with a prefix (for example **var\_** and **func\_**). You therefore always have an overview in lists too.

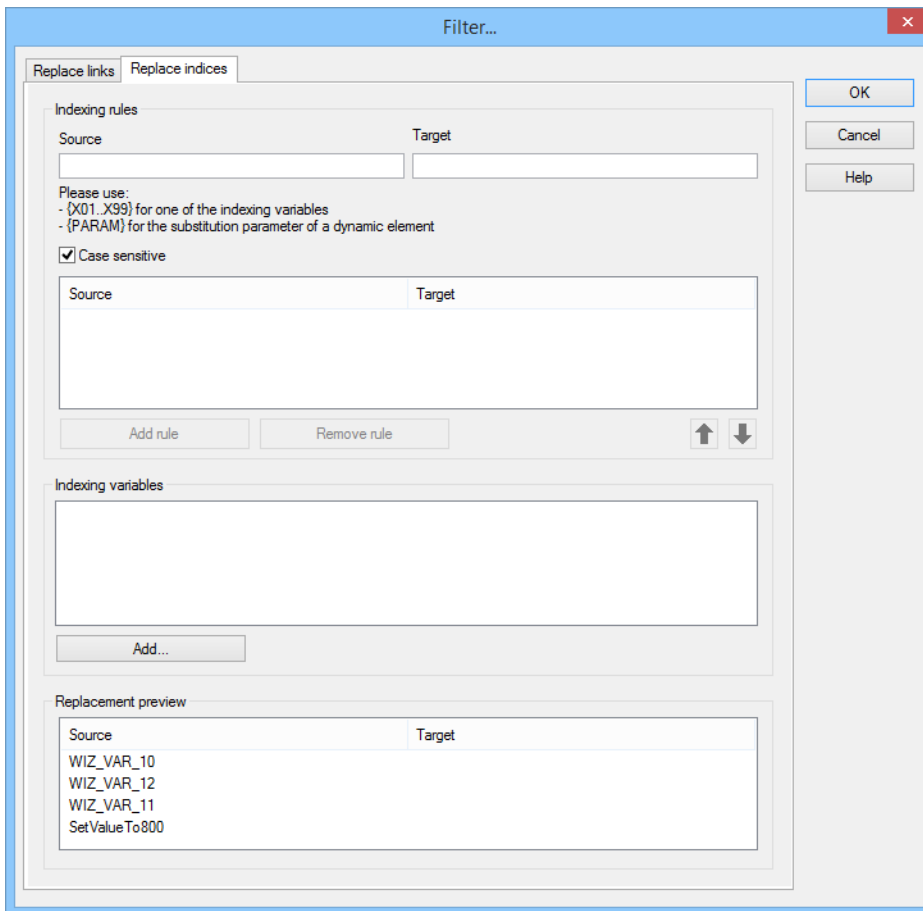


### Attention

In contrast to replacing linkings, replacement using indices is purely name-based and not via internal variable IDs.

This means that if variables or functions used in the screen switch function are renamed, these changes must also be made in the screen switch function.

## REPLACE INDEXES DIALOG



The screenshot shows the 'Filter...' dialog box with the 'Replace indices' tab selected. The dialog is divided into three main sections: 'Indexing rules', 'Indexing variables', and 'Replacement preview'.

**Indexing rules:** This section contains a table with 'Source' and 'Target' columns. Below the table, there is a text area with the instruction 'Please use:' followed by two bullet points: '- {X01..X99} for one of the indexing variables' and '- {PARAM} for the substitution parameter of a dynamic element'. A checkbox labeled 'Case sensitive' is checked. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Add rule' and 'Remove rule', and two arrow buttons for moving rules up and down.

**Indexing variables:** This section contains a large empty text area and an 'Add...' button.

**Replacement preview:** This section contains a table with 'Source' and 'Target' columns. The 'Source' column lists the following items: WIZ\_VAR\_10, WIZ\_VAR\_12, WIZ\_VAR\_11, and SetValueTo800. The 'Target' column is empty.

On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

## INDEXING RULES

Parameters	Description
<b>Indexing rules</b>	Configuration of the rules for the replacement of variables and functions.
<b>Source</b>	Entry of the source that is to be substituted.
<b>Target</b>	Entry of the target. Parameters for values from indexing values such as <b>{X01}</b> and parameters <b>{PARAM}</b> for functions can also be used.
<b>Case sensitive</b>	► <b>Active:</b> The replacement is case-sensitive.
<b>List of rules</b>	List of defined rules.
<b>Add rule</b>	Clicking on the button adds the defined rule available via <b>Source</b> and <b>Target</b> to the list.  <b>Info:</b> If a rule is selected in the list, this is overwritten. To add a new rule, the selection must be removed beforehand.
<b>Remove rule</b>	Clicking on the button deletes the selected rule from the list.
<b>Arrow upwards</b>	Clicking on the button arranges the selected rule in the list one position up.
<b>Arrow downwards</b>	Clicking on the button arranges the selected rule in the list one position down.

**Note:** The **Replace indices** method can also be applied without indexing variables. The variables are entered in the list of rules.

Advantage: If sub-elements are added to the structure, the function does not need to be amended a further time as was the case with the **Replace linkings** method.

## INDEXING VARIABLES

Parameters	Description
<b>Indexing variables</b>	Configuration of the indexing variables.
<b>List of rules</b>	Shows the selected indexing variables.
<b>Add</b>	<p>Clicking on the button opens the dialog to add and remove indexing variables.</p> <p>Selected variables are added in sequence and given a parameter. This can be used in the replacement rules for the respective indexing variable. The values of these variables are generally used during replacement.</p>

## REPLACEMENT PREVIEW

Parameters	Description
<b>Replacement preview</b>	Lists all configured replacements. Clicking on an entry also fills the <b>Source</b> and <b>Target</b> options in the indexing rules section.

## CLOSE DIALOG

Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.



### Attention

If index variables are used in a network project, the Client must first fetch the value from the Server. Then the calculation is executed. On devices with weak hardware performance, this may cause delays when screen switching.

Tip: Always activate index variables in a network project **Harddisk data storage active**.

## Report Generator: execute

The **Report Generator: execute** function makes it possible to execute a report automatically in the background in Runtime. If a writing function is configured in the report, values calculated in the report can automatically be written to archives or to the process image.

To configure the function:

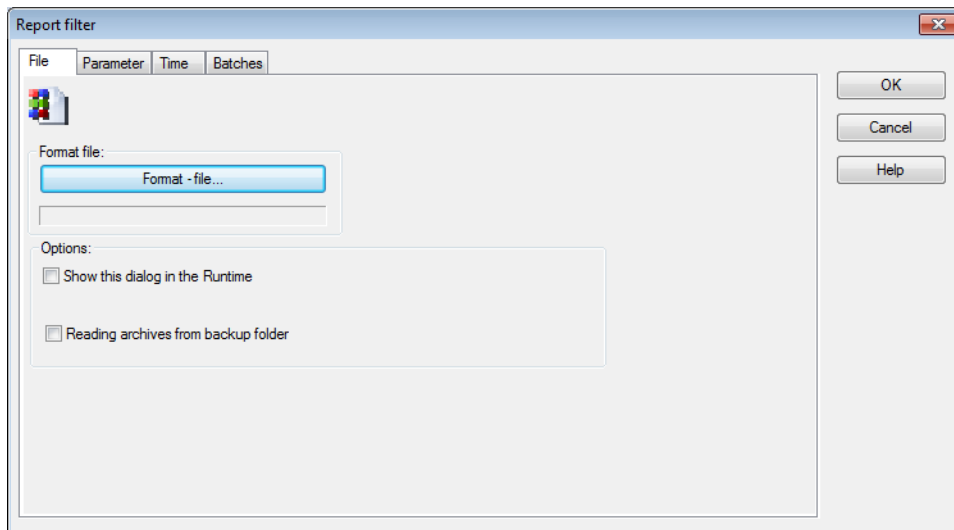
1. Create a new function
2. Select, in the **Report generator** section, the **Execute report** entry
3. The dialog for the report filter (on page 148) is opened

**Note:** The **File** tab settings are different. The settings that are valid for **Execute report** are clarified in this chapter; you can find all further settings in the report filter (on page 148) chapter.

- Parameters (on page 151)
  - Time (on page 151)
  - Lots (on page 165)
4. select the desired properties
  5. Link the functions with a button in the screen, in order to switch in Runtime

## CONFIGURATION OF FILE TAB

The configuration of the File tab is slightly different to the configuration for screen switching.



Parameters	Description
<b>Format file</b>	selection of the report file configured (on page 11) in the editor (*.xrs)
<b>Show this dialog in the Runtime</b>	<i>Active:</i> This filter dialog is offered before being called up in Runtime.
<b>Reading archives from the read-back folder</b>	<p><i>Active:</i> Stored archives are read in from the read-back folder defined in project configuration.</p> <p>When loading archive data from the readback folder, the archive data from the Runtime path and from all subfolders of the readback folder is also read.</p>



### Information

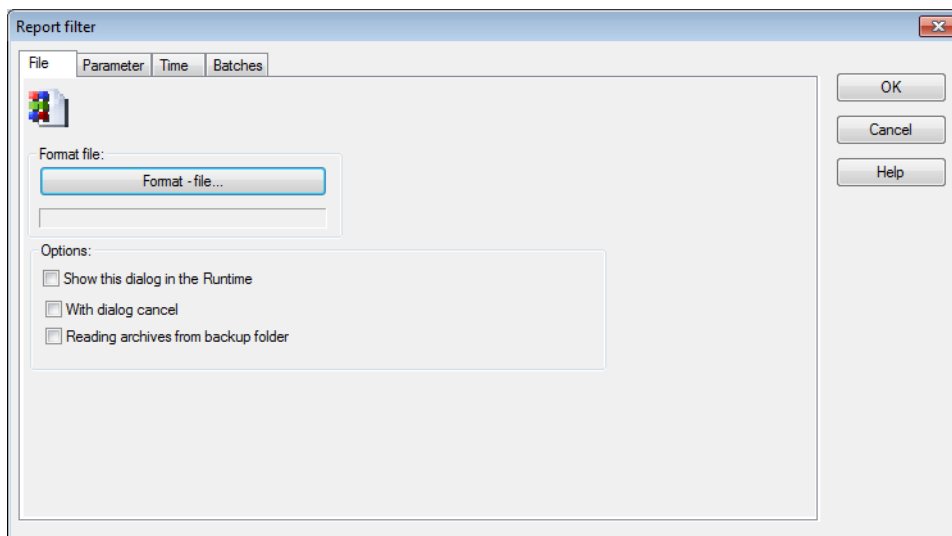
*With this function, all write actions are carried out in the report.*

## Print Report Generator

The **Report Generator: execute** function makes it possible to print out a report without calling it up beforehand. To configure the function:

1. Create a new function
2. Select, in the **Report generator** section, the **Execute report** entry
3. The dialog for the report filter (on page 148) is opened
4. **Note:** The **File** tab settings are different. The settings that are valid for **Print report** are clarified in this chapter; you can find all further settings in the report filter (on page 148) chapter.
  - Parameters (on page 151)
  - Time (on page 151)
  - Lots (on page 165)
5. select the desired properties
6. Link the functions with a button in the screen, in order to switch in Runtime

## CONFIGURATION OF FILE TAB



Parameters	Description
<b>Format file</b>	selection of the report file configured (on page 11) in the editor (*.xrs)
<b>Show this dialog in the Runtime</b>	<i>Active:</i> This filter dialog is offered before being called up in Runtime.
<b>With dialog cancel</b>	<i>Active:</i> A button to cancel printing is shown whilst the report is being prepared for print.
<b>Reading archives from the read-back folder</b>	<p><i>Active:</i> Stored archives are read in from the read-back folder defined in project configuration.</p> <p>When loading archive data from the readback folder, the archive data from the Runtime path and from all subfolders of the readback folder is also read.</p>



### Information

Archive entries can only be read with the **Print report** function. Write actions are not possible.

## Export Report Generator

The **Export Report Generator** function is used to write a report in the background to a file during online operation. The export file is stored in the \Export sub-folder of the project folder. (open from zenon: highlight project, press `ctrl+alt+D`.) Provide the file parameters, the filter and the time as the transfer parameters.



The **Export report** function makes it possible to export a report without calling it up beforehand. To configure the function:

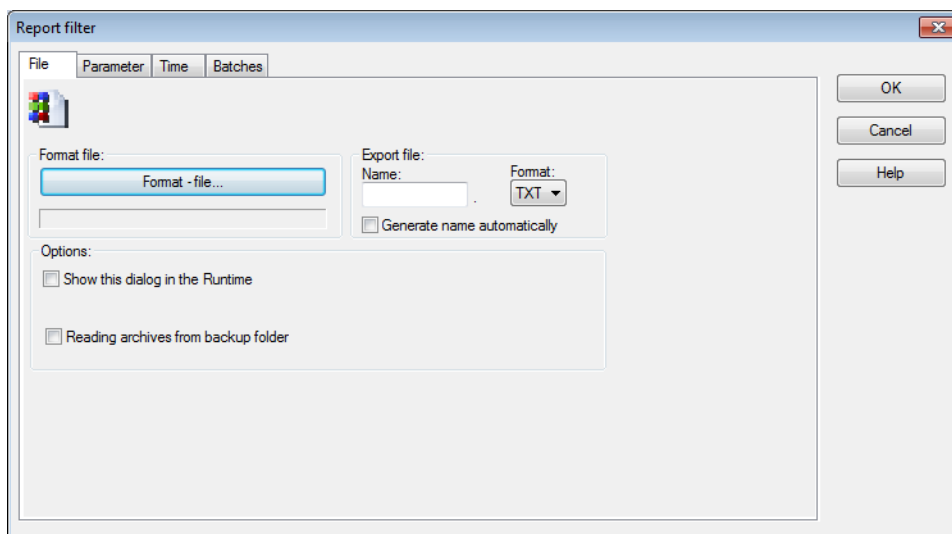
1. Create a new function
2. Select, in the **Report generator** section, the **Export report** entry
3. The dialog for the report filter (on page 148) is opened
4. **Note:** The **File** tab settings are different. The settings that are valid for **Export report** are clarified in this chapter; you can find all further settings in the report filter (on page 148) chapter.
  - Parameters (on page 151)
  - Time (on page 151)
  - Lots (on page 165)
5. select the desired properties
6. Link the functions with a button in the screen, in order to switch in Runtime



#### Information

*When exporting a report using the **Export report** function, the converted units are exported at units of measurement. The basic units are not a part of the export.*

## CONFIGURATION OF FILE TAB



Parameters	Description
<b>Format file</b>	selection of the report file configured (on page 11) in the editor (*.xrs)
<b>Show this dialog in the Runtime</b>	<i>Active:</i> This filter dialog is offered before being called up in Runtime.
<b>Reading archives from the read-back folder</b>	<p><i>Active:</i> Stored archives are read in from the read-back folder defined in project configuration.</p> <p>When loading archive data from the readback folder, the archive data from the Runtime path and from all subfolders of the readback folder is also read.</p>
<b>Export file</b>	Properties of the file that is exported in the report.
<b>Name</b>	<p>Name of the file.</p> <p>Maximum of eight alphanumeric characters. If no name is given and automatic naming is switched off, the name <code>dummy</code> is used.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> The use of special characters may lead to a loss of data.</p>
<b>Format</b>	Format of the export file.
▶ TXT	Text file
▶ XRS	zenon Report file
▶ XML	XML-File
<b>Generate name automatically</b>	<i>Active:</i> The filename is created automatically. It consists of the short identifier and the coded date and the chosen file ending.

#### CODING NAME FOR AUTOMATIC NAMING

Code	Meaning
xx	Short identifier: 2 characters The first two characters of the name given under 'Name' or the name issued by the system, du.
YY	Year: two-digits
MM	Month: two-digits
DD	Day: two-digits
HH	Hour: two-digits
MM	Minute: two-digits
SS	Second: two-digits

#### EXAMPLE

- ▶ The **Report** report file is exported on 9. 6. 2010 at 11:52 in XRS format

- Automatic filename: **re100506091152.xrs**

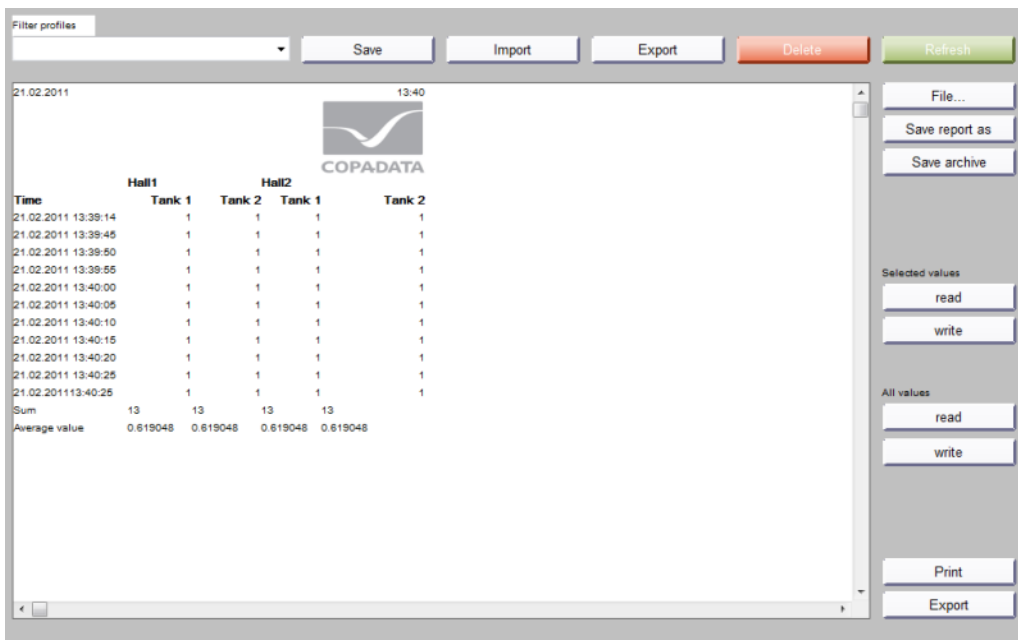


### Information

Archive entries can only be read with the **Export report** function. Write actions are not possible.

## 3.2 Operating during Runtime

The reports on the configured buttons are displayed, configured and administered in Runtime. The following user elements are available in Runtime:



The screenshot shows a runtime report window. At the top, there's a 'Filter profiles' dropdown and buttons for 'Save', 'Import', 'Export', 'Delete', and 'Refresh'. The main area displays a table with the following data:

Time	Hall1		Hall2	
	Tank 1	Tank 2	Tank 1	Tank 2
21.02.2011 13:39:14	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:39:45	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:39:50	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:39:55	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:00	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:05	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:10	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:15	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:20	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:25	1	1	1	1
21.02.2011 13:40:25	1	1	1	1
Sum	13	13	13	13
Average value	0.619048	0.619048	0.619048	0.619048

On the right side, there are buttons for 'File...', 'Save report as', 'Save archive', 'Selected values' (with 'read' and 'write' buttons), 'All values' (with 'read' and 'write' buttons), 'Print', and 'Export'.

Parameter	Description
<b>Insert template...</b>	<p>Opens the dialog for selecting a template for the screen type.</p> <p>Templates are shipped together with zenon and can also be created by the user.</p> <p>Templates add pre-defined control elements to pre-defined position in the screen. Elements that are not necessary can also be removed individually once they have been created. Additional elements are selected from the drop-down list and placed in the zenon screen. Elements can be moved on the screen and arranged individually.</p>

## WINDOW

Control elements for window display.

Parameter	Description
<b>Report window</b>	Shows the report.
<b>Set filter</b>	Displays the currently-configured time filter in Runtime.
<b>Compatible elements</b>	<p>Standard Win32 control elements that have been replaced or removed by zenon elements (<code>dynamic text</code>, <code>switch</code>) and continue to be available due to compatibility reasons. These elements are not taken into account with automatic insertion of templates.</p> <p>For the description, see current elements.</p> <p>► <b>Set filter</b></p>

## FUNCTIONS

Control elements for controlling in the Runtime.

Parameter	Description
<b>Filter...</b>	Select report file and change filter conditions.
<b>Update</b>	Recreate build report completely (values and display).
<b>Print</b>	Print report in Runtime.
<b>Export</b>	Export report.
<b>Save archive</b>	Write changed values to the archive.
<b>Save report</b>	<p>Report is saved in Runtime (*.xrs).</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> When saving, formulas and functions are replaced by the current values. The functions in these reports (.xrs files) are no longer available. These reports can also not be edited in the editor anymore.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Set original report files to "write-protected" status and save changes with <b>Save as</b> in a new file.</p>
<b>Save report as...</b>	Report is saved under a new name during Runtime (*.xrs), formulas and functions are replaced by current values.

<b>Read selected values</b>	Selected values are read in again from the driver.
<b>Write selected values</b>	Selected values are sent to the driver.
<b>Read all values</b>	All values are read in again from the driver.
<b>Write all values</b>	All values are sent to the driver.

## NAVIGATION

Control elements for navigation.

Parameter	Description
<b>Line up</b>	Scroll text in list element up
<b>Line down</b>	Scroll text in list element down
<b>Column right</b>	Scroll text in list element to the right
<b>Column left</b>	Scroll text in list element to the left
<b>Page up</b>	Scroll text in list element up
<b>Page down</b>	Scroll text in list element down
<b>Page right</b>	Scroll text in list element to the right
<b>Page left</b>	Scroll text in list element to the left

## FILTER PROFILES

Buttons for filter settings in Runtime.

Parameter	Description
<b>Profile selection</b>	Select profile from list.

Parameter	Description
<b>Save</b>	Saves current setting as a profile.  <b>Note:</b> The name can be a maximum of 31 characters long and must only contain valid characters. Prohibited are: ! \ / : * ? < >   ""
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes selected profile.
<b>Import</b>	Imports filter profiles from export file.
<b>Export</b>	Exports filter profiles in the file.



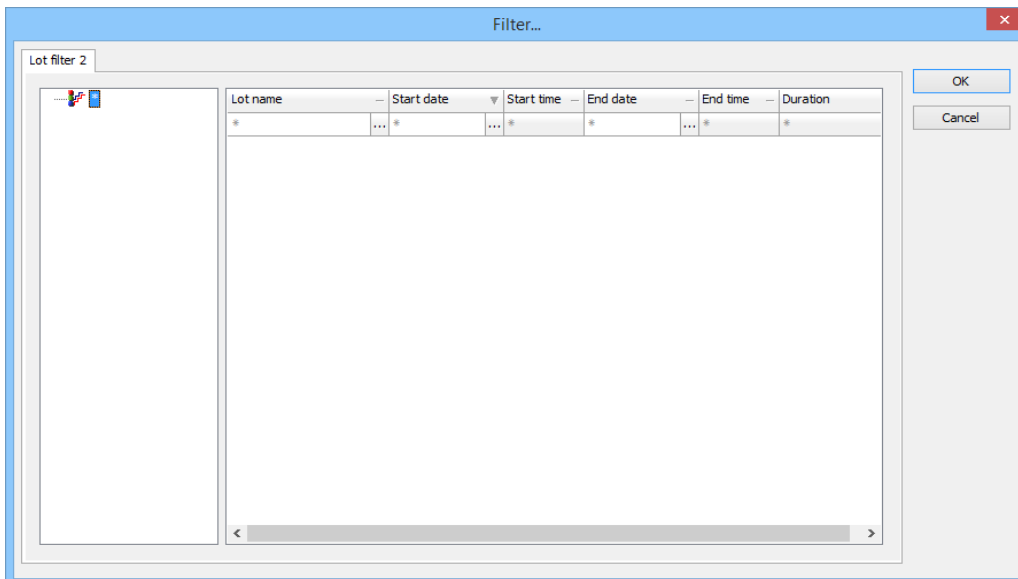
### Information

*A period is used as a decimal separator. When inputting, both a period or a comma can be used. The separator is automatically converted by the system.*

*Example: 10,5 is turned into 10.5*

## 3.2.1 Lot filter for screen switching

If you switch to a report screen that filters for lots, the following filter is displayed.



Lot name	Start date	Start time	End date	End time	Duration
*	...	*	*	*	*

Parameters	Description
<b>Lot filter</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe group that is to be imported. The filter consists of the two lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>List of archives:</b> List of archives</li> <li>▶ <b>List of lots:</b> List of lots allocated to the selected archive.</li> </ul>
<b>List of archives</b>	<p>Selection of the desired archive</p> <p>node *:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Collects all lots of the displayed archive.</li> <li>▶ The key is the lot name.</li> <li>▶ The start time is the start time of the earliest lot.</li> <li>▶ The end time is the latest end time of all lots.</li> </ul>
<b>List of lots</b>	<p>Display of the lots allocated to the selected archive.</p> <p>Filtering through entry of text, date, time or time range - depending on type.</p> <p>Sort by clicking on the header.</p>
<b>Lot name</b>	<p>Displays the name of all available lots.</p> <p>Filter: Entry of a character sequence. Only lots matching the respective character string will be displayed.</p>
<b>Start date</b>	<p>Shows the start date of all available lots.</p> <p>Filter: Entry of a start date or selection from a calendar.</p>
<b>Start time</b>	<p>Only available if you entered a start date.</p> <p>Display of the start time of all available lots.</p> <p>Filter: Entry of a start time. * means 12:00:00 AM o'clock.</p>
<b>End date</b>	<p>Shows the start date of all available lots.</p> <p>Filter: Entry of an end date or selection from a calendar.</p>
<b>End time</b>	<p>Only available if you entered an end date.</p> <p>Display of the start time of all available lots.</p> <p>Filter: Entry of a start time. * means 11:59:59 PM o'clock.</p>
<b>Duration</b>	<p>This column displays the duration for each available lot.</p> <p>Display only.</p>



### Information

*Still open lots are also displayed if they match the set filter criteria.*



### Information

*The value of the lot variable is written in the index file and in the header of the ARX file at the start of the lot. These entries are adjusted with every change of the variable. When the lot is closed, the value of the lot variable at this moment is finally written in the index file and in the header.*

*Thus the lot name is final when the lot is closed.*

## 3.3 Example of archive data in reports

In this example, you create archive data in a report. To do this:

1. Open a new report using the context menu and the **New report** entry.
2. Design the Title area (on page 192)
3. Fill the data area (on page 196)
4. Set up a report screen (on page 202) and create a function

### 3.3.1 Title area

The title area contains, in the first four rows:

- ▶ Texts (on page 193) as headings for the data
- ▶ Date (on page 193) and time
- ▶ Company logo (on page 194)

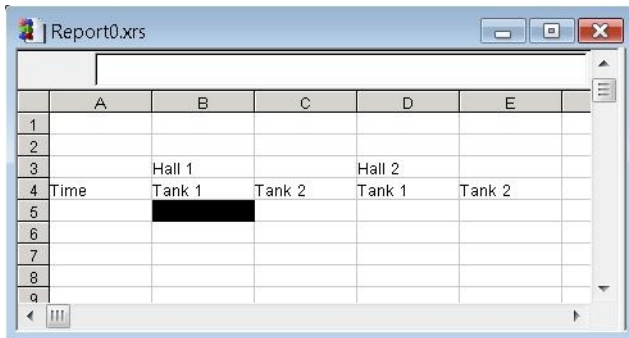
The title area is formatted in such a way that it is fixed for longer reports and does not disappear from view during scrolling.



## Texts

Enter the following texts as headings for the report:

- ▶ Time
- ▶ Hall 1
  - Tank 1
  - Tank 2
- ▶ Hall 2
  - Tank 1
  - Tank 2



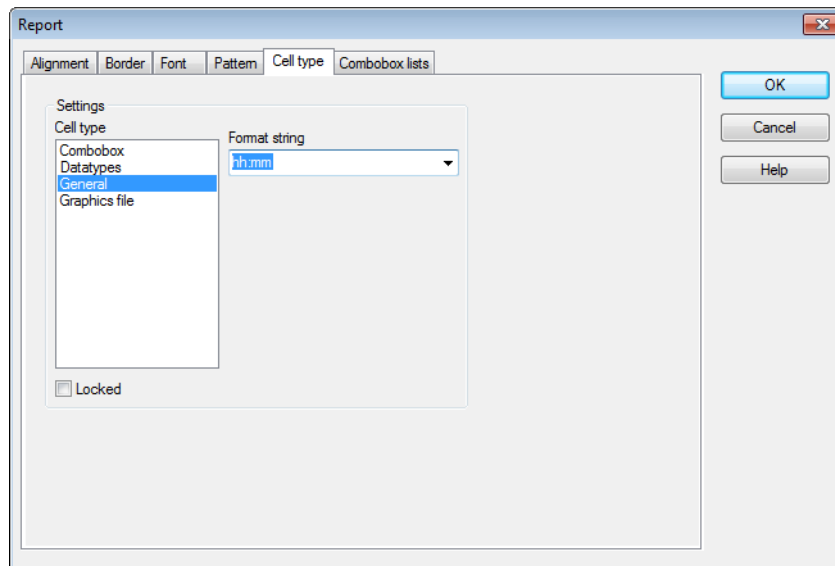
	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3		Hall 1		Hall 2	
4	Time	Tank 1	Tank 2	Tank 1	Tank 2
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					

## Date and time

The date and time of the report are configured for the for cells A1 and E1 with report functions. To do this:

1. Enter the function `=now()` into the cells A1 and E1.
2. The current date is now displayed in both cells.
3. In order to get the time in cell E1 instead, you have to change the formatting of this cell.
  - a) Highlight cell E1
  - b) Open the format dialog using the Format/Cells/Editing menu.

c) Select the formatting string as shown in the illustration below



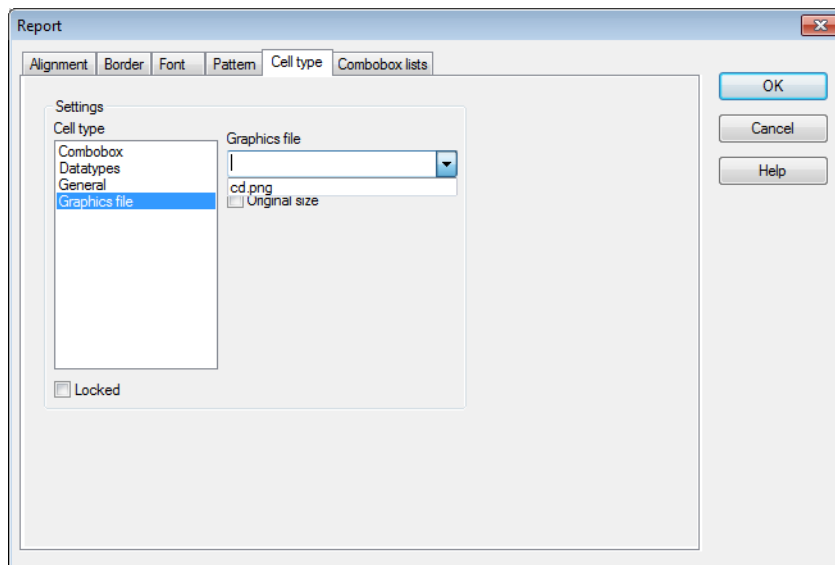
4. The result:

	10:24							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	04.02.2011				10:24			
2								
3		Hall 1		Hall 2				
4	Time	Tank 1	Tank 2	Tank 1	Tank2			
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								


## Screens as a company logo

Screens in cells are not treated as cell contents by the Report Generator, but as formatting. Configuration is therefore carried out using cell formatting:

1. Import the desired screen in the Project Manager into the **Files/graphics** nodes
2. Select cell E2 with the left mouse button.
3. Open the context menu of the report with the right mouse button and select the **Cell** command.
4. In the dialog box, change to the **Cell type** page.
5. Change the cell type to `Graphics file`
6. Select the desired screen from the drop-down list on the right side



## 7. The result:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	04.02.2011				10:24			
2								
3		Hall 1		Hall 2				
4	Time	Tank 1	Tank 2	Tank 1	Tank2			
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								

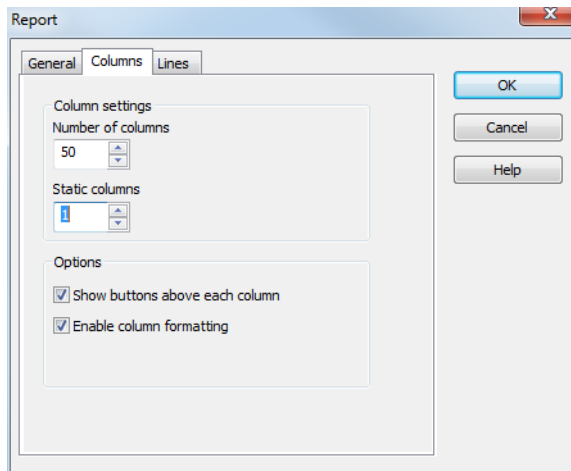
## Fixed title area for multipage reports

To always have the row and column titles in view in multi-page reports, you must prevent these also being moved when the report is scrolled. To do this, define fixed title areas.

To fix the row title:

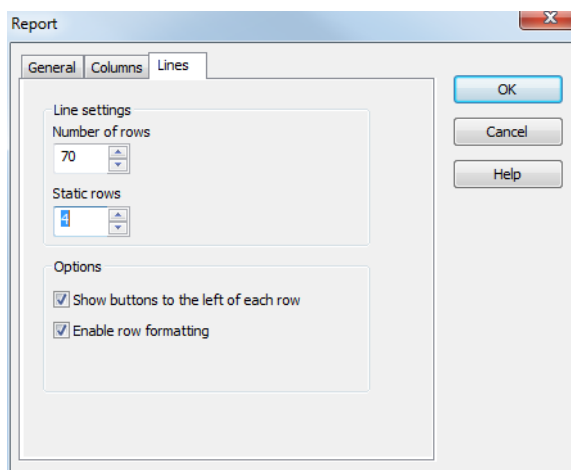
1. Select the **Report** command in the Format menu.
2. The configuration dialog is opened

3. Open the **Columns** tab



Next to the number of columns you also can define the number of **Non-scrolling columns** here. The stipulated number of fixed columns is then no longer scrolled out of the visible screen area.

4. Enter 1 for the **Non-scrolling columns**.
5. Change to the **Rows:** tab



Our column headings are in rows 1 to 4 for the lines:

6. Enter 4 for the **Non-scrolling rows**.
7. Confirm all changes by clicking on the **OK** button

### 3.3.2 Data area

In the data area:

- ▶ Configure the display of time (on page 197) and values (on page 200)
- ▶ Have the sum and average (on page 201) displayed

## Time

The time of the displayed archive values is displayed in column A.

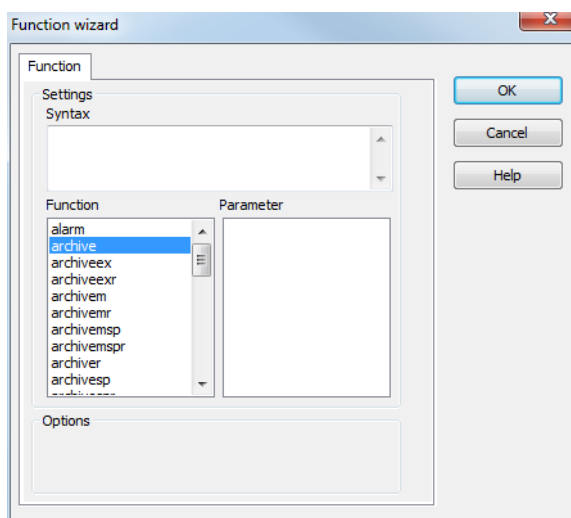


### Information

*We select a cyclical archive as a basis. The entries of all variables are therefore made at the same time and a time column is sufficient for all entries.*

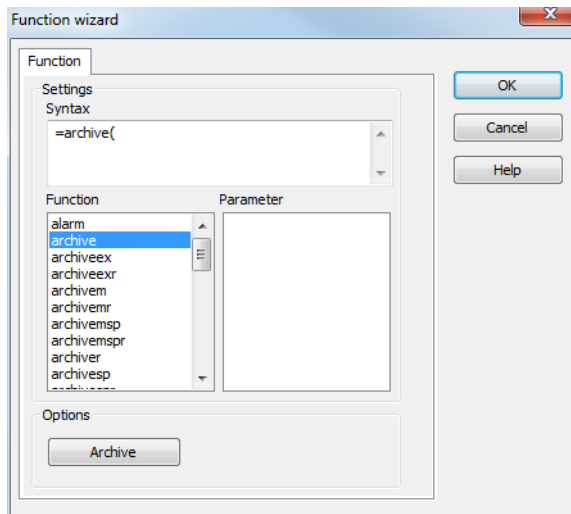
To configure the time:

1. Select cell A5.
2. Select the **Function assistant** command in the **Format** menu
3. The function assistant is opened

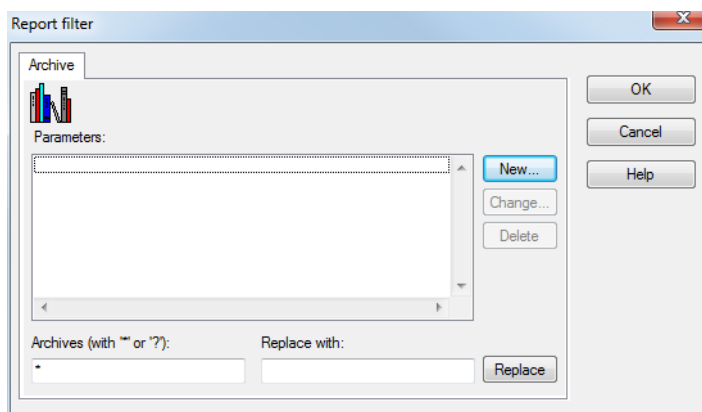


4. Select the **Archive** function with a double-click.

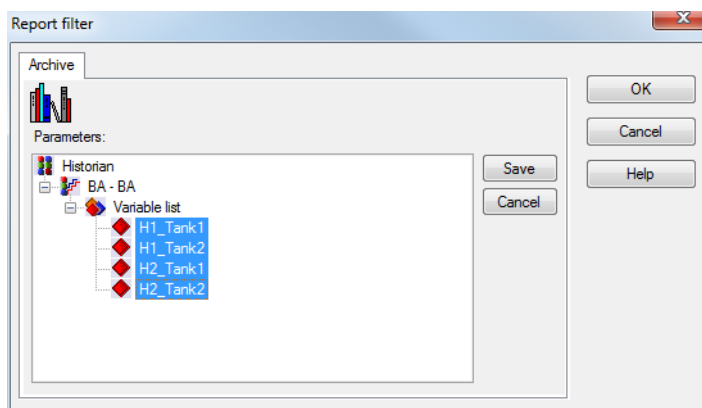
5. The **Archive** button is always displayed in the lower area of the dialog



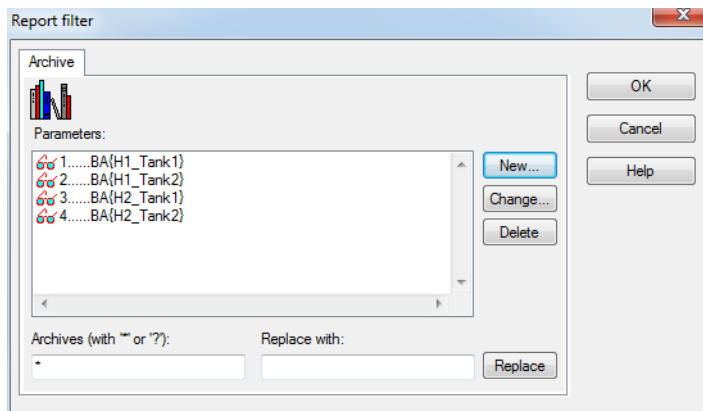
6. Click on **Archive**
7. The dialog for archive selection is opened:



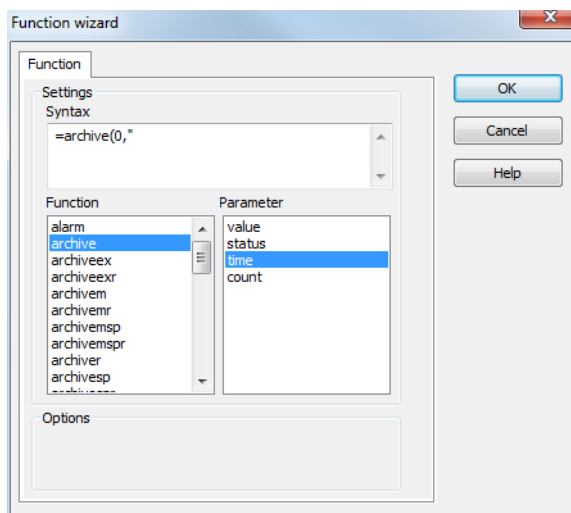
8. Click on **New**
9. The archives stored in the archive server node are displayed
10. Select the variables as shown in the screenshot



11. Click on Save
12. Select the variable "H1\_Tank1"

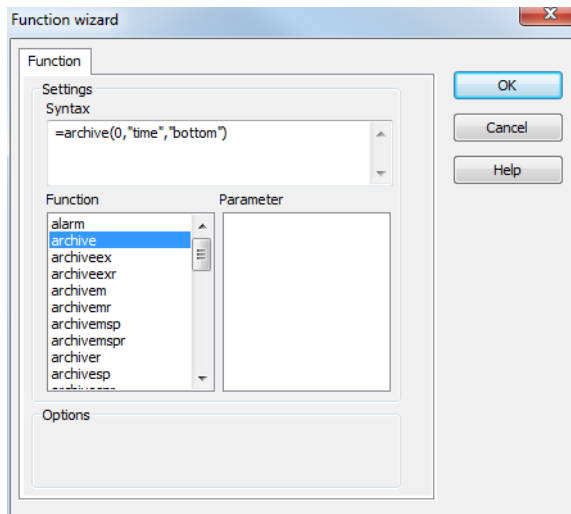


13. Confirm the selection by clicking on OK
14. The function assistant is displayed again
15. Select **time** as the **parameter** with a double-click.



16. Select the **parameter** **down** with a double-click.

17. Configuration of the function is complete (=archive(1,"time","down"))



18. Close the assistant by clicking on the **OK** button

The time of variable archiving is thus continued downwards from row 5 in column A.



### Information

The parameters always have to be selected with a double-click. All parameters have been set up once the function in the preview is closed with a bracket and no further parameters are offered. If the **OK** button is clicked on before all parameters have been selected, the assistant is closed before all parameters for the function have been set up.

## Values

You configure the values for the tanks in hall 1 and 2 in the same manner as the configuration for the time (on page 197). Pay attention to the following differences:

- ▶ The archive variables no longer need to be set up. They already exist and can be selected immediately. Assign each tank the corresponding variable.
- ▶ Instead of the `time` parameter, select the `value` parameter.

## COPYING A FUNCTION


As soon as you have created a function, you can copy it to other cells and then edit it accordingly:

*To do this:*

1. Highlight the cell to be changed



2. Then click in the editing cell
3. In the function that is now displayed, the reference numbers refer to the corresponding archive variables as they are automatically issued during archive selection when the function is first created
4. Therefore replace the 1 as the first parameter in column C by a 2 in column D with a 3 and in column E with a 4

	✓	✗	=archive(4,"value","bottom")			
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	04.02.2011				11:09	
2						
3		Hall1		Hall2		
4	Time	Tank 1	Tank 2	Tank 1	Tank 2	
5	archive time	archive value	archive value	archive value	archive value	
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

## Sum and average

For this report, you now configure the display of sum and average.

To do this, you must determine how many cells are needed for archive entries. You define these in the Report Generator. The number of entries in the list depends on the filter settings that are used to subsequently call up the report (**Execute report**, **Print report**, **Export report** functions).

In our example, we will select a time range of two minutes. As our archive records values every five seconds, this will make 24 entries for the report. Therefore:

1. Enter the text **Sum** into cell A29.
2. Enter the text **Average:** into cell A30 on
3. Enter the function **=sum(B5:B25)** into cell B29.
4. Enter the function **=sum(B5:B25)** into cell B30.
5. Copy the cell B29 to C29, D29 and E29
6. Copy the cell B30 to C30, D30 and E30
7. Save the report under the name **Archiv.xls**



### Information

*When entering the functions, you can either type in cell names or click on the corresponding cell with the mouse.*

*If you copy functions with cell addresses in the Report Generator, the cell addresses are automatically adapted.*

### 3.3.3 Displaying the report in Runtime

To be able to look at the report in Runtime, you need:

- ▶ A report screen
- ▶ A screen switching function

#### CREATE SCREEN OF TYPE REPORT

In order to create a `Report` screen:

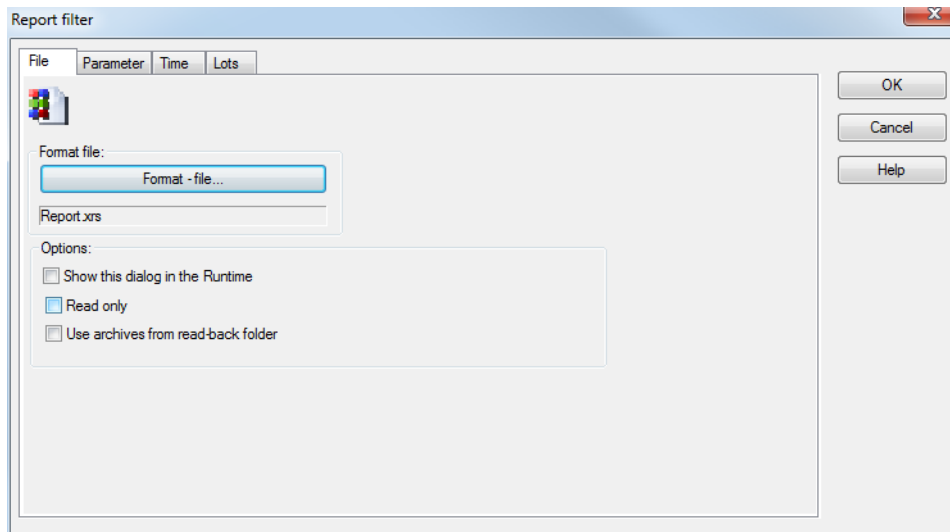
1. Create a new screen named **Report**.
2. Select `Report` as screen type
3. Select the frame MAIN
4. Click in the new screen
5. Select the "Default" command from the "Control elements" menu
6. Add any other required control elements there may be

#### CREATE FUNCTION

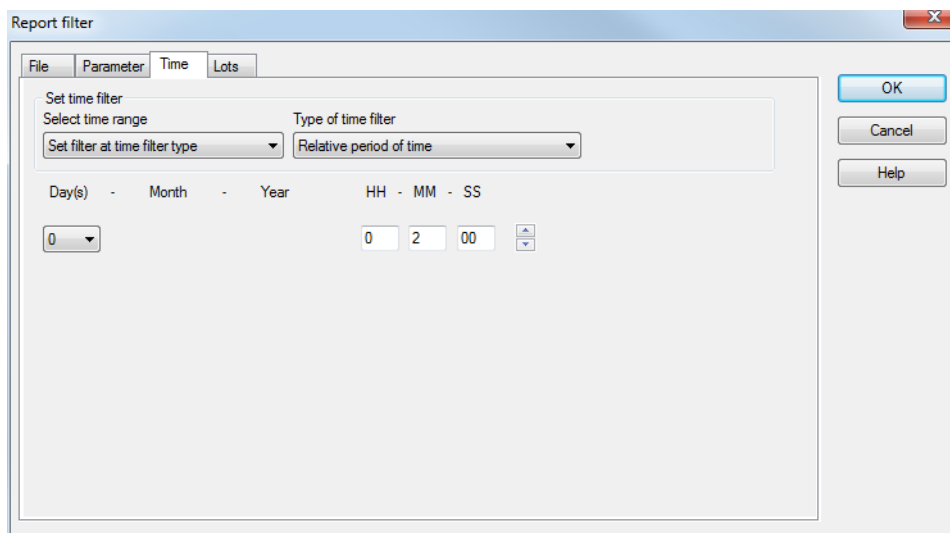
Create a screen switch function to select the screen in Runtime. To do this:

1. Add a new button to the start screen
2. Label it with **Report**
3. Change to the **Functions** node  
create a new function
4. select **Screen switching**
5. Select the **Report** screen

6. The report filter is opened



7. Click on the **Format file** button
8. Select `Archiv.xrs`
9. Open the **Time** tab

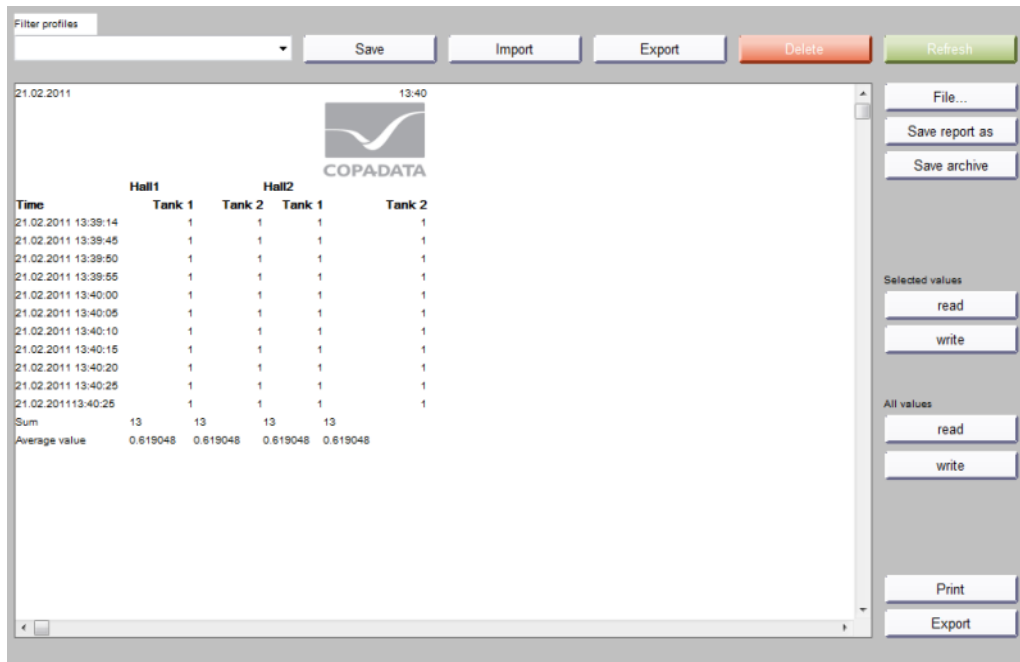


10. Set, for our example
  - a) The time format to `Relative time period` and
  - b) Set the time to `2 minutes`.

You can read more about the time filter in the Alarm Message List manual in the time filter chapter

11. Close the filter by clicking on OK
12. Allocate a the configured button to the function

### 13. Start the function in Runtime



## 4. Report Viewer

The Report Viewer can be used to display RDL reports of archive data, AML data, and CEL data as well as online values. Two historical time ranges can also be compared using two configurable time ranges.

RDL files that display the report template for Runtime are created and edited in the Editor. There are already 7 pre-defined datasets available. Further datasets can be created (on page 288) freely; only the table scheme (on page 301) for the four data categories is stipulated.

The source data that supplies the datasets created in the RDL file in Runtime is defined in the screen switching function (on page 210) on the Report Viewer (on page 208) screen. For each dataset used in the RDL file, a dataset with the same name and data origin must be created. The source variables and filter criteria can be prescribed for these depending on their type.



### Attention

Reports that are displayed with the zenon **Report Viewer** are displayed depending on the settings for the Windows font size.

This means: Reports are, in the event of changes to the size, not scaled using the automatic screen adjustment of zenon. The content is not adjusted with screen scalings.

### TYPICAL CONFIGURATION STEPS:

1. Create a new report definition file (on page 284) or import one
2. Create Report Viewer (on page 208) screen.
3. Create screen switching function (on page 210) and configure datasets (on page 245)
4. Configure output (on page 277) as a PDF or output to the printer
5. Configuring (on page 288) an RDL file
6. Call up the function in Runtime using a button or menu

### LIMITATIONS

Reports cannot be as large as you want, because the processing of quantities of data that are too large in a dataset can influence the performance of Runtime. The size of a report is limited to the issue of 5,000 value/lines per dataset.

**Note:** For datasets with archive files, 5,000 values are issued for each variable contained in the archive.



#### Attention

*If several Report Viewer functions (print, export) are executed at the same time, this can lead to Runtime being placed under load.*

## 4.1 Engineering in the Editor

To be able to use the Report Viewer in Runtime, the following must be carried out in the Editor:

1. Create a Report Viewer (on page 208) screen
2. Create or import an RDL file, if none is present
3. Set up a screen switching function (on page 210) on the Report Viewer screen
4. Configure the datasets in the screen switching
5. Amend the report definition file (on page 284) (RDL) to suit the datasets (on page 301) defined in zenon.
6. Add a button to call up the Report Viewer in Runtime in the start screen or the menu screen

## **FOLDER FOR REPORT DEFINITION FILES (RDL)**

RDL files are stored in the project tree in the Files/Report Viewer node. Existing RDL files can be imported and edited here or new files can be created.



## REPORT TEMPLATE CONTEXT MENU

Menu item	Action
<b>New report definition file</b>	Open the dialog (on page 287) to create a new RDL file on the basis of the previously-defined data sets.
<b>Open report definition file</b>	Opens the program linked to the RFL files to edit an existing definition file.  zenon first looks for MS Report Builder, then for MS Report Designer (on page 288) by default.
<b>Create standard function</b>	Only available in the toolbar.  Create a screen switch to a <i>Report Viewer</i> screen to be selected and enters the selected RDL file into the <b>Report definition file</b> .
<b>Jump back to starting element</b>	With linked elements, jumps back to the element from which the report template was jumped to.  Only present in the context menu if linked elements are present.
<b>Copy</b>	Copies the selected entries to the clipboard.
<b>Paste</b>	Pastes the contents of the clipboard. If an entry with the same name already exists, the content is pasted as " <b>Copy of...</b> ".
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes selected entries after a confirmation from list.
<b>Import existing report definition file</b>	Opens dialog to import existing report definition files. These must be of RDL 2.0 type.
<b>Remove all filters</b>	Removes all filter settings.
<b>Edit selected cell</b>	Opens the selected cell for editing. The binocular symbol in the header shows which cell has been selected in a highlighted line. Only cells that can be edited can be selected.

<b>Replace text in selected column</b>	Opens the dialog for searching and replacing texts.
<b>Properties</b>	Opens the <b>Properties</b> window.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

### 4.1.1 Create Report Viewer screen

#### CREATE REPORT VIEWER SCREEN

##### ENGINEERING

Steps to create the screen:

1. Create a new screen:  
In the tool bar or the context menu of the **Screens**node, select the **New screen** command.  
An empty *Standard* screen is created.
2. Change the properties of the screen:
  - a) Name the screen in the **Name** property.
  - b) Select the *Report Viewer* parameter in the **Screen type** property.
  - c) Select the desired frame in the **Frame** property.
3. Configure the content of the screen:
  - a) select menu item **Control elements** from the menu bar
  - b) Select *Insert template* in the drop-down list.  
The dialog to select pre-defined layouts is opened. Certain control elements are inserted into the screen at predefined positions.
  - c) Remove elements that are not required from the screen.
  - d) If necessary, select additional elements in the **Elements** drop-down list. Place these at the desired position in the screen.



#### 4. Create a screen switch function.

Report window  
Typ: STATIC  
ID: 53507

Refresh search

Create Excel file

Create PDF

Print

Parameters	Description
<b>Insert template</b>	<p>Opens the dialog for selecting a template for the screen type.</p> <p>Templates are shipped together with zenon and can also be created by the user.</p> <p>Templates add pre-defined control elements to pre-defined position in the screen. Elements that are not necessary can also be removed individually once they have been created. Additional elements are selected from the drop-down list and placed in the zenon screen. Elements can be moved on the screen and arranged individually.</p>
<b>Report window</b>	Functions and profiles for the report.
<b>Set filter</b>	<p>Displays the currently-configured time filter in Runtime.</p> <p>Static Win32 control element. Was replaced by a <code>dynamic text</code> field. For the description, see current element.</p>
<b>Refresh</b>	Reloads the report definition and the data and displays the report with the updated data.
<b>Print</b>	Prints the report on the printer defined for values and logs.
<b>Create PDF</b>	Saves the report currently being displayed as a PDF file in the folder defined for export.
<b>Create Excel file</b>	Saves the report currently being displayed as an Excel file in the folder defined for export.
<b>Compatible elements</b>	Control elements that are replaced or removed by newer versions and continue to be available for compatibility reasons. These elements are not taken into account with automatic insertion of templates.
<b>Set filter</b>	Static Win32 control element. Was replaced by a <code>dynamic text</code> field. For the description, see current element.

#### 4.1.2 Screen switching to a Report Viewer screen

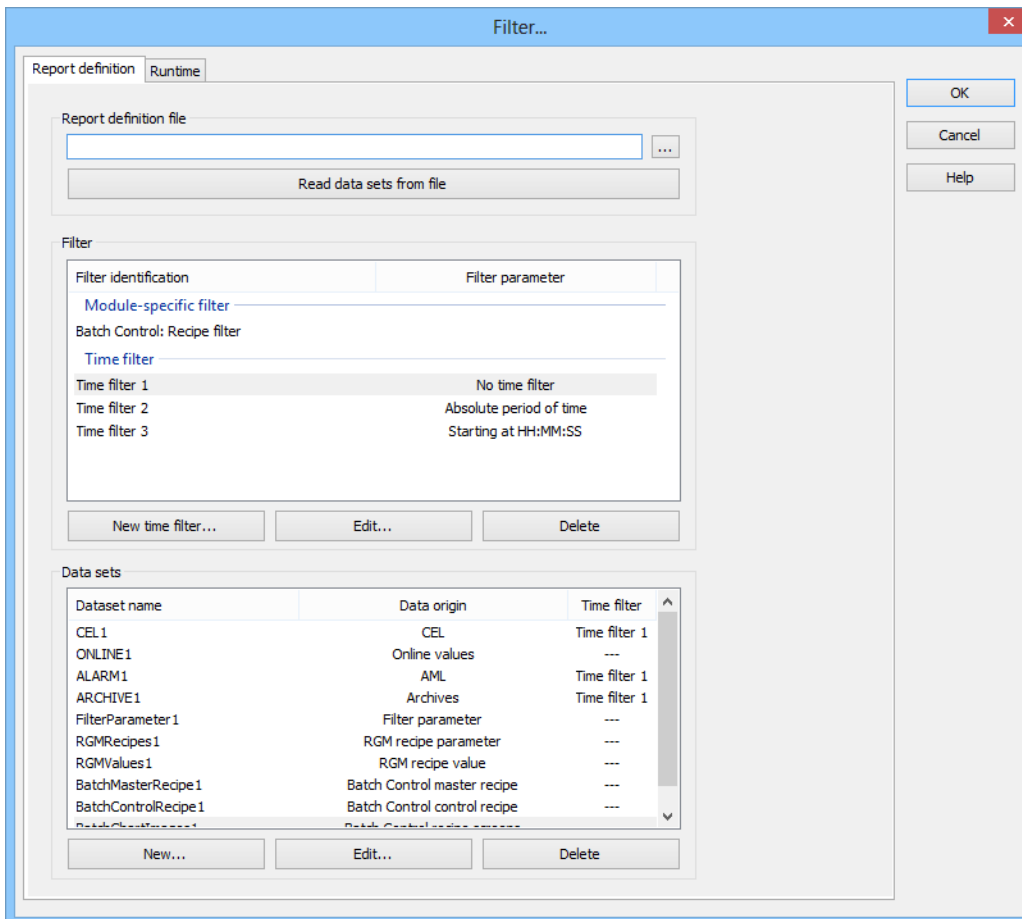
To use the Report Viewer in Runtime, configure screen switching to a Report Viewer screen type:

1. Create a new **Report Viewer** screen
2. Select the **New function** command in the **Functions** node
3. select the **Screen switching** function
4. Select the `Report Viewer` screen
5. The report filter (on page 245) is displayed
6. Configure, if you want, the replacement of the time filter in the Runtime (on page 214) tab

7. Switch to the **Report definition** (on page 211) tab
8. Select the RDL file
9. Define the module filter (on page 215) and/or time filter (on page 220)
10. Create the desired datasets (on page 245)
11. Link the functions with a button in the screen, in order to switch in Runtime
12. Edit the datasets in the RDL file (on page 284) according to their settings in screen switching

## Report definition

You configure the data sets and filters to be displayed in this tab.



**Filter...**

Report definition **Runtime**

Report definition file

Read data sets from file

Filter

Filter identification	Filter parameter
Module-specific filter	
Batch Control: Recipe filter	
Time filter	
Time filter 1	No time filter
Time filter 2	Absolute period of time
Time filter 3	Starting at HH:MM:SS

New time filter... Edit... Delete

Data sets

Dataset name	Data origin	Time filter
CEL 1	CEL	Time filter 1
ONLINE1	Online values	---
ALARM1	AML	Time filter 1
ARCHIVE1	Archives	Time filter 1
FilterParameter1	Filter parameter	---
RGMRecipes1	RGM recipe parameter	---
RGMValues1	RGM recipe value	---
BatchMasterRecipe1	Batch Control master recipe	---
BatchControlRecipe1	Batch Control control recipe	---
BatchControlRecipe1	Batch Control control recipe	---

New... Edit... Delete

OK Cancel Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Report definition file</b>	RDL file that is used for report definition. This file must be present in the <b>File/report templates</b> node. A click on the ... button opens the file selection dialog.
<b>Reading data sets from a file</b>	<p>Clicking on the button reads the data sets from the RDL file (on page 284) defined in the <b>Report definition file</b> and enters them into the <b>Datasets</b> list.</p> <p>For this, the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All datasets that can be assigned to an existing dataset type (on page 301) in zenon in terms of column number and naming are created automatically.</li> <li>▶ Unknown data sets are ignored.</li> <li>▶ If a time filter is needed, the first (<b>time filter 1</b>) is linked. If there is not yet a time filter present, a time filter with standard settings (relative, last hour) is displayed and linked.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The <b>Datasets</b> list must be empty so that datasets from an RDL file can be inserted automatically. Existing data sets must be deleted before the function is used.</p>
<b>Filter</b>	<p>List of the available filters with a display of names and filter type. The following is available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Module-specific filter:</b> Batch Control recipe filter (on page 215)</li> <li>▶ Time filter Time filter is automatically named with ascending numbering.</li> </ul> <p><u>Configuration:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clicking on the <b>Module-specific filter</b> opens the dialog to configure a batch filter (on page 215).</li> <li>▶ Clicking on the <b>New time filter ...</b> button opens the dialog to configure a time filter (on page 220).</li> </ul> <p>Double-clicking on the group overview opens the first configured filter of the group.</p>
<b>New time filter</b>	Opens the dialog (on page 220) for configuring a new time filter.
<b>Edit</b>	Opens the list of the time filters highlighted in the list for editing.
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the time filter highlighted in the list. The following time filters are automatically renamed.

	<b>Attention:</b> If a time filter is deleted, the assignment of the data set to the time filters must be reconfigured. Otherwise incorrect time periods are shown in Runtime.
<b>Data sets</b>	Display of datasets created (on page 245). The list contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Dataset name</li> <li>▸ Origin of the data</li> <li>▸ Time filter</li> </ul>
<b>New</b>	Opens the dialog (on page 243) to create a new report definition.
<b>Edit</b>	Opens the dialog (on page 245) to edit the definition of the selected element.
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the selected element and its definition from the list.
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

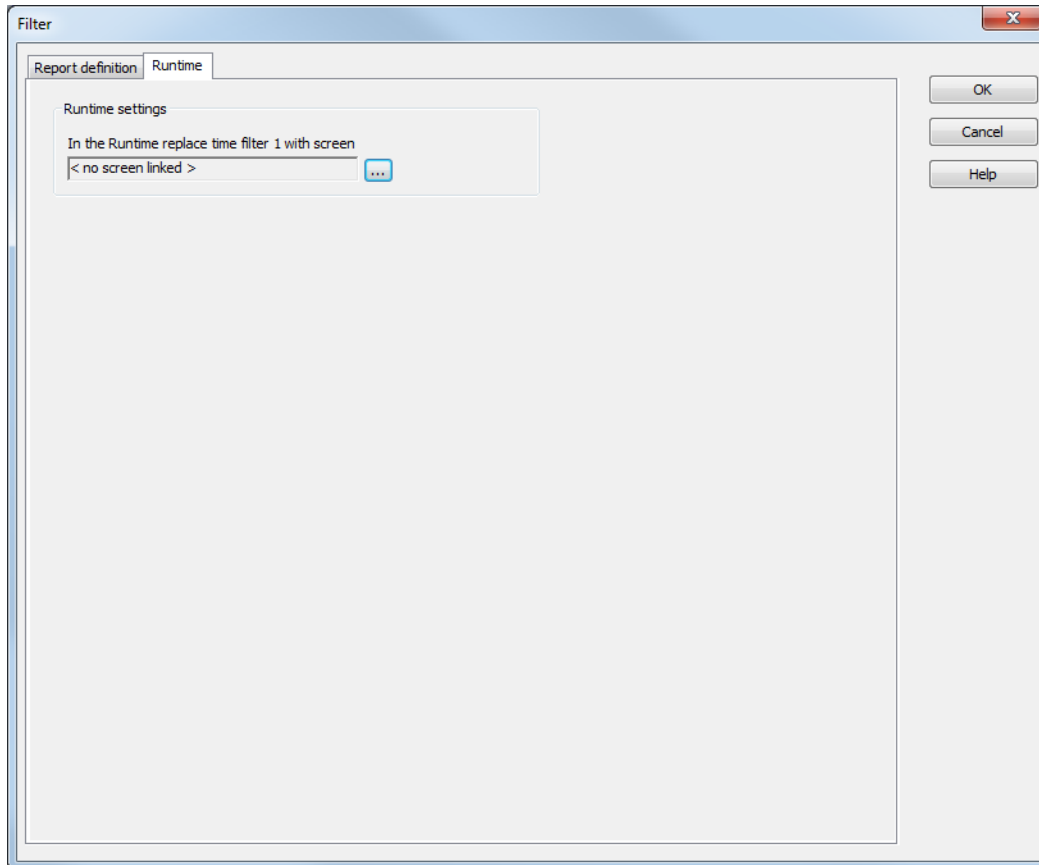


### Information

If a data source is created in the RDL file that cannot be configured in the filter of a Report Viewer function, the missing data sets are replaced by blank entries. The report is therefore also displayed correctly in this case.

## Runtime

In this tab, you configure the replacement of the first time filter by a time/lot filter screen. With this, you can, when switching a separate screen for example, use time filters instead of the filter configured in screen switching.



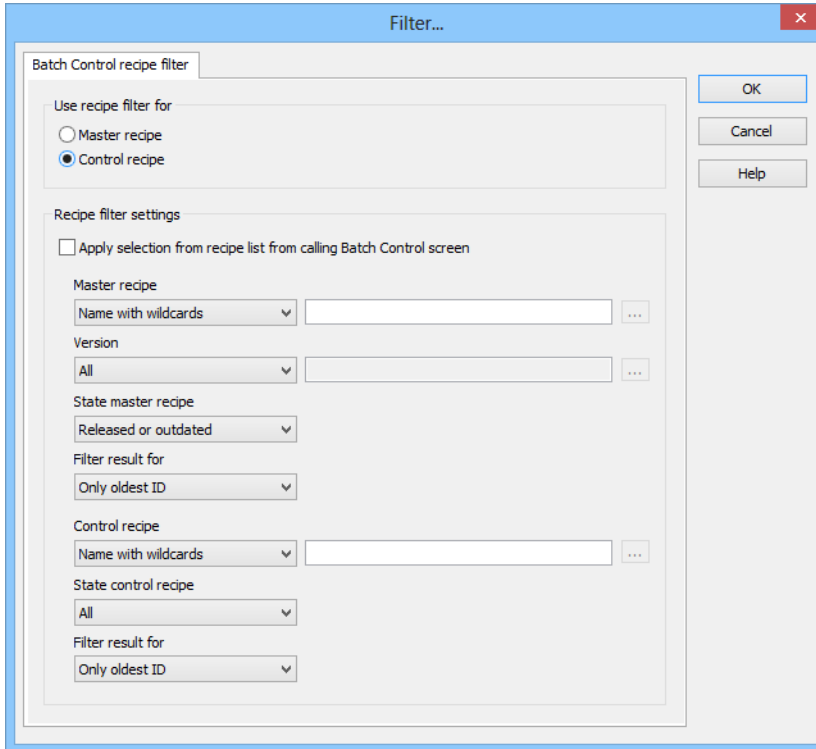
Parameters	Description
<b>Runtime settings</b>	Settings for actions in Runtime.
<b>Replacing time filter 1 with a screen in Runtime</b>	<p>Replaces the first-configured time filter with a <code>time/lot filter</code> screen in Runtime. The currently-linked screen is displayed.</p> <p>Click the <code>...</code> button and the dialog opens to select a screen. Only screens from the project calling them up and <code>time/lot filter</code> screens are offered.</p> <p>When selecting a filter screen, the <b>BOX SCREEN</b> information is also shown in the detail view of the function in the <b>Parameter</b> column; without a linked screen, only <b>BOX</b> is displayed.</p>
<b>OK</b>	Accepts changes in all tabs and closes dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

### Batch Control recipe filter

When screen switching to a report viewer type screen, a filter can be set for recipes from the Batch Control module. To filter according to recipes:

1. Open the Report definition (on page 211) tab for screen switching.
2. Go to area **Filter**.
3. In the **Module-specific filter** tab, click on **Batch Control: Recipe filter**.

4. The dialog for configuring the filter is opened.



The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Filter...". Inside, there is a tab labeled "Batch Control recipe filter". The dialog is divided into two main sections. The top section, "Use recipe filter for", contains two radio buttons: "Master recipe" (unselected) and "Control recipe" (selected). The bottom section, "Recipe filter settings", contains a checkbox "Apply selection from recipe list from calling Batch Control screen" which is unchecked. Below this checkbox are two groups of settings. The first group, "Master recipe", includes a dropdown menu set to "Name with wildcards", an empty text input field, and a browse button "...". Below this is a "Version" dropdown set to "All" and another empty text input field with a browse button "...". The second group, "State master recipe", has a dropdown menu set to "Released or outdated". Below this is a "Filter result for" dropdown set to "Only oldest ID". The second group, "Control recipe", includes a dropdown menu set to "Name with wildcards", an empty text input field, and a browse button "...". Below this is a "State control recipe" dropdown set to "All". The final group, "Filter result for", has a dropdown menu set to "Only oldest ID". On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".



## USE RECIPE FILTER FOR

Parameters	Description
<b>Use recipe filter for</b>	Selection of the recipe type that is applied to the filter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Master recipe</li> <li>▶ Control recipe</li> </ul>
<b>Master recipe</b>	Active: It is filtered on Master recipes.
<b>Control recipe</b>	Active: It is filtered on control recipes.  <b>Note:</b> The attendant master recipes must also be selected. If no master recipe has been selected for the control recipe, the filter cannot find the recipe being searched for in Runtime.  <b>Hint:</b> If the master recipe is not known, filtering of all master recipes with a placeholder is recommended.

## RECIPE FILTER SETTINGS

Parameters	Description
<b>Recipe filter settings</b>	Options for the recipe filter
<b>Apply selection from recipe list from calling Batch Control screen</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Active: In Runtime, the first selected recipe of the batch screen from which the report viewer screen is called up is used. Individual settings in this dialog are then not available.</li> <li>▶ Inactive: The filter settings are changed individually using this dialog.</li> </ul>
<b>Master recipe</b>	Parameters for the selection of the master recipe. Selection from drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Name with wildcards: A name with placeholder can be entered into the input field. Filtering according to this name is carried out.</li> <li>▶ Name from variable:_ The name of the master recipe is defined by a variable in Runtime. A click on button ... opens the dialog for selecting variables.</li> <li>▶ ID from variable:_ The ID of the master recipe is defined by a variable in Runtime. A click on button ... opens the dialog for selecting variables.</li> </ul>
<b>Version</b>	Selection of the version from the drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All: The version stated is ignored and each version found is used.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Fixed version: This filters for versions that are entered in this field. Highest possible version: 4294967295</li><li>▶ Version from variable: The version of the master recipe is defined by a variable in Runtime. Click on button ... in order to open the dialog for selecting a variable.</li><li>▶ Only oldest version: Only the recipe with the oldest version number is used.</li><li>▶ Only newest version: Only the recipe with the newest version number is used.</li></ul>
--	--

<b>State master recipe</b>	<p>Status of the recipe Selection from drop-down list, depending on filtering:</p> <p>Filtering for template recipes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All</li> <li>▶ Edit mode</li> <li>▶ Released</li> <li>▶ Test mode</li> <li>▶ Test running</li> <li>▶ Ended with an error</li> <li>▶ Outdated</li> </ul> <p>Filtering for control recipes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Released or outdated</li> <li>▶ Released</li> <li>▶ Outdated</li> </ul>
<b>Filter result for</b>	<p>Define which ID is to be selected when filtering for names by selecting from the drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Only oldest ID</li> <li>▶ Only newest ID</li> </ul> <p>Because a report can only be used for one recipe, it is not possible to filter for "all recipes".</p>
<b>Control recipe</b>	<p>Parameters for the selection of the control recipe. Select from drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Name with wildcards: A name with placeholder can be entered into the input field. Filtering according to this name is carried out.</li> <li>▶ Name from variable:_ The name of the control recipe is defined by a variable in Runtime. Click on button ... opens the dialog for selecting variables.</li> <li>▶ ID from variable: The ID of the master recipe is defined by a variable in Runtime. Click on button ... opens the dialog for selecting variables. Precisely one recipe can be found if the variable value at the time of execution is a valid ID of a control recipe.</li> <li>▶ Job ID from variable: Finds control recipes that have the given job ID number. Any type of variable can be linked. The value is automatically converted into STRING. <b>Note:</b> If the variable does not have a value, no recipe is</li> </ul>

	sent to the Report Viewer.
<b>State control recipe</b>	Selection of the recipe status from the drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All</li> <li>▶ Prepared</li> <li>▶ Running</li> <li>▶ Executed</li> <li>▶ Terminated with error</li> <li>▶ Outdated</li> </ul>
<b>Filter result for</b>	Define which ID is to be selected when filtering for names or job ID by selecting from the drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Only oldest ID</li> <li>▶ Only newest ID</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes, creates filter and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

**Note for variable selection using name or ID:** For the selection of variables according to name or ID, numerical variables and string variables can be selected respectively. The data types are converted to the respective correct form.

## Time filter

Time filters make it possible to limit the data to be displayed or exported. The time filters are very flexible to implement and can be pre-set in the editor or adjusted in Runtime.

**Note:** Time is saved in UTC. For details see chapter Handling of date and time in chapter Runtime.

Clicking on the **New** button or **Edit** button in the **Time filter** section of the **Report definition** (on page 211) tab opens the dialog to configure a time filter. Any number of time filters can be used.

Time filters can be pre-set in both the Editor and in Runtime for:

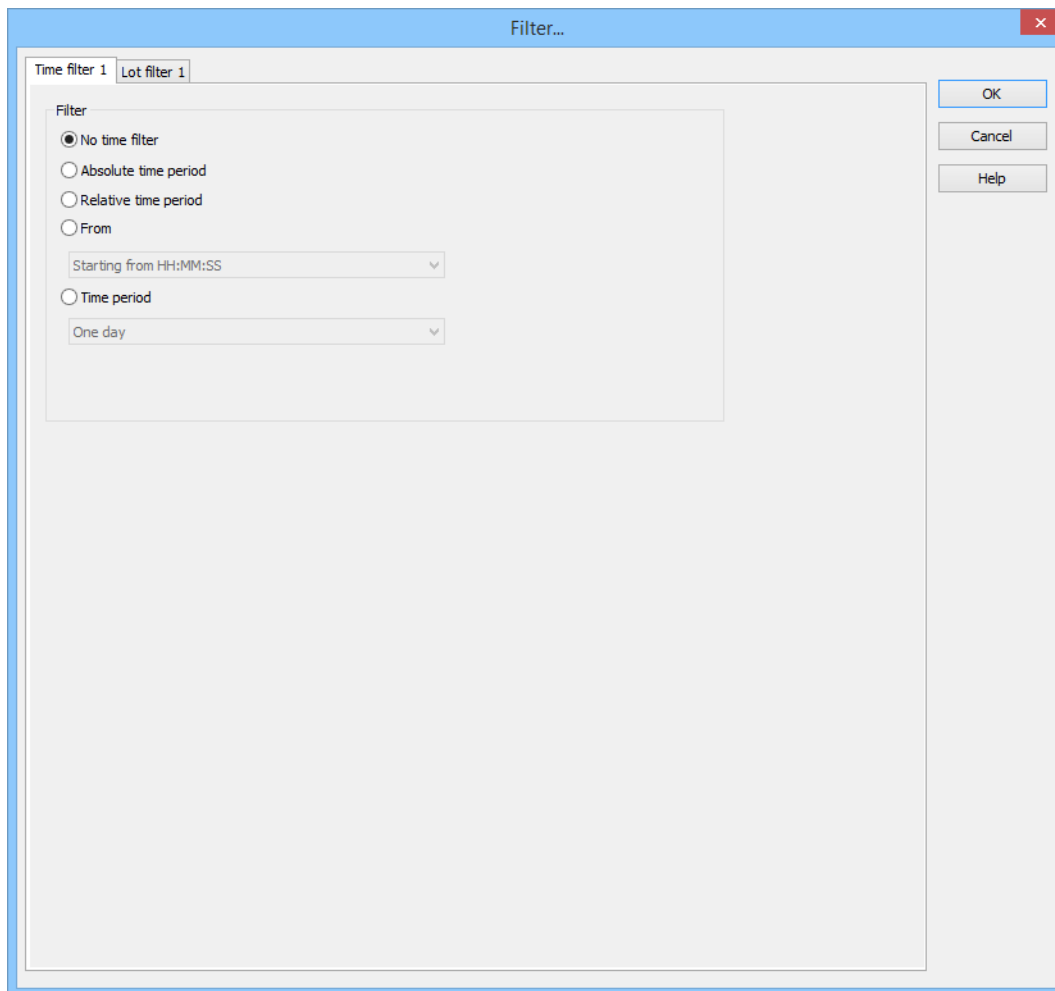
- ▶ Absolute period of time (on page 154)
- ▶ Relative period of time (on page 156)

- ▶ From (on page 158)
- ▶ Time period (on page 160)

Time filtering can be carried out in two ways:

1. Define time period in the Editor (on page 163)  
Fixed time areas are used. A time period is given in the editor. It is only possible to filter according to this time period in Runtime. Other filters - such as filtering according to variable name, alarm/event groups and alarm/event classes etc. can no longer be amended in Runtime.
2. Time filter configurable in Runtime (on page 164)  
Pre-configured times are used. The time filter is defined in the Editor and can be changed in Runtime as desired.

## TIME FILTER



## FILTER

Selection of the filter.

Parameters	Description
<b>No time filter</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> No time filter is used.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> all Runtime entries since 1. 1. 1990 are displayed.</p>
<b>Absolute filter</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> A fixed period of time is entered in the editor. When the function is executed, the defined absolute time period is exactly used.</p> <p>In the settings section, the corresponding options can be shown and configured there.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Time is saved in UTC. For details see chapter Handling of date and time in chapter Runtime.</p>
<b>Relative period of time</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> A relative time period is entered.</p> <p>In the settings section, the corresponding options can be shown and configured there.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> this filter is constantly updated.</p>
<b>From</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> A time from which the filter is effective is stated. If the time is not reached on the current day, filtering takes place from the corresponding time the previous day.</p> <p>Selection of the area mode from drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Starting from HH:MM:SS</li> <li>▶ Starting from day - HH:MM:SS</li> <li>▶ Starting from day, month - at HH:MM:SS</li> </ul> <p>In the settings section, the corresponding options can be shown and configured there.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> The start point of this filter is not updated automatically. Only the existing times are used when shown.</p> <p>The end time point is not defined with this filter, it is carried over.</p>
<b>Time period</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> A fixed time period is entered. Selection of the area mode from drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ One day</li> <li>▶ One week</li> <li>▶ Two weeks</li> <li>▶ One month</li> <li>▶ One Year</li> <li>▶ 15 minutes</li> <li>▶ 30 minutes</li> <li>▶ 60 minutes</li> </ul>

	In the settings section, the corresponding options can be shown and configured there.
--	---

## CLOSE DIALOG

Parameters	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

Note: If the **no time filter** option is set as time filter type, all Runtime entries since 1. 1. 2000 are displayed.



### Attention

*A Report Viewer type screen can have several time filters. If, in the Runtime (on page 214) tab, a filter is set to a Report Viewer type screen using a `time filter` screen, then only the first time filter is replaced with the settings of the filter screen. Other filter types of the time filter are automatically set to `no time filter`.*

## Absolute time period

You define a fixed time period with the absolute filter. When the function is executed, the defined absolute time period is exactly used. To set the filter:

1. Select, in the **Filter** section, the **Absolute time period** option

## 2. Configure the desired time in the **Settings** section

Filter...

Time

Filter

☐ No time filter

☒ Absolute time period

☐ Relative time period

☐ From

Starting at HH:MM:SS

☐ Time period

One day

Settings

☐ Propose current date/time

☒ Default

Day(s) - Month - Year HH - MM - SS

From

11 December 2013 0 0 0

Until

11 December 2013 0 0 0

OK

Cancel

Help



Parameters	Description
<b>Settings</b>	Configuration of the time filter.
<b>Propose current date/time</b>	Active: Time filter is displayed in Runtime.
<b>Preset</b>	Active: The time filter is prescribed in the Editor. Only the start time can still be configured in Runtime.
<b>From</b>	Start time of the filter. Selection of day, month, year, hour, minute and second
<b>Until</b>	End time of the filter. Selection of day, month, year, hour, minute and second

#### CLOSE DIALOG

Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

#### Relative period of time

A relative time period is entered.

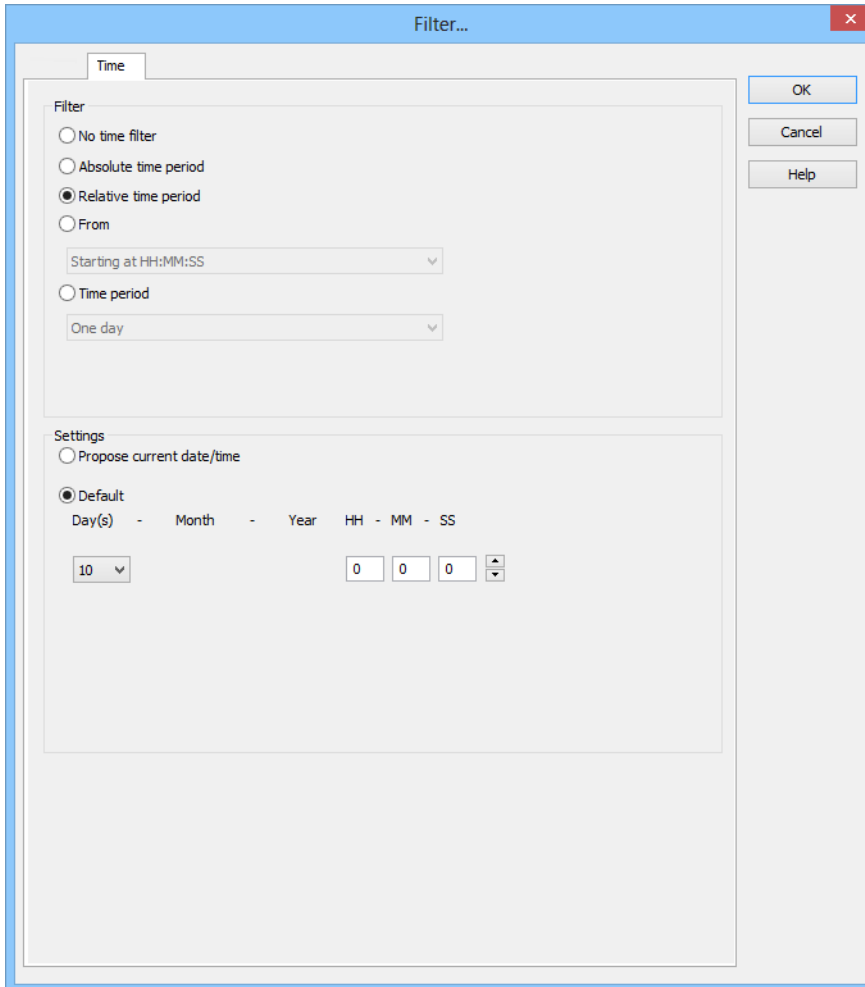
**Attention:** This filter is updated constantly and continues to run.

Example: You set a relative time of 10 minutes and switch to a screen with this time filter at 12:00. You are then shown the data from 11:50 to 12:00 when switching. If the screen stays open, the filter is automatically updated. At 12:01, you see the data from 11:51 – 12:01 etc.

To set the filter:

1. Select, in the **Filter** section, the **Relative period of time** option

2. Configure the desired time in the **Settings** section



The image shows a 'Filter...' dialog box with a 'Time' tab selected. The dialog is divided into two main sections: 'Filter' and 'Settings'. In the 'Filter' section, there are four radio buttons: 'No time filter', 'Absolute time period', 'Relative time period' (which is selected), and 'From'. Below the 'Relative time period' radio button is a text input field labeled 'Starting at HH:MM:SS' with a dropdown arrow. In the 'Settings' section, there are two radio buttons: 'Propose current date/time' and 'Default' (which is selected). Below the 'Default' radio button, there is a row of labels: 'Day(s)', 'Month', 'Year', 'HH', 'MM', and 'SS'. Under 'Day(s)' is a dropdown menu showing '10'. Under 'HH', 'MM', and 'SS' are three separate input boxes, each containing the number '0'. To the right of the 'Settings' section, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Filter...

Time

Filter

- ☐ No time filter
- ☐ Absolute time period
- ☒ Relative time period
- ☐ From

Starting at HH:MM:SS

Time period

One day

Settings

- ☐ Propose current date/time
- ☒ Default

Day(s) - Month - Year HH - MM - SS

10 0 0 0

OK

Cancel

Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Settings</b>	Configuration of the time filter.
<b>Propose current date/time</b>	Active: Time filter is displayed in Runtime.
<b>Preset</b>	<p>Active: The time filter is prescribed in the Editor. Only the start time can still be configured in Runtime.</p> <p>Selection of the relative time period in days, hours, minutes and seconds.</p>

#### CLOSE DIALOG

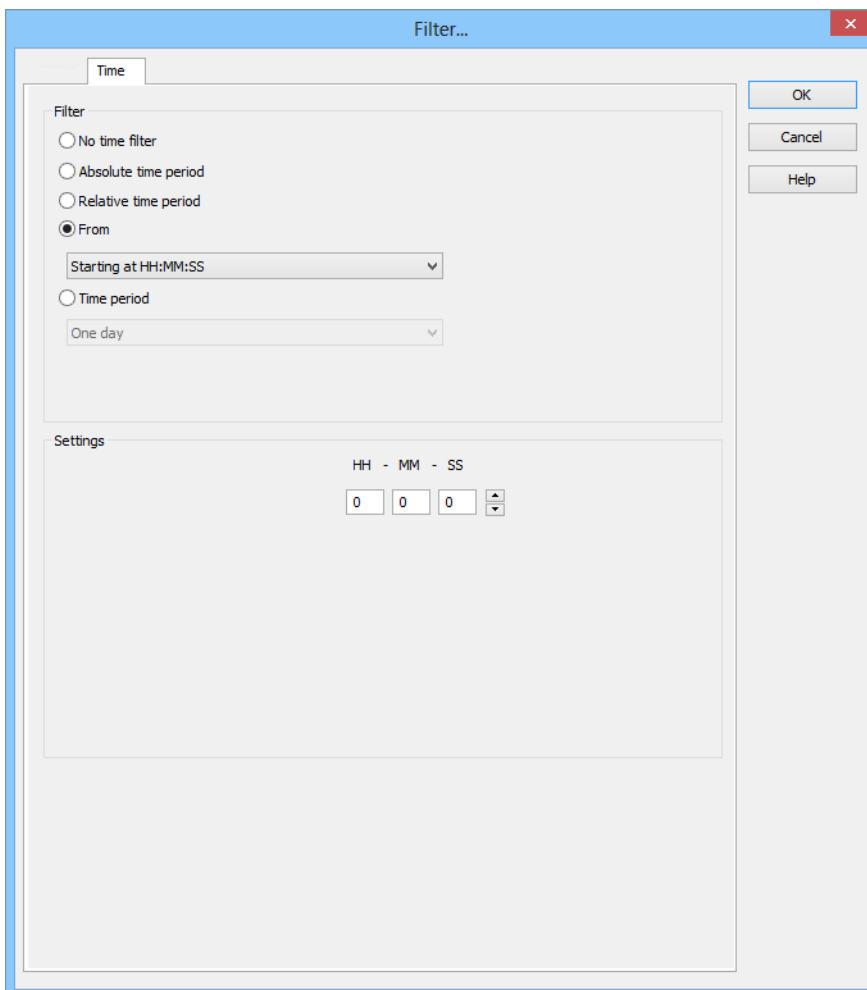
Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

#### From

A time from which the filter is effective is defined. To set the filter:

1. Select, in the **Filter** section, the **Off** option
2. Select the desired filter from the drop-down list.
  - From HH:MM:SS o'clock
  - From day - HH:MM:SS o'clock
  - Starting on day, month at HH:MM:SS

### 3. Configure the desired time in the **Settings** section



Parameters	Description
<b>Settings</b>	Configuration of the time filter.
<b>[Date/Time]</b>	<p>Depending on the settings of the <b>Off</b> option, the time from which the filter is effective is configured here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Starting from HH:MM:SS</li> <li>▶ Starting from day - HH:MM:SS</li> <li>▶ Starting from day, month - at HH:MM:SS</li> </ul> <p><b>Warning!</b> The start point of this filter is not updated automatically. Only the existing times are used when shown, even if the screen remains open and 23:00:00 is reached. The end time point is not defined with this filter, it is carried over.</p>
▶ Starting from HH:MM:SS	A time from which the filter is effective is stated. If the time is not reached on the current day, filtering takes place from the corresponding time the previous day.

	<p><b>Example:</b> You enter 23 : 00 : 00. If it is then 23:30 when executing the function, then it is filtered from 23:00:00 up to the current point in time. If it is 22:30 however, then filtering takes place from 23:00:00 on the previous day to the current point in time.</p>
<p>► Starting from day - HH:MM:SS</p>	<p>A day and time for the start of the filter are entered. If the time given has not been reached in the current month, the corresponding time from the previous month is used.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> You enter <b>day</b> 5 - 23 : 00 : 00. If it is the 10th of the month at 23:30, then filtering takes place from the 5th of the month from 23:00:00 to the current time point. If, however, it is the 4th of the month, then filtering takes place from the 5th of the previous month to the current time point.</p>
<p>► Starting from day, month - at HH:MM:SS</p>	<p>A month, day and time for the start of the filter are entered. If the time stated has not been reached in the current year, the corresponding time from the previous year is used.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> You enter <b>Day</b> 5, <b>Month</b> October - 23 : 00 : 00. If it is October 10th at 23:30, then filtering takes place from October 5th from 23:00:00 to the current time point. If, however, it is only October 4th, then filtering takes place from October 5th of the previous year from 23:00 to the current time point.</p>

#### CLOSE DIALOG

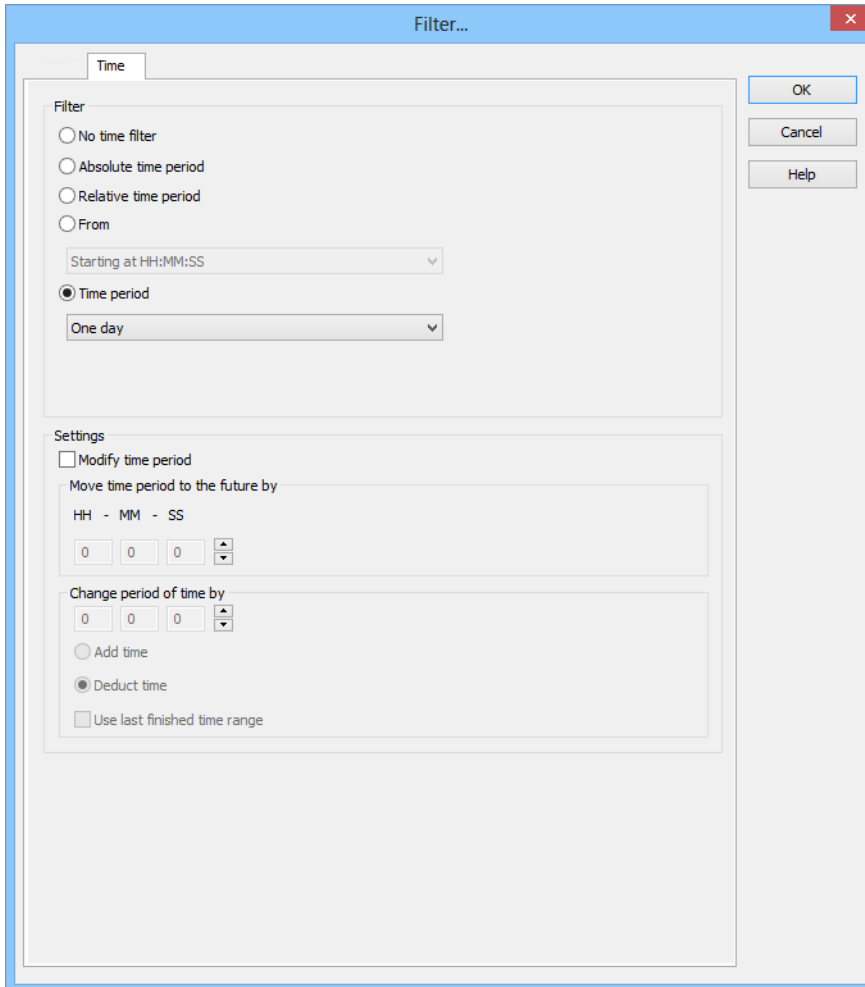
Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

#### Time period

A time period in which the filter is effective is defined. To set the filter:

1. Select, in the **Filter** section, the **Time period** option

## 2. Configure the desired time in the **Settings** section



Filter...

Time

Filter

☐ No time filter

☐ Absolute time period

☐ Relative time period

☐ From

Starting at HH:MM:SS

☒ Time period

One day

Settings

☐ Modify time period

Move time period to the future by

HH - MM - SS

0 0 0

Change period of time by

0 0 0

☐ Add time

☒ Deduct time

☐ Use last finished time range

OK

Cancel

Help

Options	Description
<b>Time period</b>	<p>Selection of a time range from a drop-down list.</p> <p>Filtering for this time range is carried out in Runtime. The filter relates to the time of screen switching.</p> <p>For example: The value <code>60 minutes</code> shows all archives of the last hour.</p> <p>If this dialog is offered in Runtime, the start time of the time range can be selected.</p>
<b>Settings</b>	Optional setting for the time range.
<b>Modify time period</b>	<p>Allows amendments to cycles, postponements and extensions of time periods.</p> <p><b>Active:</b> Evaluation is carried out in accordance with the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ First, the <b>Use last finished time period</b> option is evaluated.</li> <li>▶ After this, <b>Change time period by</b> is used.</li> <li>▶ <b>Move time period to the future by</b> is then applied.</li> </ul> <p><b>Inactive:</b> No changes to the time period are made.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> With version 7.10, filter actions on the basis of this function led to different results than those in the versions before.</p>
<b>Move time period to the future by</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> The time period defined in the filter is postponed to the future. The start and end time are moved by the set time span.</p> <p>Given in <code>hours - minutes - seconds</code>.</p> <p>If a postponement that is the same or greater than the selected <b>time period</b> is set, a note to check the configuration is displayed.</p>
<b>Change period of time by</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> The time period defined in the filter is modified. The end time is moved by the set time span. The start time remains unchanged.</p> <p>Given in <code>hours - minutes - seconds</code>.</p> <p>The time range can be added or deducted. Selection by means of radio buttons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Add time:</b> The time stated in <b>Change time period by</b> is added to the time defined in the <b>Time range</b> option.</li> <li>▶ <b>Deduct time:</b> The time stated in <b>Change time period by</b> is deducted from the time defined in the <b>Time range</b> option.</li> </ul> <p>If a change and a postponement that are the same or greater than the selected <b>time period</b> is set, a note to check the configuration is displayed next to the control element for time configuration.</p>
<b>Use last finished time period</b>	<b>Active:</b> The last selected and fully-completed time period in the

	<p><b>Time period</b> option is used.</p> <p>Example: For the <b>Time period</b> option, One day was selected. Filtering is thus carried out for "Yesterday", because this is the last day that was completed in full.</p>
--	--

## CLOSE DIALOG

Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Specify time period in the Editor

With this method, you enter a fixed time period into the editor, which is applied when the function is carried out in Runtime. You can then only define the start time in Runtime, but no further filter settings.

For example: You set a 30 minute time filter. In Runtime, you can now only set when this 30 minute time period is to start. However, you cannot change the filter to a day filter.



### Attention

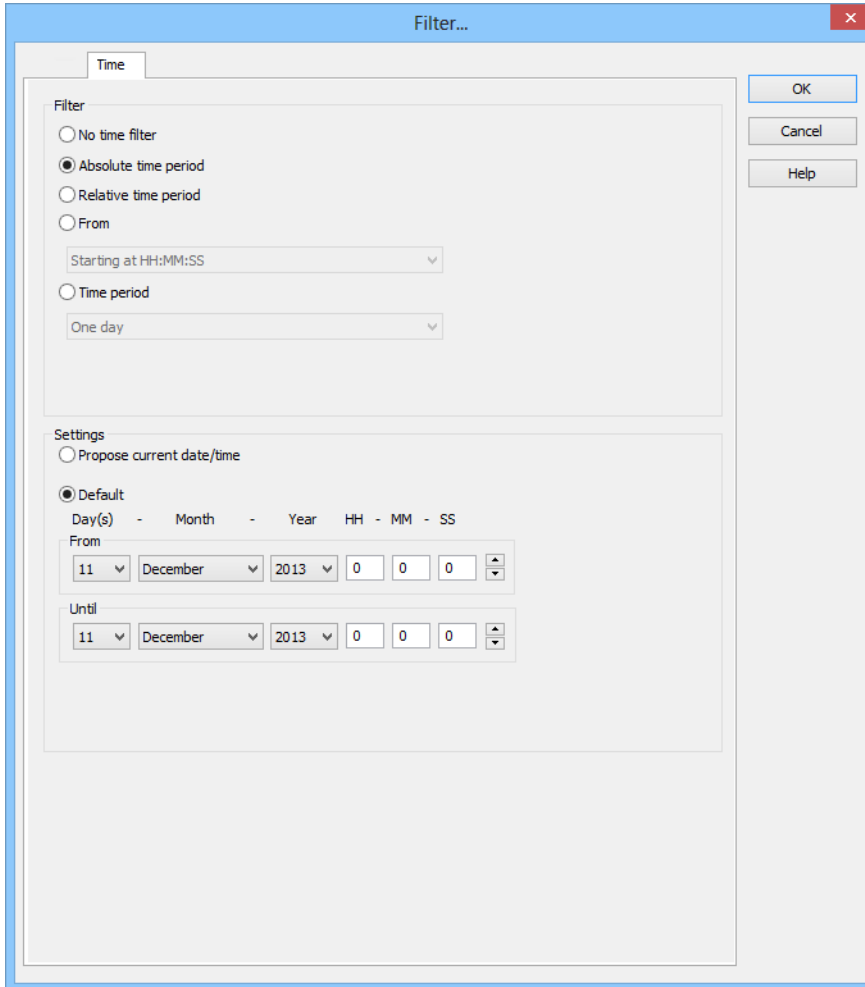
*When using this type of filter, you can also no longer amend all other filters in Runtime that are available in the **General** tab. It is still possible to filter for text, status and equipment.*

To create the filter:

1. The screen must have the **Filter** button to start the filter in Runtime
2. select the desired filter



### 3. Configure the selected time period



The screenshot shows the 'Filter...' dialog box with the 'Time' tab selected. The 'Filter' section has three radio buttons: 'No time filter', 'Absolute time period' (which is selected), and 'Relative time period'. Below these, there is a 'From' section with a dropdown menu showing 'Starting at HH:MM:SS' and a value of '11:00:00'. There is also a 'Time period' section with a dropdown menu showing 'One day'. The 'Settings' section has two radio buttons: 'Propose current date/time' and 'Default' (which is selected). Below the 'Default' option, there are fields for 'Day(s)', 'Month', 'Year', 'HH', 'MM', and 'SS'. The 'From' field is set to '11', 'December', '2013', '0', '0', '0'. The 'Until' field is also set to '11', 'December', '2013', '0', '0', '0'. On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

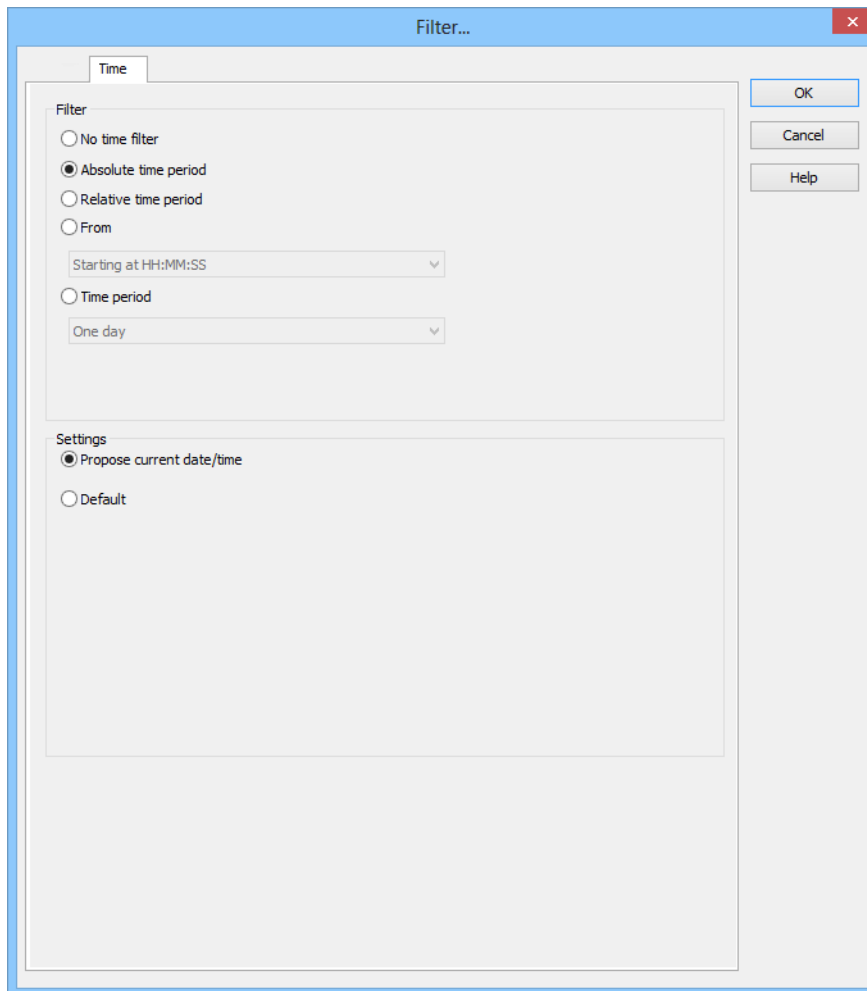
**Tip for time period:** Activate the `Show this dialog in Runtime` option in the filter dialog. This way you can amend the start time before the function is carried out. Do not have the filter displayed in Runtime when the function is turned on; this way the current time period is always used. If you have activated the **Use last closed time period** option, the previous time period is shown. For example: You have set a 30 minute filter. It is 10.45 when the function is activated. If the **Use last closed time period** option is deactivated, the filter is set to the current time period 10:30:00 to 10:59:59. If the option is activated, the filter is set to the previous time period of 10:00:00 to 10:29:59.

### Time filter can be configured in Runtime

With this method, you stipulate a time filter in the Editor. This can be amended in Runtime before execution. To create the filter:

1. The screen must have **Filter** and **Display filter** buttons
2. select the desired filter:

- Absolute time period
  - Relative period of time
3. Select, in the Settings section, the option **Propose current date/time**
  4. The filter dialog is opened in Runtime with the current date and time



## Lots

You configure the limitation of the display to certain lots in this tab. The lot information is also applied to the existing filter. If the lot filter is activated, a list of all configured lots that correspond to the configured time period is obtained from the archive server in Runtime in advance.



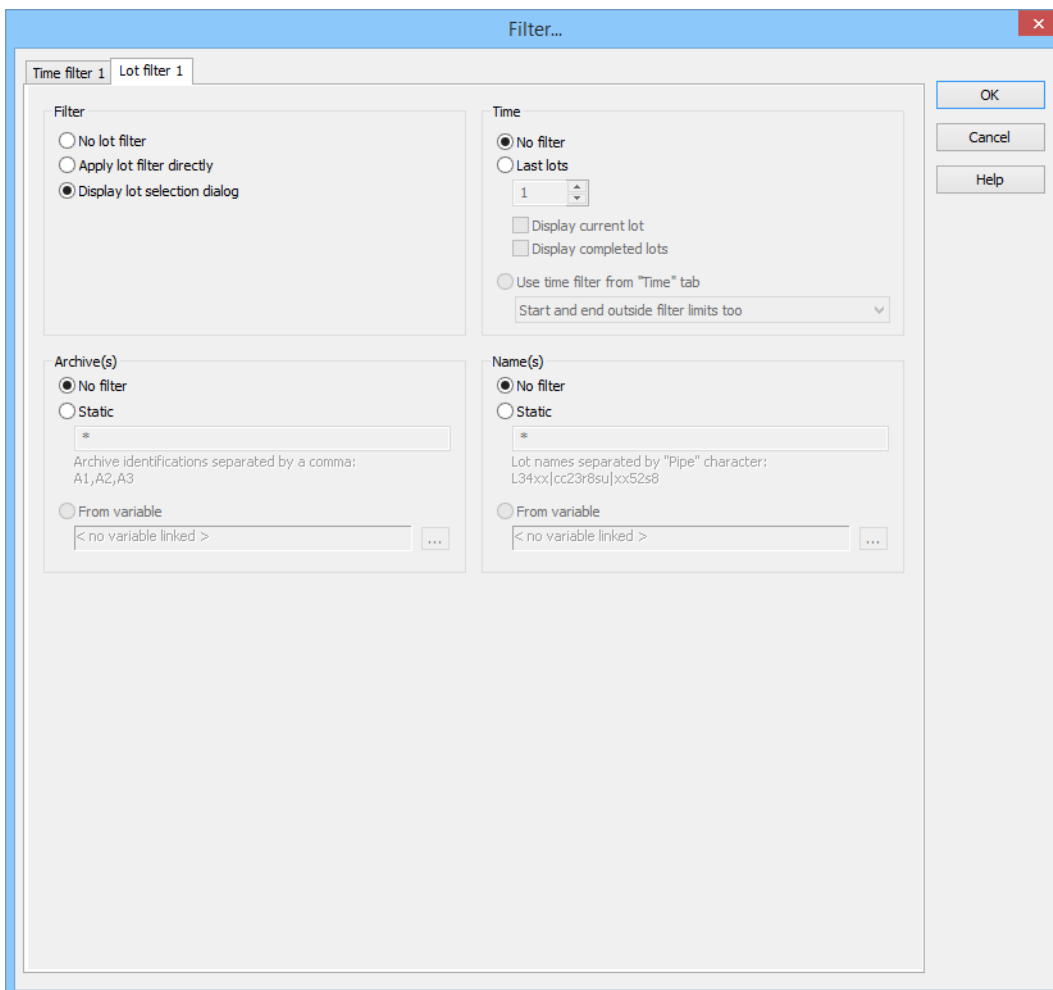
## Information

Some filters in zenon can be configured independently of one another and then combined in Runtime. This is only possible to a limited extent with the lot filter.

The lot filter can offer a list of existing lots in Runtime. It is Runtime data that is not available in the Editor.

When configuring the screen switching in the Editor, the **time filter** tab can only be used in conjunction with the lot filter as a prefilter for the lot selection dialog. If you then select a lot from this list in Runtime, the time filter is overwritten with the data from the selected lot, in order to achieve precise filtering for the selected lot.

That means: If the lot selection dialog is used in Runtime and a lot is selected, the time filter displayed does not correspond to the one configured in the Editor.



Filter...

Time filter 1 Lot filter 1

**Filter**

☐ No lot filter

☐ Apply lot filter directly

☒ Display lot selection dialog

**Time**

☒ No filter

☐ Last lots

1

☐ Display current lot

☐ Display completed lots

☐ Use time filter from "Time" tab

Start and end outside filter limits too

**Archive(s)**

☒ No filter

☐ Static

\*

Archive identifications separated by a comma:  
A1,A2,A3

☐ From variable

< no variable linked >

**Name(s)**

☒ No filter

☐ Static

\*

Lot names separated by "Pipe" character:  
L34:xx|cc23r8su|xx52s8

☐ From variable

< no variable linked >

OK

Cancel

Help

## **FILTER**

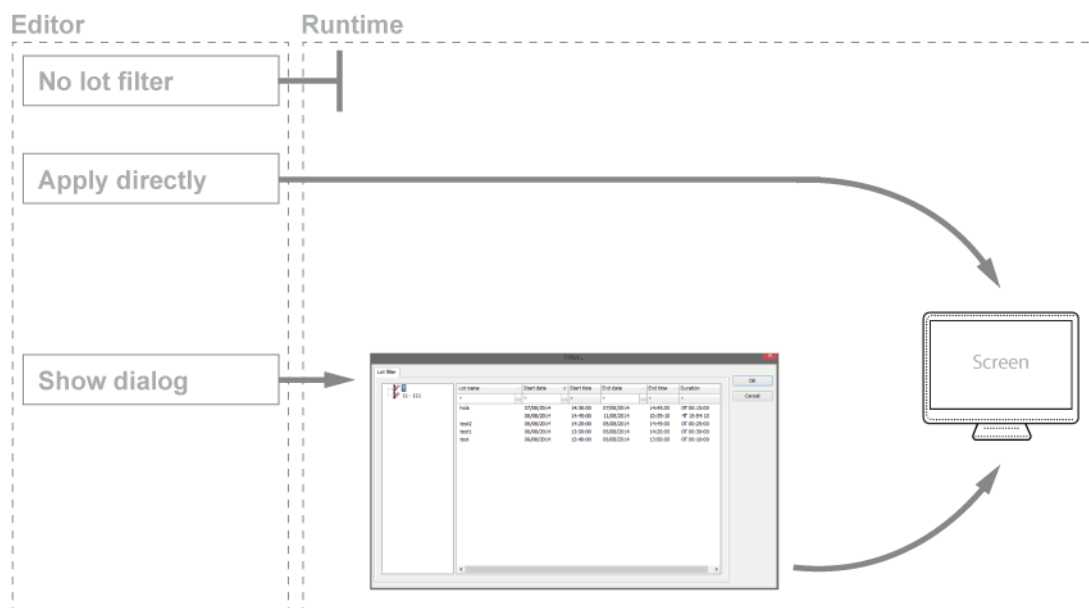
Settings for the application of the lot filter. Selection of one of the options:

- ▶ **No lot filter**
- ▶ **Apply lot filter directly**
- ▶ **Display lot selection dialog**

**Note:** If the lot filter is shown as a dialog, it can be prefiltered for archive identifications. It is expressly recommended that you use this prefiltering for performance improvements.

Parameters	Description
No lot filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The lot filter is deactivated and cannot be configured. Filtering for lots is not carried out in Runtime.</li> </ul>
Apply lot filter directly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The filter configured here is applied in Runtime directly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> There is no possibility to have all lots in a list displayed and to select one manually. If a certain lot is to be shown, the filter for the archives, name and time must be configured accordingly. This requires the existing data to be known very well. Alternatively, it is recommended that the <b>Show lot selection dialog</b> option is selected.</p>
Display lot selection dialog	<p><b>Active:</b> The dialog for lot selection is shown in Runtime when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clicking on <b>Filter</b> or</li> <li>▶ screen switching, if the <b>Show this dialog in Runtime</b> option has been activated (Not available for each function/screen type)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The dialog is not shown on reloading.</p> <p>Options can be pre-selected in the Editor.</p>
Replace dialog with screen in Runtime	<p>Only available if the <b>Show lot selection dialog</b> option has been selected.</p> <p>Definition of a screen that is to be called up in Runtime instead of the <b>lot selection dialog</b>. Only <code>time/lot filter</code> screens are offered.</p> <p>Click the <b>...</b> button and the dialog opens to select a screen.</p> <p>If the linked screen is not found in Runtime, a search is made for corresponding screens with specific names.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A lot filter screen can also be selected using the <b>Show this dialog in Runtime</b> option. However this is not used as a lot filter here, but as a time filter screen. The lot filter options are not correctly applied at this position.</p>
Relative lot selection	<p><b>Attention:</b> This option is only available for <b>Extended Trend</b>. With faceplates, it is displayed for all screen types, but here it is also only available for ETM.</p> <p><u>Configuration for ETM:</u></p> <p>In order for the option to be available, the <b>Show lot selection dialog</b> option must be activated and the <b>Windows CE project</b> property must be deactivated in the project properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Enables several lots to be compared directly. Display always starts from the zero point.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the option is activated, the <b>Diagram</b> and <b>X-axis</b> buttons are not available in Runtime. This also applies for the right-click functionality.</p>

Overview of the implementation of configuration in Runtime:



## TIME

Configuration of the time filter for lot selection. Selection of one of the options:

- ▶ **No filter**
- ▶ **Last lots**
- ▶ **Use time filter from "Time" tab**

Parameters	Description
No filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The time range set in the <b>Time</b> tab is not taken into account. All completed and current lots are displayed.</li> </ul>
Last lots	<p><b>Attention:</b> Only works in conjunction with the <b>Apply lot filter directly</b> option.</p> <p>The option allows the combination of both options <b>Display current lots</b> and <b>Display completed lots</b>. At least one of the two options must be activated. If both options have been deactivated, this corresponds to the <b>No filter</b> setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Input of the number of lots last concluded, according to what they should be filtered for. Input of the number in the number field or configuration via cursor keys.</li> </ul> <p>Example: 3 was entered as a value for the option. 2 lots run and 10 have been ended. The following is shown: the two that are current and one that has been completed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The setting of the time filter is not used as a time period for the current lots, but the last year. This filter will not be executed as a prefilter and can therefore not be used to improve performance.</p> <p><b>Note on compatibility:</b> If the project is compiled for a version before 7.11, the following is applicable: If the current lots are selected or the combination of current and completed lots, then only the completed lots are shown in Runtime.</p>
Display current lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The current lots are displayed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the number of lots to be displayed is greater than the number of current lots, lots that have been completed are also shown until the set limit has been reached.</p> <p>Example: 3 lots are to be displayed. 1 lot is running, 5 have been completed. The one current lot and two completed lots are displayed.</p>
Display completed lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The completed lots are displayed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the number of lots to be displayed is greater than the number of completed lots, lots that have been completed are also shown until the set limit has been reached.</p>
Use time filter from "Time" tab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Pre-filtering is carried out with the settings of the <b>Time</b> tab.</li> </ul> <p>The effective range of the filter can be amended within this time range. Select from drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Start and end also outside filter limits: (Default)</b> Lots can start before the start time configured in the <b>Time</b> filter and end after the configured end time.</li> <li>▶ <b>Start and end only outside filter limits:</b> Lots must start and end within the time points configured in the <b>Time</b> filter for the start and end.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Start also before filter limit: Lots can start before the start time configured in the <b>Time</b> filter and end after the configured end time.</li><li>▶ End also after the filter limit: Lots can also end after the end time set in the <b>time</b> filter, but must start at or after the configured start time.</li><li>▶ Adjust start and end to filter limits: Lots are cut to the time points configured in the <b>Time</b> filter for the start and end.</li></ul>
--	--

## ARCHIVES

Configuration of filtering for archives. This filter is applied as a prefilter for the lot selection dialog.

Selection of one of the following options:

- ▶ **No filter**
- ▶ **Static**
- ▶ **From variable**



Parameters	Description
<b>No filter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Filtering for archive names is not carried out.</li> </ul>
<b>Static</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Archives whose identification corresponds to the character string entered in the input field are filtered for.</li> </ul> <p>Input of the archive identifications in the input field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Several identifications are separated by a comma (,).</li> <li>▶ * or empty: All archives, no filter.</li> </ul>
<b>From variable</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The value of the variables linked here is applied as a filter for archive names in Runtime.</li> </ul> <p>Click on button ... in order to open the dialog for selecting a variable.</p> <p>Available for AML and CEL modules if the <b>Apply lot filter directly</b> option has been selected: Other modules use their own configurations.</p> <p><b>Notes for variables in Runtime:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The variable selection is only activated in Runtime if a valid variable has already been linked in Runtime. The ... button is always deactivated in Runtime. The option can be selected, but no new variable can be linked.</li> <li>▶ If the variable is not signed into the driver at the time at which the lot filter is applied, the variable is signed in and read. This can lead to delays with slow driver connections/protocols.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attention:</b> If the selected variable is not found in Runtime, there is no filtering for archive names. This also applies if the value of the variable cannot be determined. The filter then corresponds to the <b>No filter</b> setting.</p>

**Note for ETM:** In the ETM, the archives are established by the curves configured in screen switching. This is only possible in Runtime with the **relative lots** option. With this, the variables must be selected in Runtime, which is in turn stipulated by the possible selection of archives. The archive, once filtered, must be one of the archives that relate to the configured curves. No data is displayed if this is not the case. This setting can also be used to limit the displayed curves. However these remain shown in the curve list.

ETM example:

Configured curves	Data source	Archive prefiltering in the lot filter	Result in the screen
A	AR	AR	Is shown in the curve list and drawn in the trend.
B	EA		Is only shown in the curve list.
C	EP		Is only shown in the curve list.

**Note archive revision:** The archive for which the screen is opened is already selected in the screen switching function. Because only 1 archive can be selected, further limitation makes no sense.

Example of archive revision:

Configured archive	Archive prefiltering in the lot filter	Result in the screen
AR	EA	No data is displayed.

## NAMES

Configuration of the filtering to names. Selection of one of the options:

- ▶ **No filter**
- ▶ **Static**
- ▶ **From variable**

Parameters	Description
<b>No filter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Filtering for lot names is not carried out.</li> </ul>
<b>Static</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> Lot names that correspond to the character string entered in the input field are filtered for.</li> </ul> <p>Input of the lot name in the input field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Several entries are separated by a pipe character ( ).</li> <li>▶ * or empty: All lots of all displayed archives, no filter.</li> </ul>
<b>From variable</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Active:</b> The value of the variable linked here is applied as a filter for lot names in Runtime.</li> </ul> <p>Click on the ... button to open the dialog for selecting a variable.</p> <p>Only available if the option <b>Apply lot filter directly</b> has been selected.</p> <p><b>Notes for variables in Runtime:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The variable selection is only activated in Runtime if a valid variable has already been linked in Runtime. The ... button is always deactivated in Runtime. The option can be selected, but no new variable can be linked.</li> <li>▶ If the variable is not signed into the driver at the time at which the lot filter is applied, the variable is signed in and read. This can lead to delays with slow driver connections/protocols.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attention:</b> If the selected variable is not found in Runtime, there is no filtering for lot names. This also applies if the value of the variable cannot be determined. The filter then corresponds to the <b>No filter</b> setting.</p>

## CLOSE DIALOG

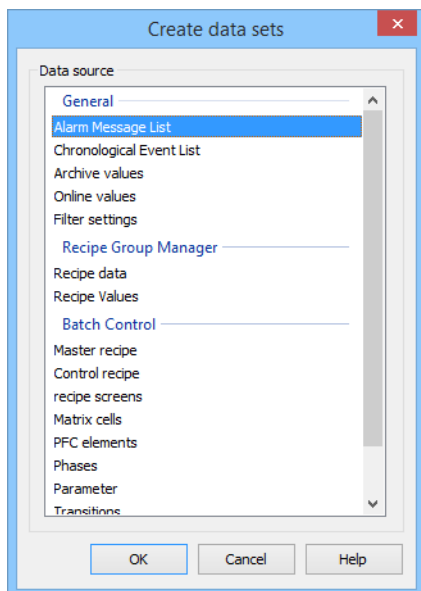
Parameters	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## New dataset dialog

To define a new data set:

1. Define, in the screen switching (on page 211), the RDL file on which it is based on a **Report Viewer** screen
2. Click, in the **Datasets** section, on the **New** button
3. The dialog to create the datasets is opened

4. Select the data origin you want to assign
5. Confirm the selection by clicking **OK**
6. the dialog (on page 245) for configuring the defined type is opened



Parameters	Description
<b>Data source</b>	<p>Selection of the data origin:</p> <p><u>General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alarm Message List (on page 247)</li> <li>▶ Chronological Event List (on page 249)</li> <li>▶ Archive values (on page 251)</li> <li>▶ Online values (on page 253)</li> <li>▶ Filter settings (on page 254)</li> </ul> <p><u>Recipegroup Manager</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ RGM recipe data (on page 255)</li> <li>▶ RGM recipe value (on page 261)</li> </ul> <p><u>Batch Control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Master recipe (on page 267)</li> <li>▶ Control recipe (on page 268)</li> <li>▶ Recipe screens (on page 268)</li> <li>▶ Matrix cells (on page 271)</li> <li>▶ PFC structure (on page 272)</li> <li>▶ Phases (on page 273)</li> <li>▶ Parameters (on page 274)</li> <li>▶ Transitions (on page 275)</li> <li>▶ Unit allocations (on page 276)</li> <li>▶ Operation instance (on page 277)</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Confirms selection and opens dialog (on page 245) for configuration of the type.
<b>Cancel</b>	Closes dialog without further configuration.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Datasets in the Report Viewer

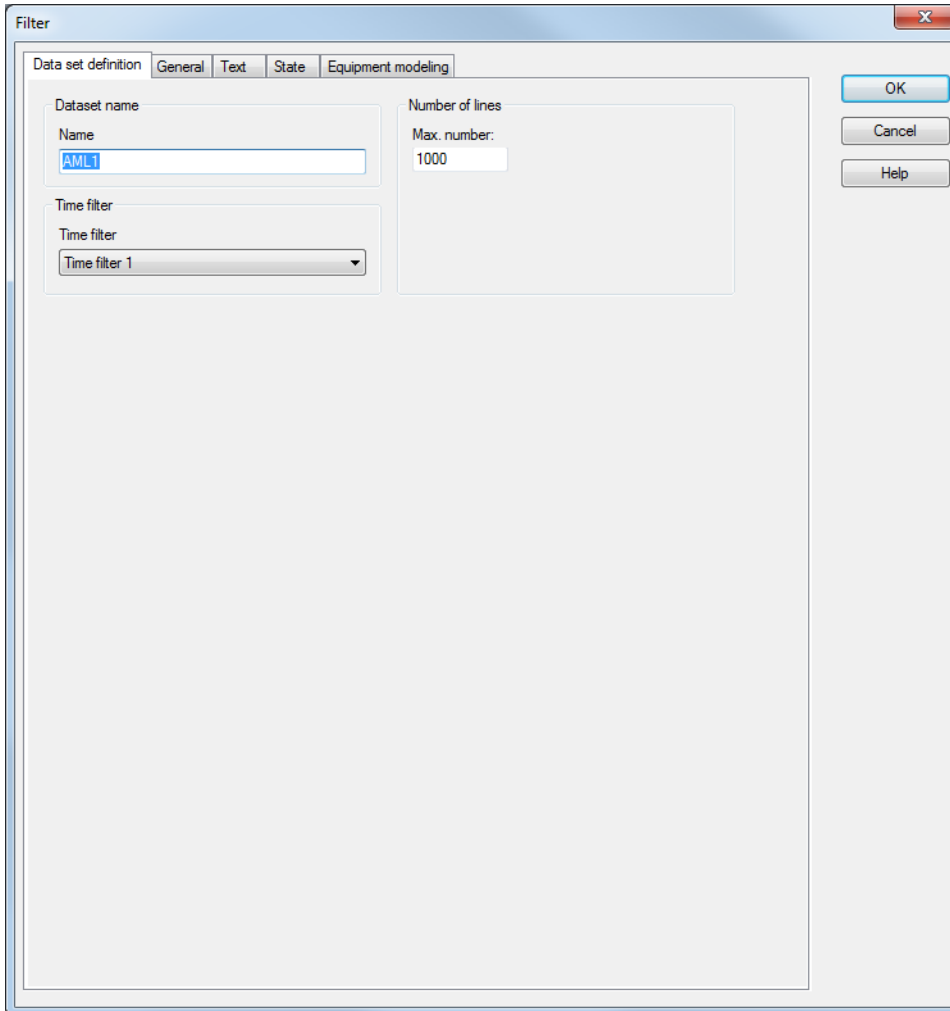
The settings for the different datasets depend on the type of data origin to be configured:

- ▶ General
  - AML data (on page 247)
  - CEL data (on page 249)
  - Archive data (on page 251)

- Online values (on page 253)
- Filter settings (on page 254)
- ▶ RGM
  - RGM recipe data (on page 255)
  - RGM recipe value (on page 261)
- ▶ Batch Control (on page 266)
  - Master recipe (on page 267)
  - Control recipe (on page 268)
  - Recipe screens (on page 268)
  - Matrix cells (on page 271)
  - PFC structure (on page 272)
  - Phases (on page 273)
  - Parameters (on page 274)
  - Transitions (on page 275)
  - Unit allocations (on page 276)
  - Operation instance (on page 277)

## AML data

Configuration of the AML file:



The screenshot shows a 'Filter' dialog box with a 'Data set definition' tab selected. The dialog has four sub-tabs: 'General', 'Text', 'State', and 'Equipment modeling'. The 'General' tab is active. It contains the following fields:

- Dataset name:** A text box with 'Name' as a label and 'AML1' entered in the field.
- Number of lines:** A text box with 'Max. number:' as a label and '1000' entered in the field.
- Time filter:** A dropdown menu with 'Time filter' as a label and 'Time filter 1' selected.

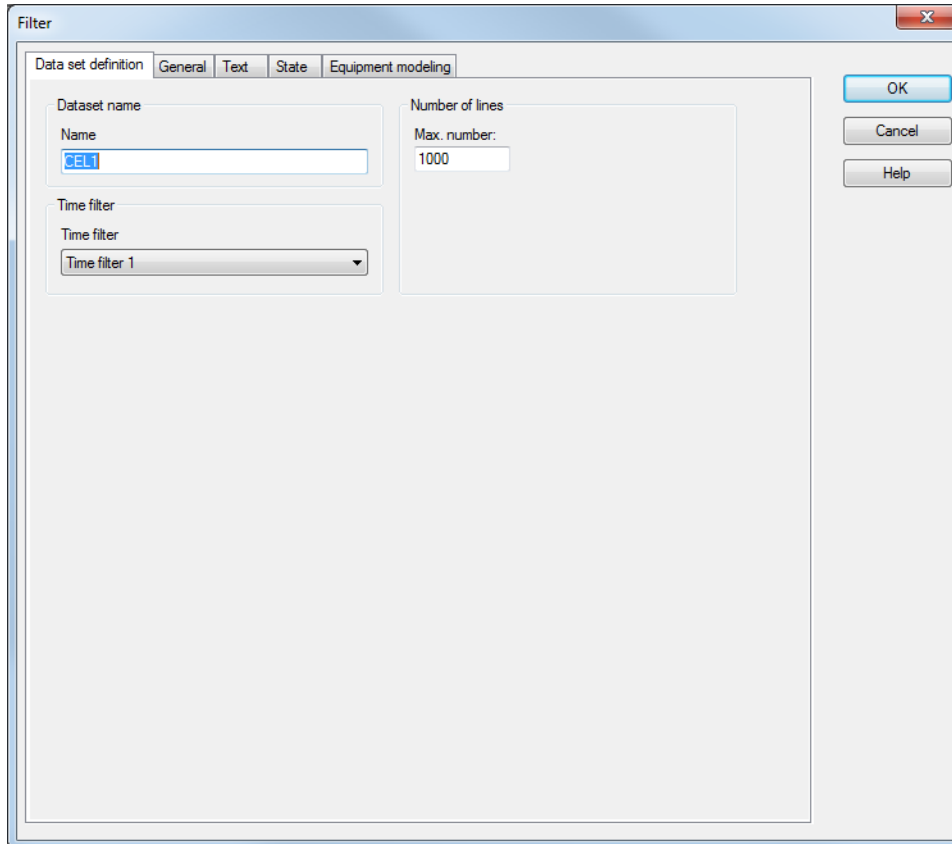
On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Parameters	Description
<b>Dataset name</b>	<p>Name of the data set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum number</b>	<p>Maximum number of lines for the report. If the report has more lines than defined here due to its filter criteria, the first <b>n</b> lines are output. <b>n</b> corresponds to the value entered.</p> <p>Allowed values: 1 – 5000</p> <p>Default: 1000</p>
<b>Time filter</b>	<p>Selection of the time filter from the drop-down list. Contains the time filter defined in the Report definition (on page 211) tab.</p>
<b>General tab</b>	<p>Settings for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Variable filter</li> <li>▶ Type of alarms</li> <li>▶ Data origin</li> <li>▶ Alarm/event groups, alarm/event classes and alarm areas</li> </ul> <p>For details see the Alarm administration manual, General chapter.</p>
<b>Text tab</b>	<p>Settings for the text filter.</p> <p>For details see the Alarm administration manual, Text chapter.</p>
<b>Status tab</b>	<p>Data for evaluation of status bits.</p> <p>For details see the Alarm administration manual, Status chapter.</p>
<b>Equipment modeling tab</b>	<p>Selection of the equipment model.</p> <p>For details see the Equipment modeling manual, Equipment modeling dialog chapter.</p>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.



## CEL data

Configuration of the CEL files:



The image shows a 'Filter' dialog box with a title bar and a close button. It contains a tabbed interface with four tabs: 'Data set definition', 'General', 'Text', and 'Equipment modeling'. The 'Data set definition' tab is active. It features a 'Dataset name' section with a 'Name' text box containing 'CEL1'. To the right is a 'Number of lines' section with a 'Max. number' text box containing '1000'. Below the 'Dataset name' section is a 'Time filter' section with a 'Time filter' dropdown menu showing 'Time filter 1'. On the right side of the dialog are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Section	Field	Value
Dataset name	Name	CEL1
	Max. number	1000
Time filter	Time filter	Time filter 1

Parameters	Description
<b>Dataset name</b>	<p>Name of the data set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum number</b>	<p>Maximum number of lines for the report. If the report has more lines than defined here due to its filter criteria, the first <b>n</b> lines are output. <b>n</b> corresponds to the value entered.</p> <p>Allowed values: 1 – 5000</p> <p>Default: 1000</p>
<b>Time filter</b>	<p>Selection of the time filter from the drop-down list. Contains the time filter defined in the Report definition (on page 211) tab.</p>
<b>General tab</b>	<p>Settings for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Variable filter</li> <li>▶ Data origin</li> <li>▶ Alarm/event groups, alarm/event classes and alarm areas</li> </ul> <p>For details see the Chronological Event List manual, General chapter.</p>
<b>Text tab</b>	<p>Settings for the text filter.</p> <p>For details see the Alarm administration manual, Text chapter.</p>
<b>Status tab</b>	<p>Data for evaluation of status bits.</p> <p>For details see the Alarm administration manual, Status chapter.</p>
<b>Equipment modeling tab</b>	<p>Selection of the equipment model.</p> <p>For details see the Equipment modeling manual, Equipment modeling dialog chapter.</p>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Archive values

**Filter**

Data set definition

Dataset name

Name

ARCHIVE.1

Number of lines

Max. number:

1000

Verdichtung

☒ begrenzen

☐ Sum

☐ Average

☐ Minimum

☐ Maximum

Time filter

Time filter

Time filter 1

Variables

Archive - variable name

Add...

Remove

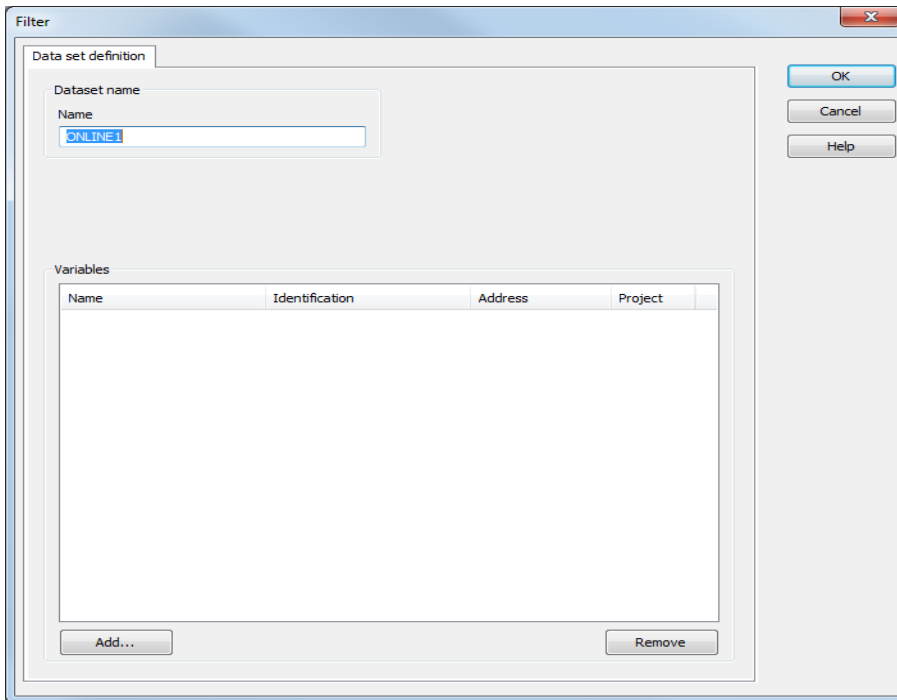
OK

Cancel

Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Dataset name</b>	<p>Name of the data set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Max. number:</b>	<p>Maximum number of lines for the report. If the report has more lines than defined here due to its filter criteria, the first <b>n</b> lines are output. <b>n</b> corresponds to the value entered.</p> <p>Allowed values: 1 – 5000</p> <p>Default: 1000</p>
<b>Aggregation</b>	<p>type of aggregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ limit Outputs the first n values per archive if the filter criteria would provide more entries than this number.</li> <li>▶ Sum: Time range is divided into <b>n</b> equidistant time intervals and the archive values in these are added up. Status values are ORed.</li> <li>▶ Average: Time range is divided into <b>n</b> equidistant time intervals and an average of the archive values in these is calculated. Status values are ORed.</li> <li>▶ Minimum: Time range is divided into <b>n</b> equidistant time intervals and the archive values in these are minimized.</li> <li>▶ Maximum: Time range is divided into <b>n</b> equidistant time intervals and the archive values in these are maximized.</li> </ul> <p>The time stamp corresponds to the respective start time of the interval.</p>
<b>Time filter</b>	Selection of the time filter from the drop-down list. Contains the time filter defined in the Report definition (on page 211) tab.
<b>Archive - variable names</b>	List of selected variables.
<b>Add</b>	Opens the dialog for selecting several variables.
<b>Remove</b>	Deletes selected variables from the list.
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Online values

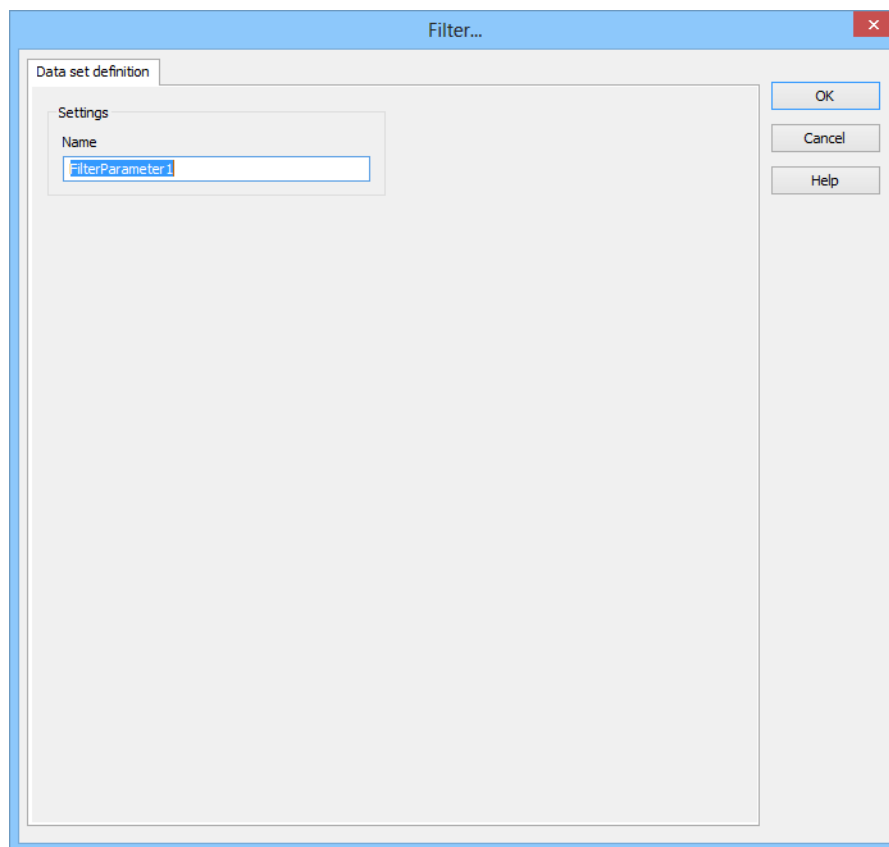


Parameters	Description
<b>Dataset name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Variables</b>	List of selected variables with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Name</li> <li>▶ Identification</li> <li>▶ Address</li> <li>▶ Project</li> </ul>
<b>Add</b>	Opens the dialog for selecting several variables.
<b>Remove</b>	Deletes selected variables from the list.
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Filter settings

The data set (on page 306) displays the defined time filter and their use by other data sets. The following are displayed in the report:

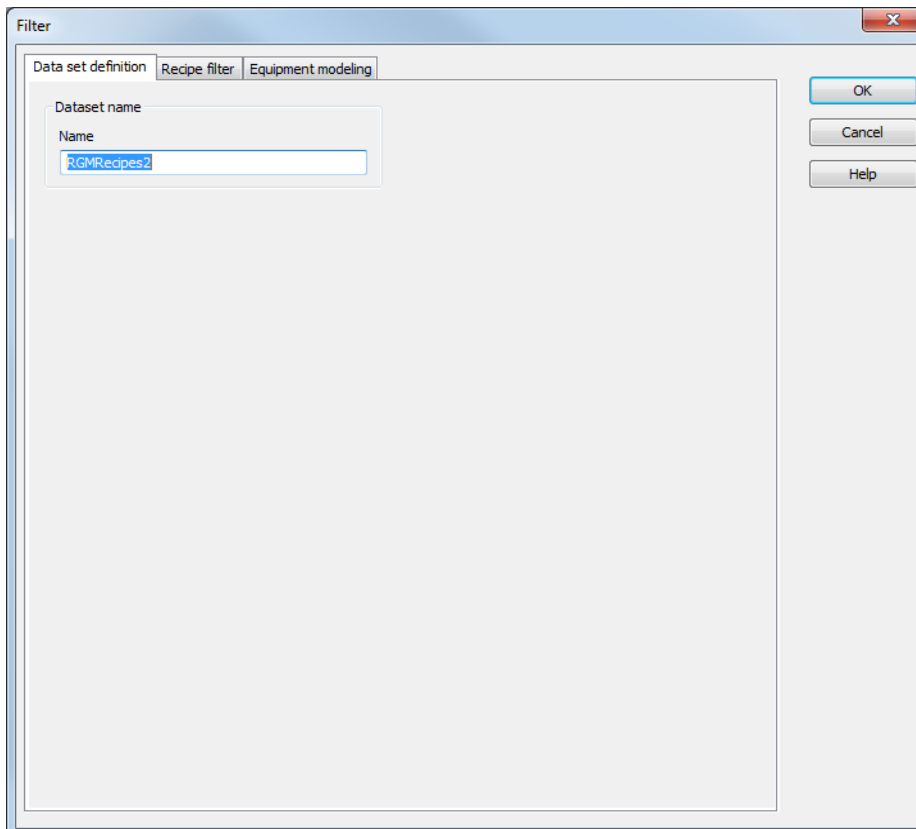
- ▶ Data set
- ▶ Set filter
- ▶ Filter conditions



Parameters	Description
<b>Dataset name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ must not be empty</li><li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li><li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li></ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## RGM recipe data

Configuration of the RGM recipe data:

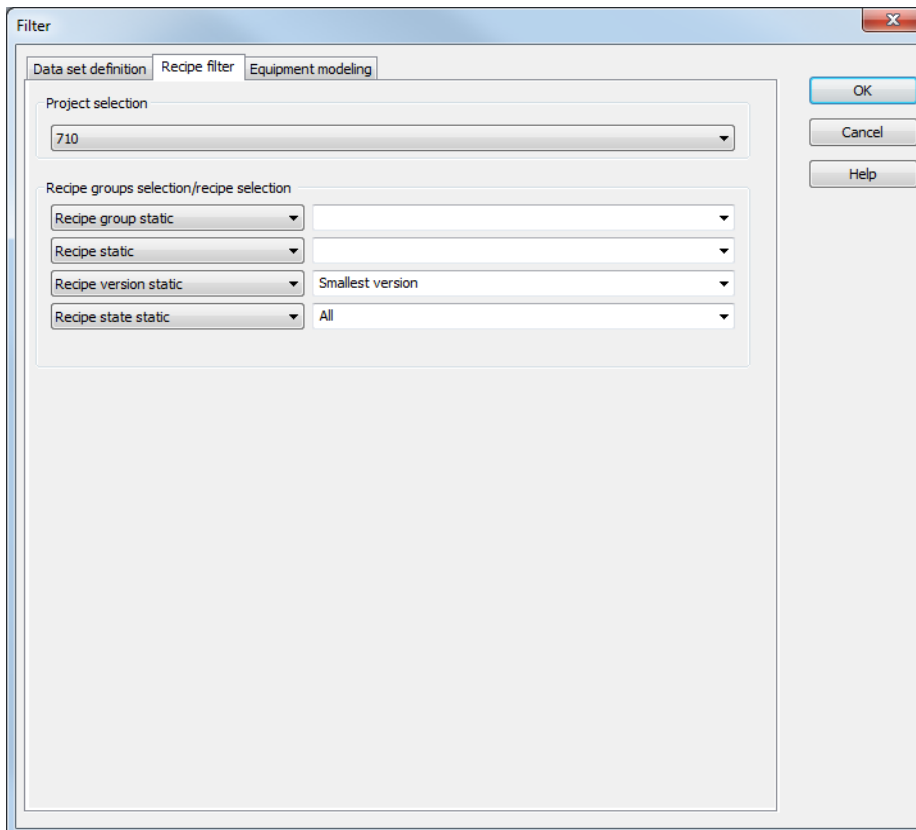


The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Filter" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Inside the dialog, there are three tabs: "Data set definition", "Recipe filter", and "Equipment modeling". The "Data set definition" tab is selected. Under this tab, there is a section labeled "Dataset name" with a sub-label "Name". Below this, there is a text input field containing the text "RGMRecipes2". To the right of the input field, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

Parameters	Description
<b>Dataset name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## RECIPE FILTER

Configuration of the recipe filter



The screenshot shows the 'Filter' dialog box with the 'Recipe filter' tab selected. The dialog has three tabs: 'Data set definition', 'Recipe filter', and 'Equipment modeling'. The 'Recipe filter' tab contains the following elements:

- Project selection:** A dropdown menu showing '710'.
- Recipe groups selection/recipe selection:** A section with four rows of dropdown menus:
  - Recipe group static: [empty]
  - Recipe static: [empty]
  - Recipe version static: Smallest version
  - Recipe state static: All
- Buttons:** OK, Cancel, and Help buttons are located on the right side of the dialog.



Parameters	Description
<b>Project selection</b>	Selection of the project for the recipe data from the drop-down list.
<b>Recipe group</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe group.</p> <p>The selection can take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static from pre-defined entries (<b>Static recipe group</b>)</li> <li>▶ Dynamic via variable (<b>Recipegroup name from variable</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Clicking on Property opens a drop-down list to select the method.</p> <p>Selection of the group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ from drop-down list</li> <li>▶ Input of a filter text with wildcards (<b>?</b> for exactly one character and <b>*</b> for 0 to as many characters as desired)</li> <li>▶ Via a string variable: The text value of the variable is then interpreted as a group name or filter text with wildcards</li> </ul>
<b>Recipe</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe from the selected recipe group.</p> <p>The selection can take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static from pre-defined entries (<b>Static recipe</b>)</li> <li>▶ Dynamic via variable (<b>Recipe name from variable</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Clicking on Property opens a drop-down list to select the method.</p> <p>Selection of the name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ from drop-down list</li> <li>▶ Input of a filter text with wildcards (<b>?</b> for exactly one character and <b>*</b> for 0 to as many characters as desired)</li> <li>▶ Via a string variable: The text value of the variable is then interpreted as a recipe name or filter text with wildcards</li> </ul>
<b>Recipe version static</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe version from the selected recipe group.</p> <p>The selection can take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static from pre-defined entries (<b>Static recipe version</b>)</li> <li>▶ Dynamic via variable (<b>Recipe version from variable</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Clicking on Property opens a drop-down list to select the method.</p> <p>Select version:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Entry from the drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Largest version</li> <li>- Smallest version</li> <li>- All</li> <li>- recipe versions (only available if the group and recipe selection results in an individual recipe; selection without wildcards)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Entering of a list of recipe versions, with the versions separated by</li> </ul>

	<p>commas ( , ), for example "<b>1, 3, 5</b>"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ A string variable that provides a list of version numbers as a text separated by a comma ( , )</li> <li>▶ A numerical variable with a version number (1 – 89999) or the values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 90000 for "Smallest version"</li> <li>- 90001 for "Largest version"</li> <li>- 90002 for "all versions"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Recipe state static</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe status from the selected recipe group.</p> <p>The selection can take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static from pre-defined entries (<b>Static recipe status</b>)</li> <li>▶ Dynamic via variable (<b>Recipe status from variable</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Clicking on Property opens a drop-down list to select the method.</p> <p>Selection of the status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Entry from drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All</li> <li>- individual recipe status</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ List of recipe status separated by comma ( , ) for example "<b>1, 2, 7</b>"</li> <li>▶ A string variable that provides a list of status numbers as a text separated by a comma ( , )</li> <li>▶ A numeric value with a status number (1 – 4294967294; 0xFFFFFFFF) or the value</li> <li>▶ 0 for All</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

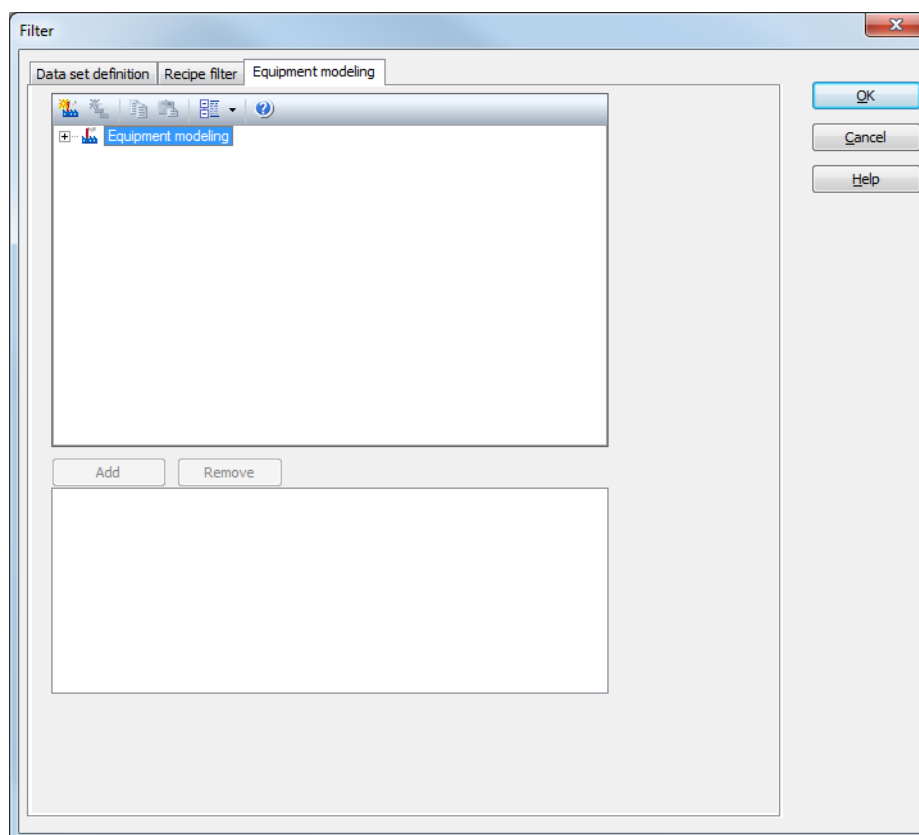
Possible combinations of recipe version and recipe status:

Version filter	Status filter	Result
Smallest version	All	Only the smallest respective versions of all recipes are shown.
Smallest version	1.2	Only the recipe versions that have the status 1 or 2 have the smallest versions shown.
Largest version	All	Only the largest respective versions of all recipes are shown.
Largest version	1.2	Only the recipe versions that have the status 1 or 2 have the largest versions shown.
All	All	All recipe versions are displayed.
All	1.2	All recipe versions with the status 1 or 2 are displayed.
2.3	All	All recipe versions 2 and 3 are displayed regardless of status.
2.3	1.2	The respective recipe version 2 and 3 is displayed if these have either the status 1 or 2.

You can read more about the RGM in the Recipegroup Manager manual.

## EQUIPMENT MODELING

Selection of an Equipment model.

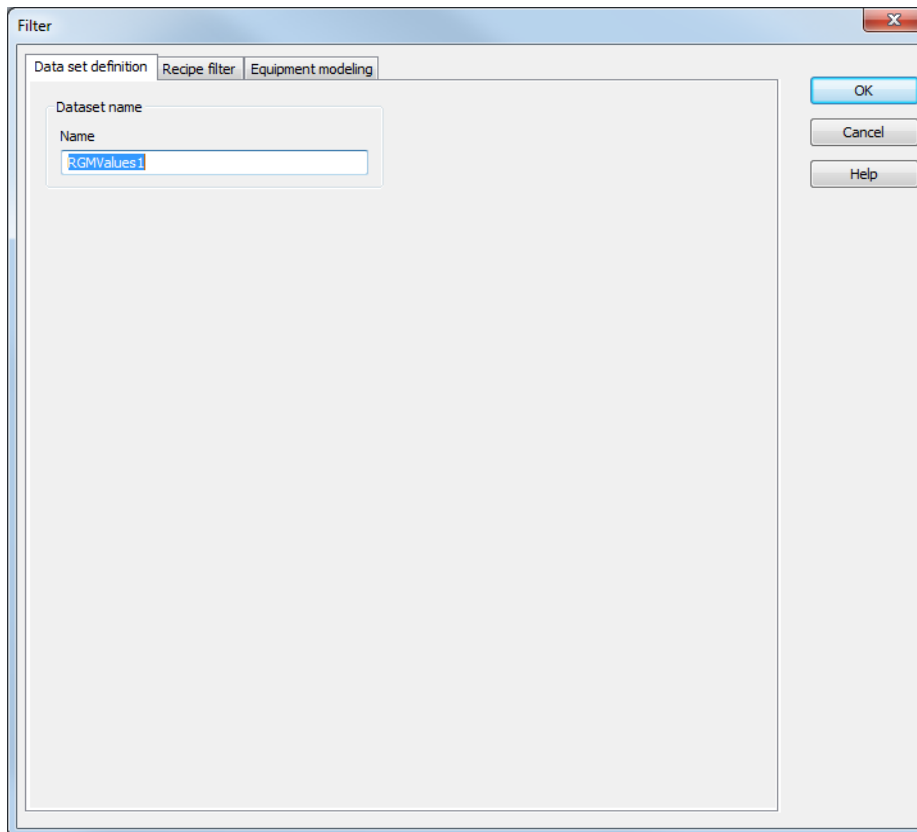


Select the desired equipment model from the list or create a new equipment model.

**Note:** Equipment models are managed in the global project. A global project must be present here in order to be able to create a new equipment model.

## RGM recipe value

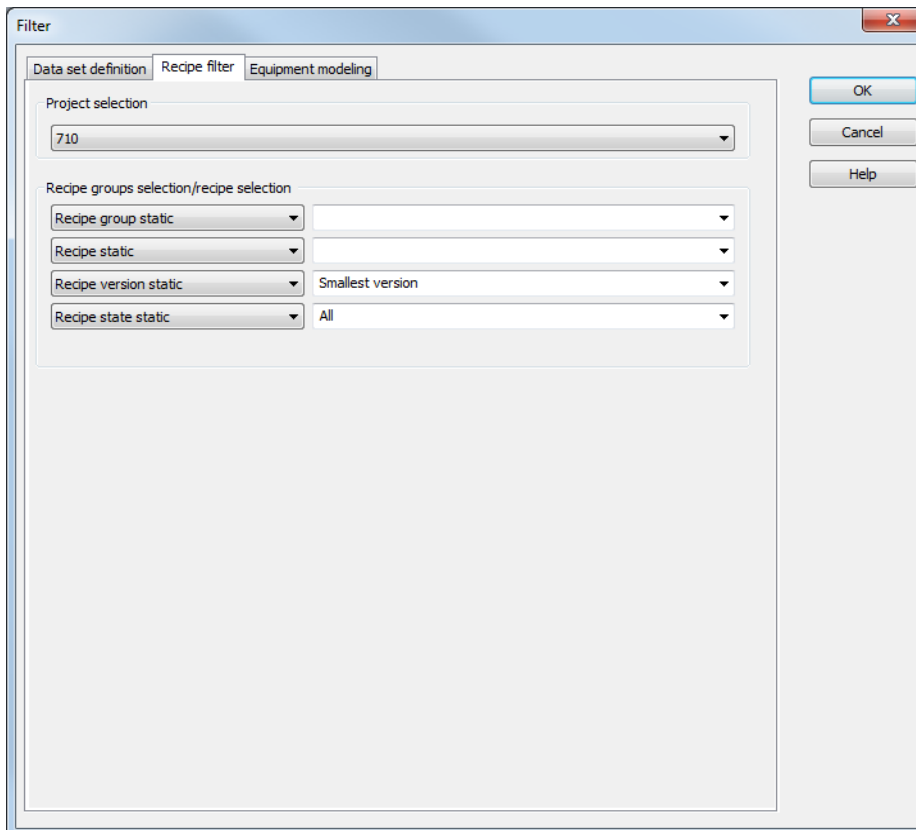
Configuration of the RGM recipe values. The visibility variables are evaluated for the output of recipe values. Only recipe values with the status `visible` are displayed in the Report Viewer:



Parameters	Description
<b>Dataset name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## RECIPE FILTER

Configuration of the recipe filter



The screenshot shows the 'Filter' dialog box with the 'Recipe filter' tab selected. The dialog has three tabs: 'Data set definition', 'Recipe filter', and 'Equipment modeling'. The 'Recipe filter' tab contains the following settings:

- Project selection:** A dropdown menu showing '710'.
- Recipe groups selection/recipe selection:** A section with four rows of dropdown menus:
  - Recipe group static: [empty]
  - Recipe static: [empty]
  - Recipe version static: Smallest version
  - Recipe state static: All

On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Parameters	Description
<b>Project selection</b>	Selection of the project for the recipe data from the drop-down list.
<b>Recipe group</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe group.</p> <p>The selection can take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static from pre-defined entries (<b>Static recipe group</b>)</li> <li>▶ Dynamic via variable (<b>Recipegroup name from variable</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Clicking on Property opens a drop-down list to select the method.</p> <p>Selection of the group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ from drop-down list</li> <li>▶ Input of a filter text with wildcards (<b>?</b> for exactly one character and <b>*</b> for 0 to as many characters as desired)</li> <li>▶ Via a string variable: The text value of the variable is then interpreted as a group name or filter text with wildcards</li> </ul>
<b>Recipe</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe from the selected recipe group.</p> <p>The selection can take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static from pre-defined entries (<b>Static recipe</b>)</li> <li>▶ Dynamic via variable (<b>Recipe name from variable</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Clicking on Property opens a drop-down list to select the method.</p> <p>Selection of the name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ from drop-down list</li> <li>▶ Input of a filter text with wildcards (<b>?</b> for exactly one character and <b>*</b> for 0 to as many characters as desired)</li> <li>▶ Via a string variable: The text value of the variable is then interpreted as a recipe name or filter text with wildcards</li> </ul>
<b>Recipe version static</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe version from the selected recipe group.</p> <p>The selection can take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static from pre-defined entries (<b>Static recipe version</b>)</li> <li>▶ Dynamic via variable (<b>Recipe version from variable</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Clicking on Property opens a drop-down list to select the method.</p> <p>Select version:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Entry from the drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Largest version</li> <li>- Smallest version</li> <li>- All</li> <li>- recipe versions (only available if the group and recipe selection results in an individual recipe; selection without wildcards)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Entering of a list of recipe versions, with the versions separated by</li> </ul>

	<p>commas ( , ), for example "<b>1, 3, 5</b>"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ A string variable that provides a list of version numbers as a text separated by a comma ( , )</li> <li>▶ A numerical variable with a version number (1 – 89999) or the values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 90000 for "Smallest version"</li> <li>- 90001 for "Largest version"</li> <li>- 90002 for "all versions"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Recipe state static</b>	<p>Selection of the recipe status from the selected recipe group.</p> <p>The selection can take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Static from pre-defined entries (<b>Static recipe status</b>)</li> <li>▶ Dynamic via variable (<b>Recipe status from variable</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Clicking on Property opens a drop-down list to select the method.</p> <p>Selection of the status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Entry from drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All</li> <li>- individual recipe status</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ List of recipe status separated by comma ( , ) for example "<b>1, 2, 7</b>"</li> <li>▶ A string variable that provides a list of status numbers as a text separated by a comma ( , )</li> <li>▶ A numeric value with a status number (1 – 4294967294; 0xFFFFFFFF) or the value</li> <li>▶ 0 for All</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

Possible combinations of recipe version and recipe status:

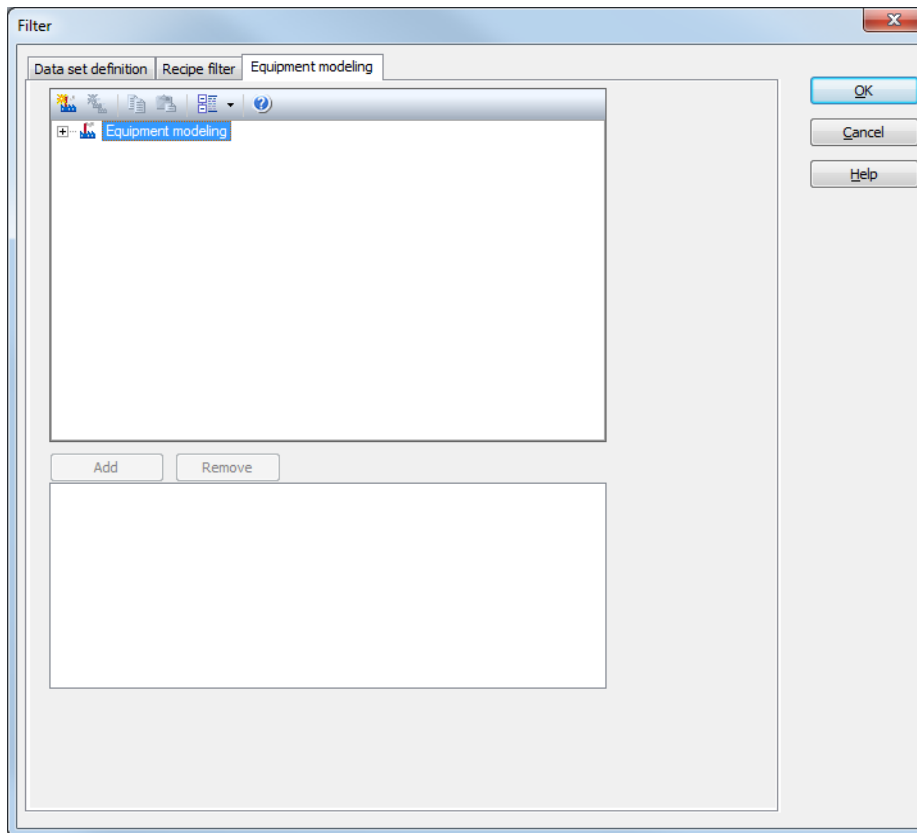


Version filter	Status filter	Result
Smallest version	All	Only the smallest respective versions of all recipes are shown.
Smallest version	1.2	Only the recipe versions that have the status 1 or 2 have the smallest versions shown.
Largest version	All	Only the largest respective versions of all recipes are shown.
Largest version	1.2	Only the recipe versions that have the status 1 or 2 have the largest versions shown.
All	All	All recipe versions are displayed.
All	1.2	All recipe versions with the status 1 or 2 are displayed.
2.3	All	All recipe versions 2 and 3 are displayed regardless of status.
2.3	1.2	The respective recipe version 2 and 3 is displayed if these have either the status 1 or 2.

You can read more about the RGM in the Recipegroup Manager manual.

## EQUIPMENT MODELING

Selection of an Equipment model.



Select the desired equipment model from the list or create a new equipment model.

**Note:** Equipment models are managed in the global project. A global project must be present here in order to be able to create a new equipment model.

### datasets for Batch Control:

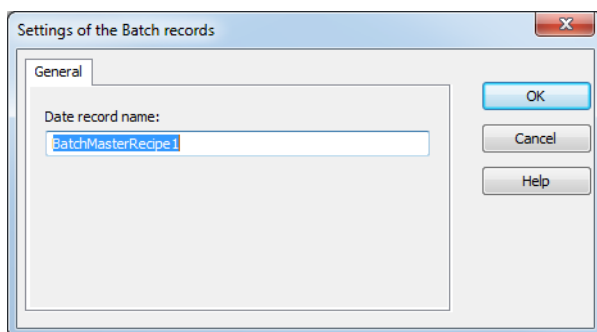
The following datasets are available for the Batch Control module:

- ▶ Master recipe (on page 267)
- ▶ Control recipe (on page 268)
- ▶ Recipe screens (on page 268)
- ▶ Matrix cells (on page 271)
- ▶ PFC structure (on page 272)
- ▶ Phases (on page 273)

- ▶ Parameters (on page 274)
- ▶ Transitions (on page 275)
- ▶ Unit allocations (on page 276)
- ▶ Operation instance (on page 277)

## Master recipe

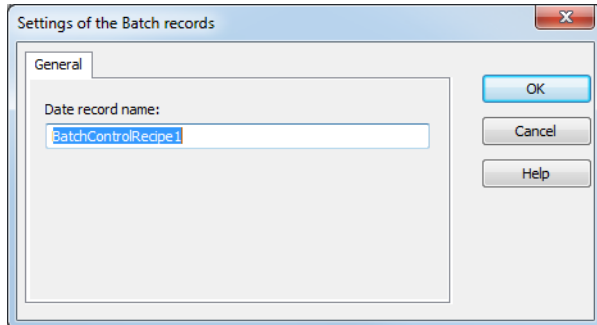
Configuration of a data set for a master recipe in the Batch Control module.



Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Control recipe

Configuration of a data set for a control recipe in the Batch Control module.

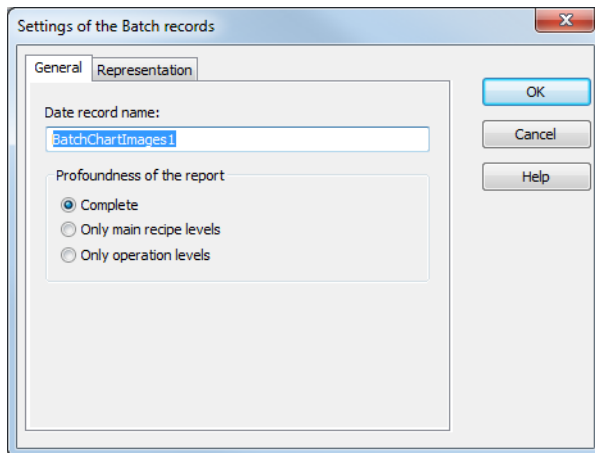


Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Recipe screens

Configuration of a data set for recipe screens in the Batch Control module. For screens, in addition to the report detail, it is also possible to prescribe the display in Runtime.

## GENERAL

A screenshot of a Windows-style dialog box titled "Settings of the Batch records". It has two tabs: "General" and "Representation", with "General" currently selected. Inside the "General" tab, there is a text field labeled "Date record name:" containing the text "BatchChartImages1". Below this is a section titled "Profoundness of the report" containing three radio button options: "Complete" (which is selected), "Only main recipe levels", and "Only operation levels". On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

Settings of the Batch records

General Representation

Date record name:

BatchChartImages1

Profoundness of the report

☒ Complete

☐ Only main recipe levels

☐ Only operation levels

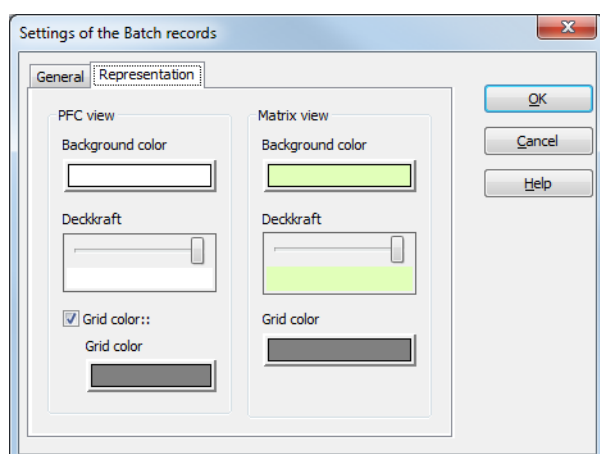
OK

Cancel

Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Profoundness of the report</b>	Configuration of the report detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Complete:</b> Report contains data from the whole recipe, including its operations.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only main recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the main recipe.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only partial recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the operations contained in the recipe</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## REPRESENTATION

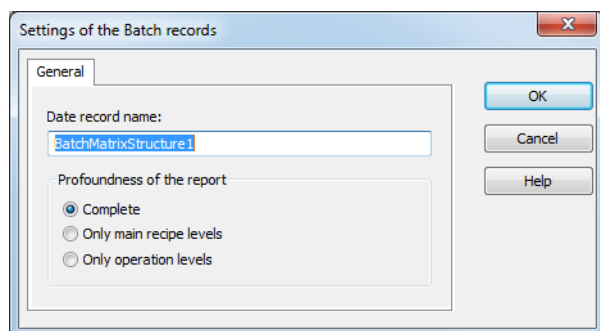


Parameters	Description
<b>PFC view</b>	Display for PFC recipes
<b>Background color</b>	Definition for the background color. Click on the color and a dialog opens to select a color or a palette.
<b>Opacity</b>	Setting of the opacity using a slider.
<b>Display grid</b>	Active: Grid is displayed.

<b>Grid color</b>	Definition for the grid color. Click on the color and a dialog opens to select a color or a palette.
<b>Matrix view</b>	Display for matrix recipes
<b>Background color</b>	Definition for the background color. Click on the color and a dialog opens to select a color or a palette.
<b>Opacity</b>	Setting of the opacity using a slider.
<b>Grid color</b>	Definition for the grid color. Click on the color and a dialog opens to select a color or a palette.
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Matrix cells

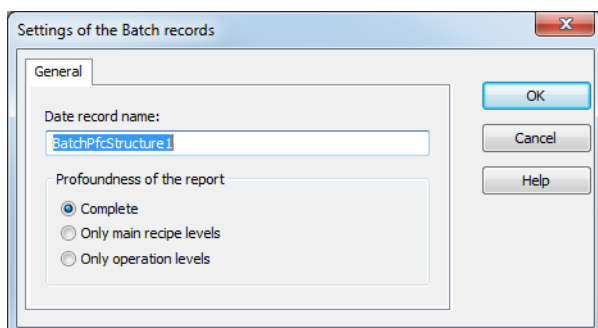
Configuration of a data set for the structure of a matrix recipe in the Batch Control module.



Parameters	Description
<b>Date set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Profoundness of the report</b>	Configuration of the report detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Complete:</b> Report contains data from the whole recipe, including its operations.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only main recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the main recipe.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only partial recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the operations contained in the recipe</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## PFC structure

Configuration of a data set for the structure of a PFC recipe in the Batch Control module.

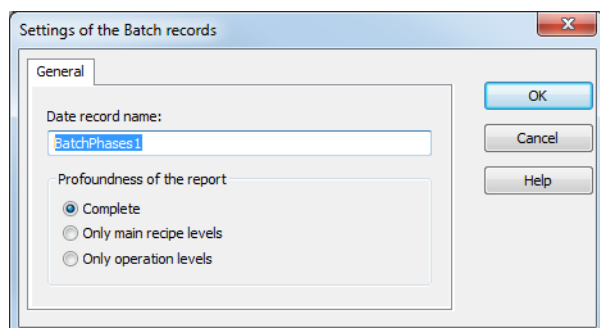




Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Profoundness of the report</b>	Configuration of the report detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Complete:</b> Report contains data from the whole recipe, including its operations.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only main recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the main recipe.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only partial recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the operations contained in the recipe</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Phases

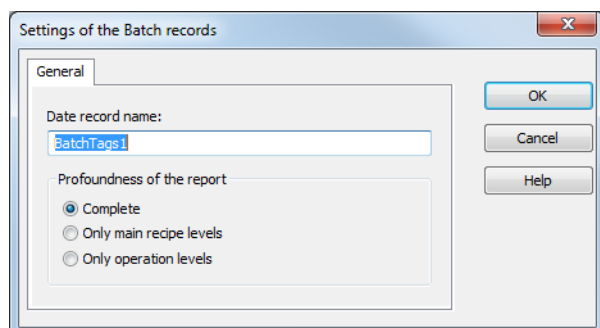
Configuration of a data set for phases in the Batch Control module.



Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Profoundness of the report</b>	Configuration of the report detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Complete:</b> Report contains data from the whole recipe, including its operations.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only main recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the main recipe.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only partial recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the operations contained in the recipe</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Parameters

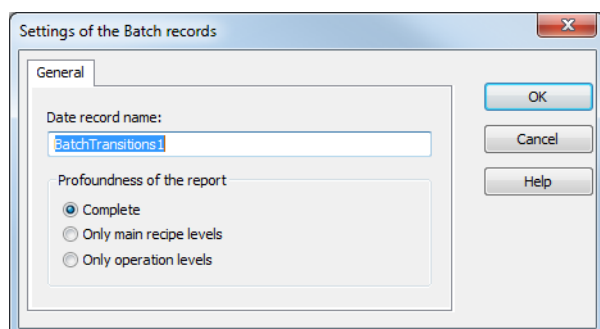
Configuration of a data set for parameters in the Batch Control module.



Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Profoundness of the report</b>	Configuration of the report detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Complete:</b> Report contains data from the whole recipe, including its operations.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only main recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the main recipe.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only partial recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the operations contained in the recipe</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Transitions

Configuration of a data set for transitions in the Batch Control module.

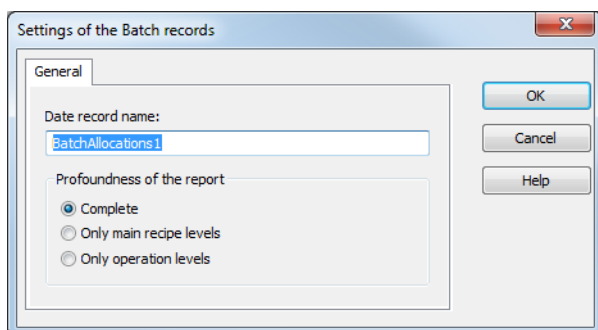


Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>Profoundness of the report</b>	Configuration of the report detail:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Complete:</b> Report contains data from the whole recipe, including its operations.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only main recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the main recipe.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only partial recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the operations contained in the recipe</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Unit allocations

Configuration of a data set for unit allocation in the Batch Control module.

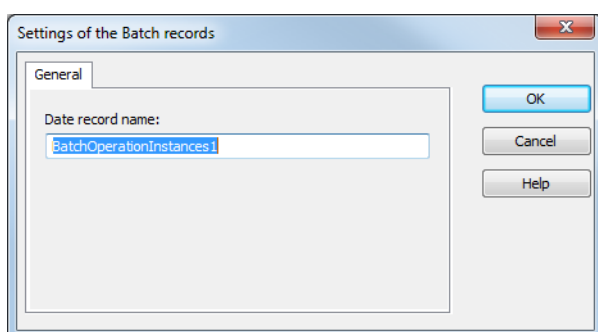


Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	<p>Name of the data set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
	<p>Configuration of the report detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Complete:</b> Report contains data from the whole recipe, including its operations.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only main recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the main recipe.</li> <li>▶ <b>Only partial recipe levels:</b> Report only contains data from the operations contained in the recipe</li> </ul>

<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Operation instance

Configuration of a data set for operation instances in the Batch Control module.



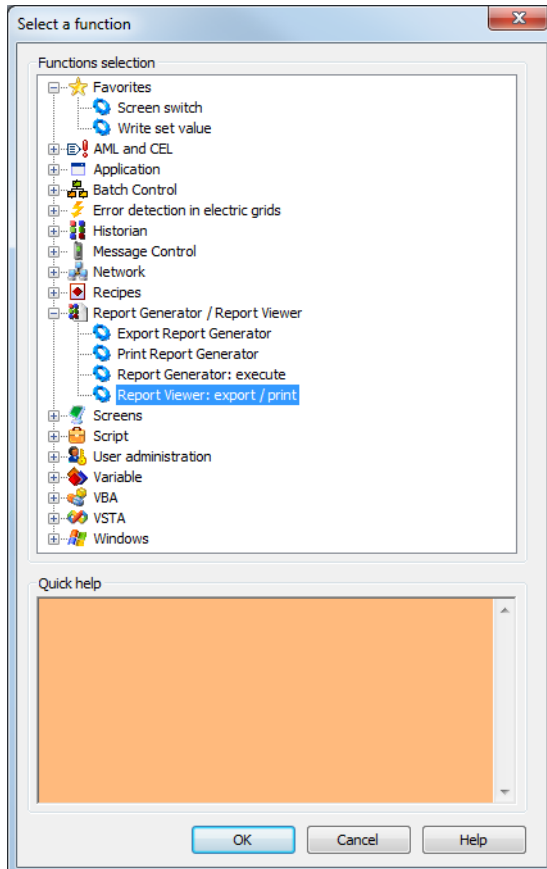
Parameters	Description
<b>Data set name</b>	Name of the data set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ must not be empty</li> <li>▶ Must correspond exactly to the name of the data set in the RDL file (on page 284)</li> <li>▶ Must not contain any spaces or special characters</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

### 4.1.3 Export or print function report

With the **Report Viewer: export/print** function, reports can be evacuated in Runtime, to their own thread as a PDF, an Excel file or as an online-printout. Because the rendering of the file is asynchronous, it ensures that Runtime can continue to be operated during rendering. The execution of functions of a low priority is however blocked until the Report Viewer has completed rendering. Output as a PDF or printout can alternatively be carried out by means of control elements in the screen (on page 316), whereby the operability of Runtime can be restricted until the end of the output.

To create the function:

1. Select the **New function...** command in the **Functions** node
2. The function selection is opened.



3. navigate to node **Report Generator/Report Viewer/Analyzer**
4. Select the **Report Viewer: export/print** function
5. The dialog for configuration is opened
6. Details on the configuration of the dialog:
  - As a PDF: see Configure output as a PDF (on page 279) section
  - To the printer: see Configure output to the printer (on page 281) section
  - As an Excel file: see Configure output as a PDF section.
  - Report definition: see Report definition (on page 211) chapter, Screen switching to Report Viewer type screen (on page 210)



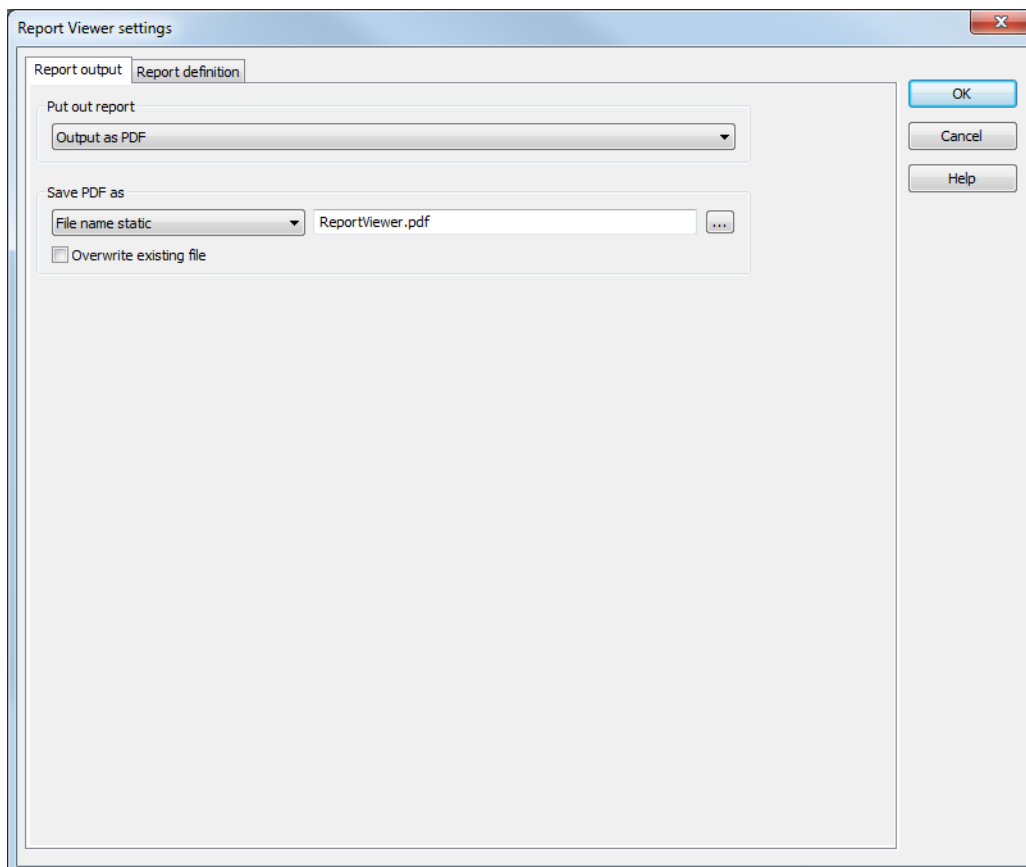
### Information

*The graphics display of the report can vary slightly between the different output formats.*

## Configure output as PDF

To output the report as a PDF:

1. For the **Report output** option, select `Output as PDF`
2. Define a fixed filename or select a variable that defines the filename in Runtime.
3. Decide whether the existing data is to be overwritten
4. Confirm your configuration by clicking on the **OK** button



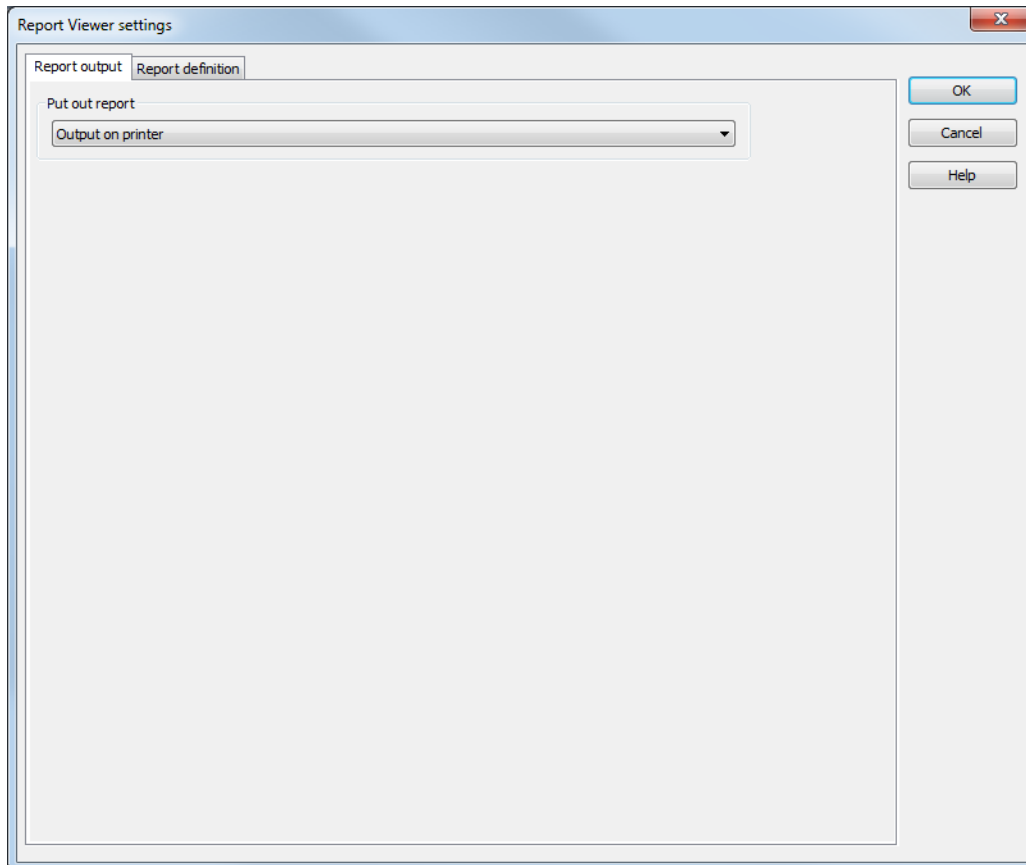
Parameters	Description
<b>Put out report</b>	<p>Selection of how the report is to be output from a drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <code>Output as PDF</code>: Creates PDF according to the configuration</li> <li>▶ <code>Output on printer</code>: Outputs the report via the defined printer.</li> </ul>
<b>Save PDF as</b>	<p>Selection of the issuing of the file name from a drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <code>File name static</code>: Name is entered in the text field and selected from the file Explorer after clicking on the ... button.</li> <li>▶ <code>File name from variable</code>: Clicking on the ... button opens the dialog to select a variable that sends the filename for the report in Runtime.</li> </ul> <p><b>Composition of the static filename:</b></p> <p>For static file names, the components of the name are compiled using placeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>&lt;ProjectName&gt;</b>: Name of the project</li> <li>▶ <b>&lt;DateTime&gt;</b>: Date and time in accordance with system settings</li> <li>▶ <b>&lt;Date&gt;</b>: Date in accordance with system settings</li> <li>▶ <b>&lt;Time&gt;</b>: Time in accordance with system settings</li> </ul> <p>The placeholders can also be inserted into the text field by right-clicking on the text field above the context menu at the current cursor position.</p> <p>The file name can be given as either an absolute path or as a relative path (relative to the export folder of the project).</p> <p><b>Save location for PDFs:</b></p> <p>As in the folder defined for export.</p> <p>Standard path:  <code>%PUBLIC%\Documents\zenon_Projects\[PROJECTNAME]&gt;\Export</code></p>
<b>Overwrite existing file</b>	Active: Existing files in the save location are overwritten.
<b>OK</b>	Accepts changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.



## Configure output to the printer

To configure the report for a printer:

1. For the **Report output** option, select `Output to printer`
2. Confirm your configuration by clicking on the **OK** button

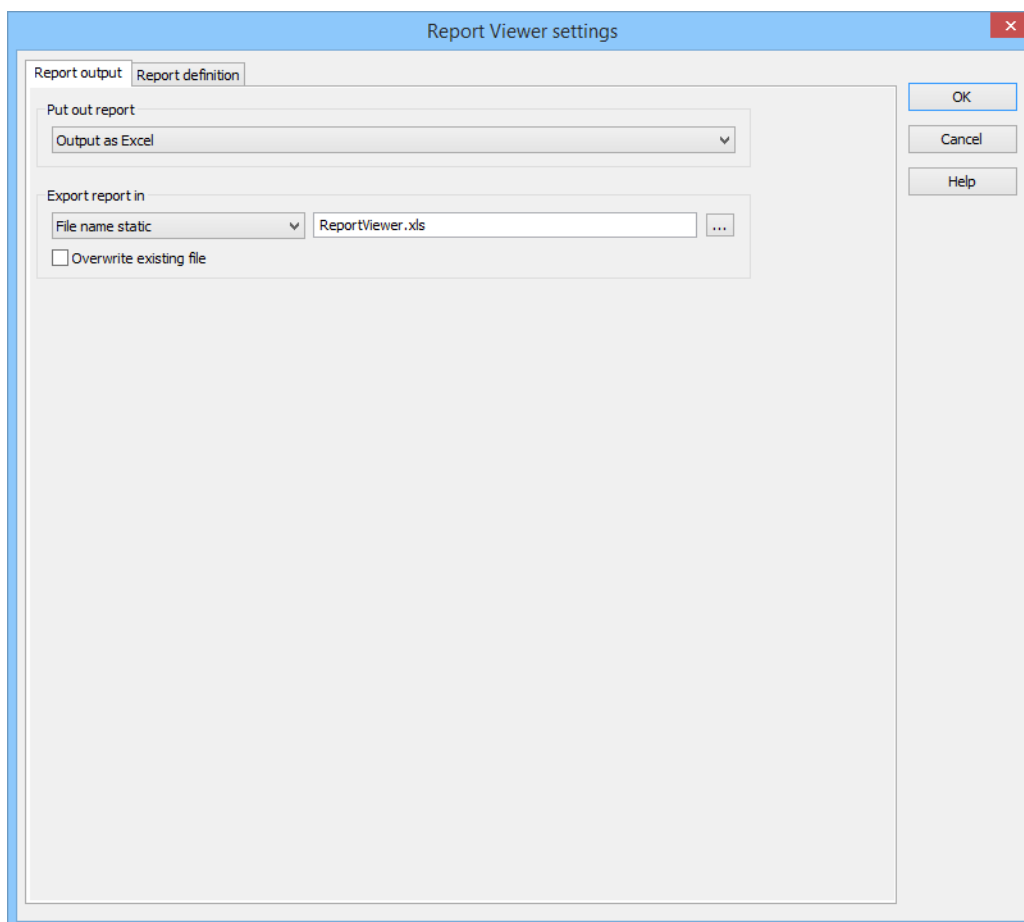


Parameters	Description
<b>Put out report</b>	Selection of how the report is to be output from a drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <code>Output as PDF</code>: Creates PDF according to the configuration</li> <li>▶ <code>Output on printer</code>: Outputs the report via the defined printer.</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	Accepts changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## Configure output as Excel file

To output the report as an Excel file:

1. Select, in the **Output report** drop-down list, the `Output as Excel` entry.
2. Select, in the **Export report as** drop-down list, the type of file naming.  
File names can be freely configured or the get the file name from variables.
3. Decide whether the existing files are to be overwritten
4. Confirm your configuration by clicking on the **OK** button



Parameters	Description
<b>Put out report</b>	<p>Selection of how the report is to be output from a drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <code>Output as PDF</code>: Creates PDF according to the configuration</li> <li>▶ <code>Output on printer</code>: Outputs the report via the defined printer.</li> <li>▶ <code>Output as Excel</code>: Creates an Excel file of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Export report in</b>	<p>Selection of the issuing of the file name from a drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <code>Static file name</code>: Name is entered in the text field and selected from the file Explorer after clicking on the ... button.</li> <li>▶ <code>File name from variable</code>: Clicking on the ... button opens the dialog to select a variable that sends the filename for the report in Runtime.</li> </ul> <p><b>Composition of the static filename:</b></p> <p>For static file names (<code>Static file name</code>), the components of the name are compiled using placeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>&lt;ProjectName&gt;</b>: Name of the project</li> <li>▶ <b>&lt;DateTime&gt;</b>: Date and time in accordance with system settings</li> <li>▶ <b>&lt;Date&gt;</b>: Date in accordance with system settings</li> <li>▶ <b>&lt;Time&gt;</b>: Time in accordance with system settings</li> </ul> <p>The placeholders can also be inserted into the text field by right-clicking on the text field above the context menu at the current cursor position.</p> <p>The file name can be given as either an absolute path or as a relative path (relative to the export folder of the project).</p> <p><b>Save path for file:</b></p> <p>As in the folder defined for export.  Standard path:  <code>%PUBLIC%\Documents\zenon_Projects\[PROJECTNAME]&gt;\Export</code></p>
<b>Overwrite existing file</b>	Active: Existing files in the save location are overwritten.

**CLOSE DIALOG**

Options	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

## 4.2 Report definition files

Report definition files (RDL) must be type 2 files in order to be able to be used in the zenon Report Viewer. Type 3 RDL files can be displayed, however features that are not present in version 2 are displayed as an empty space.

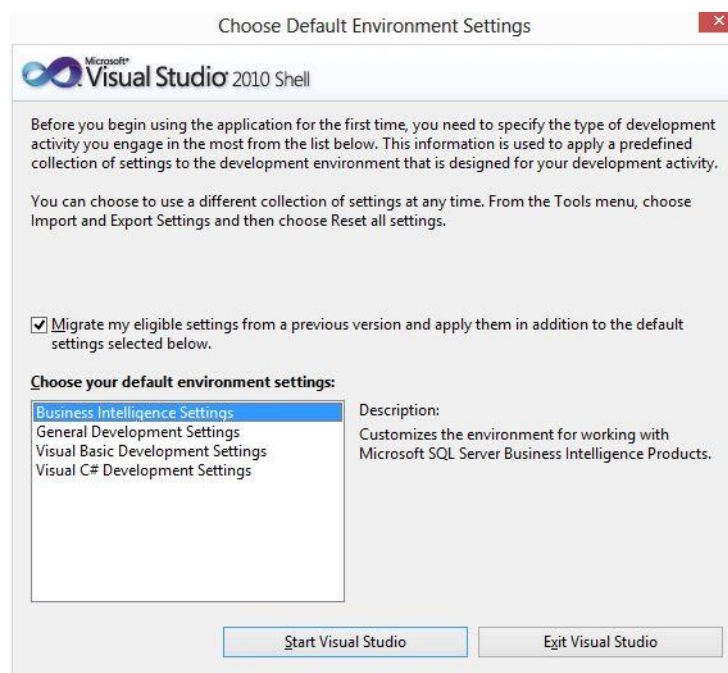
To create your own datasets or edit existing ones, you need appropriate software to render the RDL files. You have the following options for this:

- SQL Server Data Tool (SSDT):

Is supplied by COPA-DATA from zenon 7.10 and also installed when installing zenon.

SSDT consists of Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 with other project types that are only available for SQL Server Business Intelligence and is the primary environment for business services projects such as reporting. Templates for creating objects necessary for the Business Intelligence solution are provided as well as designer, tools and assistants for processing these objects.

When calling up an RDL file to edit with SSDT, a selection window to set the environment setting for Visual Studio 2010 may be shown:



Select the **Business Intelligence Settings** options and click on the **Start Visual Studio** button.

- Microsoft Report Builder 2.0:

Is available on the Microsoft download page (<http://www.microsoft.com/download/en/details.aspx?id=24085>) as a download. It provides a wizard for the configuration of datasets and is recommended for users without special knowledge for the configuration of RDL files.

**Attention:** Note the licensing conditions before downloading.

Users of the zenon Analyzer already have Report Builder 3 and the SQL license required for the Report Builder. However, Report Builder 2 must be installed and used for editing the datasets of the Report Viewer.

► Software from other suppliers:

Software from other manufacturers can also be used to edit report definition files.

If both the MS Report Builder and the Microsoft SQL Server Data Tools are installed, you can select the desired tool in a dialog.



### Attention

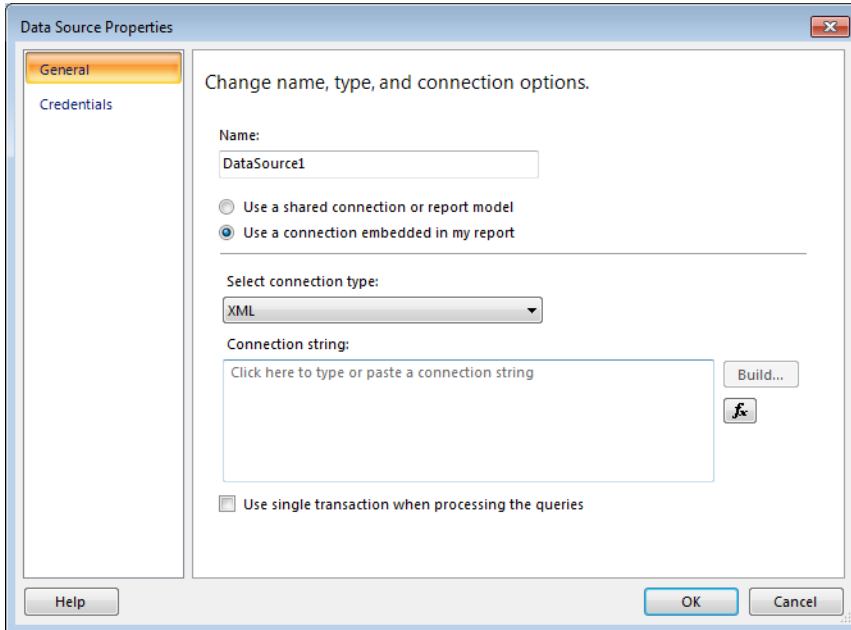
*Note:*

- RDL files should always be created and edited with the same tool.
- RDL versions 2 and 3 must not be mixed.
- If an RDL file was saved with SSDT, it can no longer be edited with the MS Report Builder 2.0.

## DATA SOURCE

The properties for the data source (superordinate to the datasets) must not be changed.

The standard settings are:



Parameters	Description
Name	DataSource1
Connection	Use a connection embedded in my report
Select connection type	XML

## EDITING OF RDL FILES IN PROJECTS WITH DISTRIBUTED ENGINEERING

Note, when editing RDL files with distributed engineering, that files are not automatically set to "Allow changes" (checkout) when opened.

- ▶ It is possible to open RDL files with the SSDT or the MS Report Builder (on page 288), to edit these and save changes locally, without the file being set to "Check out". These changes can however be accepted on the server and are thus lost again when synchronizing or with Check out. The older version of the server is automatically adopted.
- ▶ It is also possible to open an RDL file that has been set to "Check out" on another computer, to edit this and to save changes locally. The file is not write protected when setting "Check out". These local changes are also overwritten again when synchronizing.

To save changes on a lasting basis, the RDL file must be set to "Check out" before opening.



### Attention

*RDL files may only be renamed in the zenon Editor.*

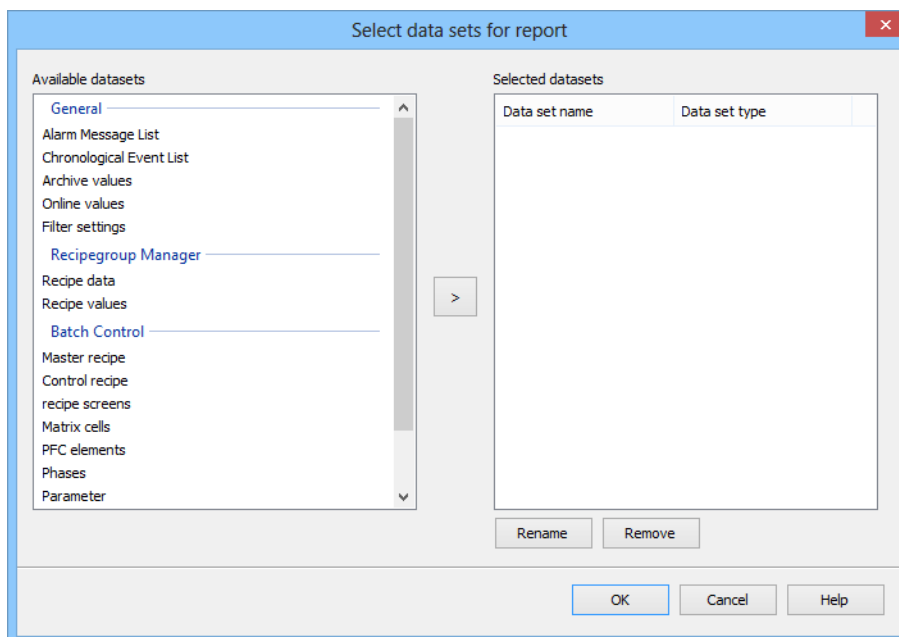
*If RDL files are renamed in SSDT or MS Report Builder, the new name is not taken on in projects with distributed engineering and changes are lost.*

## 4.2.1 Configuring data sets for a new report

To create a new RDL file with the previously-defined data sets:

1. Navigate to the **Files/Report Viewer** node.
2. Select the **New report definition file** command in the context menu or in the toolbar of the detail view.
3. The dialog to select and configure the datasets for the report is opened
4. Configure the desired datasets,
5. Close the dialog and start MS Report Builder (on page 288) by clicking on the OK button.
6. Configure the RDL files in the Report Builder and save them.

### SELECT DATA SETS DIALOG FOR REPORT



Parameters	Description
<b>Available datasets</b>	Lists all datasets available.  Click on the > button or double click on a data set to insert a new data set of the selected type into the <b>Selected datasets</b> list.
Button >	Inserts a new dataset of the selected type into the <b>Selected datasets</b> list.
<b>Selected datasets</b>	Lists all configured datasets.  Keyboard operation:  F2 ... rename the selected dataset  Del ... delete the selected dataset
<b>Rename</b>	Makes it possible to rename the selected data set (keyboard: F2).  The name of the data set must be unique. A change is only accepted if the name remains unique.
<b>Remove</b>	The selected dataset is deleted (keyboard: Del).
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

#### 4.2.2 Creating and editing RDL files with MS Report Builder 2.0

MS Report Builder is available on the Microsoft download page (<http://www.microsoft.com/download/en/details.aspx?id=24085>) as a free download.

**Attention:** Note the licensing conditions before downloading.

Users of the zenon Analyzer already have Report Builder 3 and the SQL license required for the Report Builder. However, Report Builder 2 must be installed and used for editing the datasets of the Report Viewer.

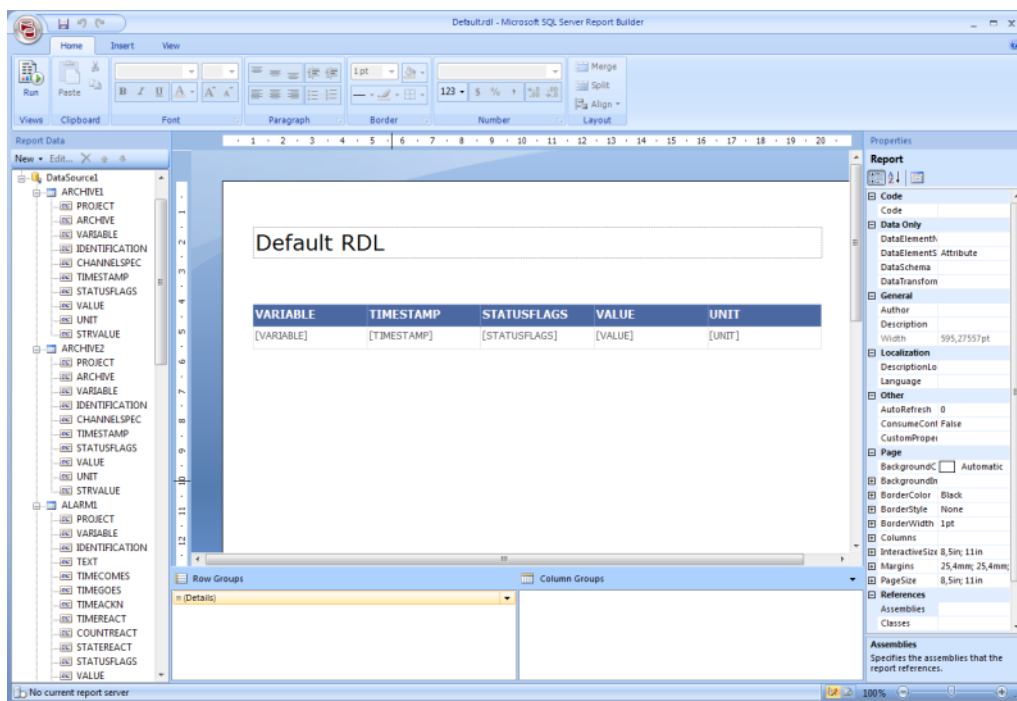
Install the Report Builder and check if it is correctly linked to zenon.

#### CREATING AN RDL FILE

To create an RDL file:

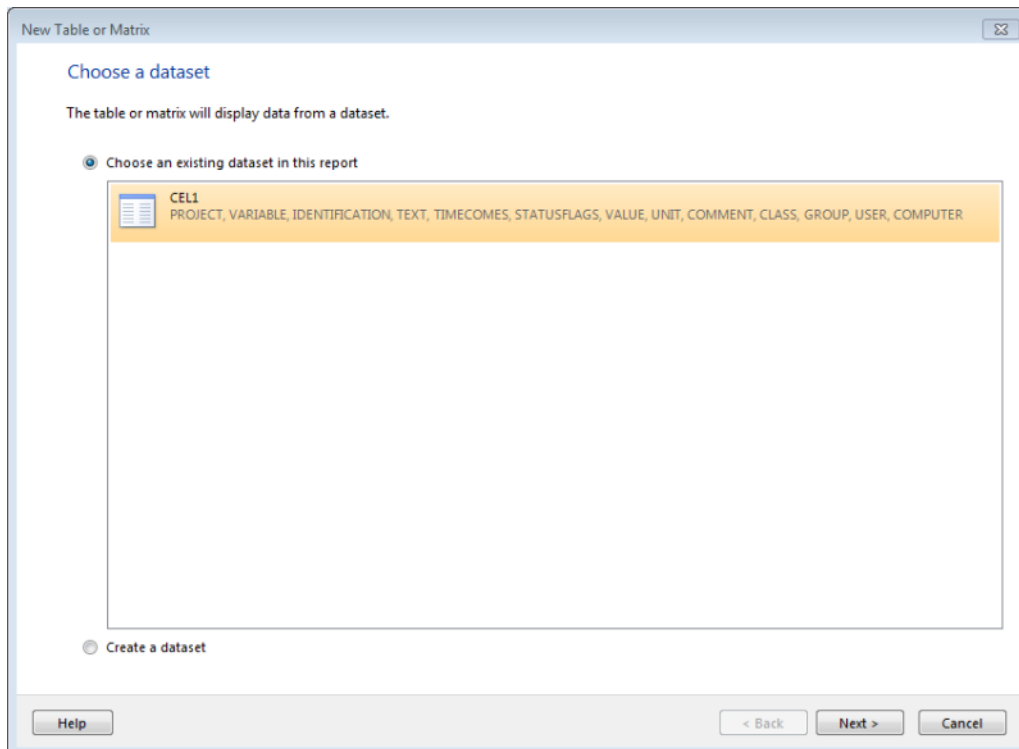


1. Select, in the zenon Editor, in the **File/Report Viewer** node in the context menu or the **New report definition file** command in the toolbar. The dialog to configure the desired data sets (on page 287) is opened.
2. MS Report Builder is started as soon as you confirm the dialog with **OK**:

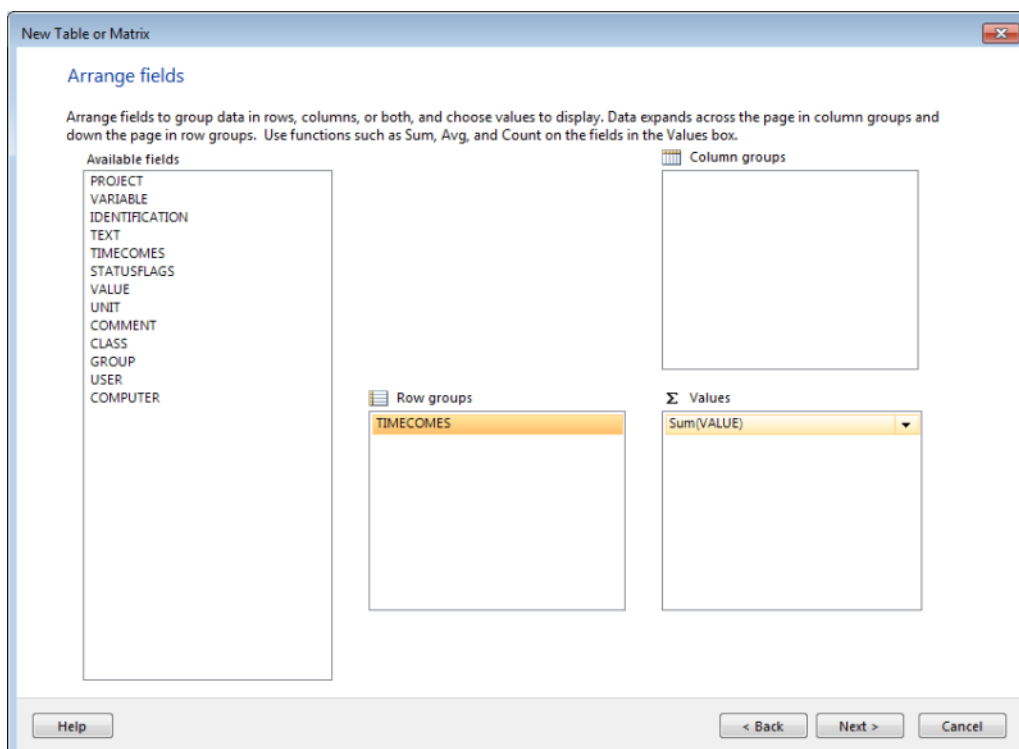


3. Adapt the datasets (on page 294) to the configuration in the screen switching function by:
  - Rename: Datasets must be identical with the dataset names in screen switching
  - Delete: Datasets that do not have any corresponding linking in the screen switching and are thus not supplied with data lead to an error message in Runtime
  - Create new: Datasets that are configured in the screen switching but do not have any corresponding entries in the RDL file lead to an error message in Runtime.
4. Select, in the **Insert** menu, the command *Table -> Table Wizard*.
5. The wizard is started.

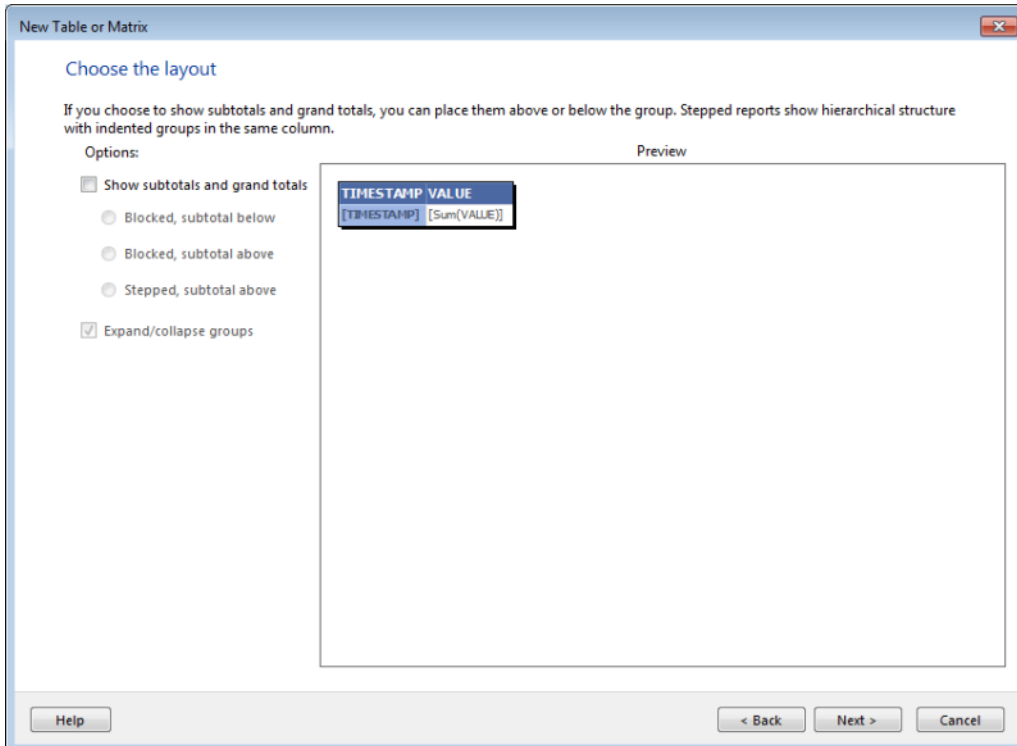
6. Select the desired dataset.



7. Locate the fields as desired.

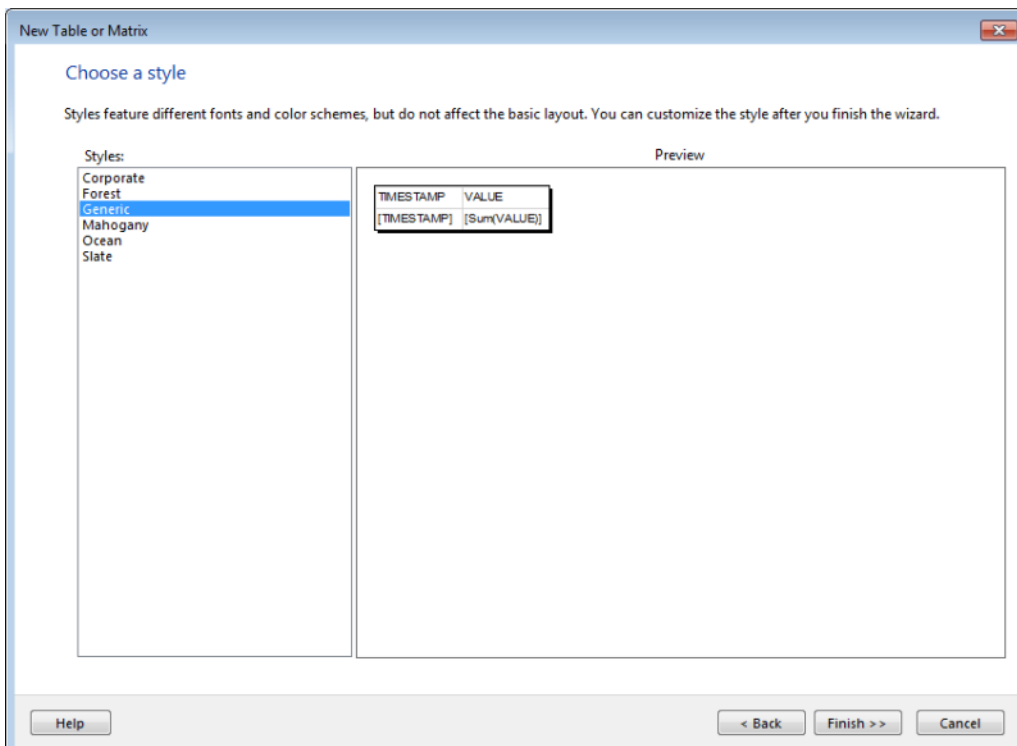


8. Click on **Next** and select the layout.



The screenshot shows the 'New Table or Matrix' wizard window. The title bar says 'New Table or Matrix'. The main heading is 'Choose the layout'. Below it, a note states: 'If you choose to show subtotals and grand totals, you can place them above or below the group. Stepped reports show hierarchical structure with indented groups in the same column.' Under the 'Options:' section, there are four radio button options: 'Show subtotals and grand totals' (selected), 'Blocked, subtotal below', 'Blocked, subtotal above', and 'Stepped, subtotal above'. There is also a checked checkbox for 'Expand/collapse groups'. To the right, a 'Preview' area shows a table with two columns: 'TIMESTAMP' and 'VALUE'. The first row contains '[TIMESTAMP]' and '[Sum(VALUE)]'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

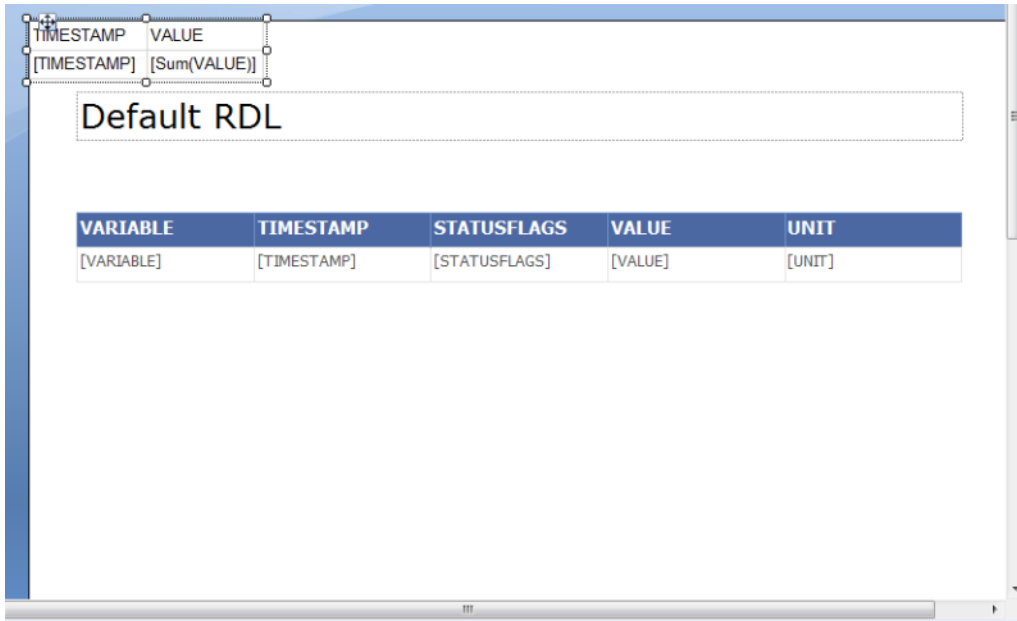
9. Click on **Next** and select the style of the display.



The screenshot shows the 'New Table or Matrix' wizard window at the 'Choose a style' step. The title bar says 'New Table or Matrix'. The main heading is 'Choose a style'. Below it, a note states: 'Styles feature different fonts and color schemes, but do not affect the basic layout. You can customize the style after you finish the wizard.' Under the 'Styles:' section, there is a list box with the following options: 'Corporate', 'Forest', 'Generic' (highlighted), 'Mahogany', 'Ocean', and 'Slate'. To the right, a 'Preview' area shows the same table as in the previous step. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Help', '< Back', 'Finish >>', and 'Cancel'.

10. Click on **Finish**.

The dataset is displayed with the finished table



Default RDL

VARIABLE	TIMESTAMP	STATUSFLAGS	VALUE	UNIT
[VARIABLE]	[TIMESTAMP]	[STATUSFLAGS]	[VALUE]	[UNIT]

11. Delete the sample table.
12. Place the newly created table at the desired location.
13. Adapt the heading as desired.

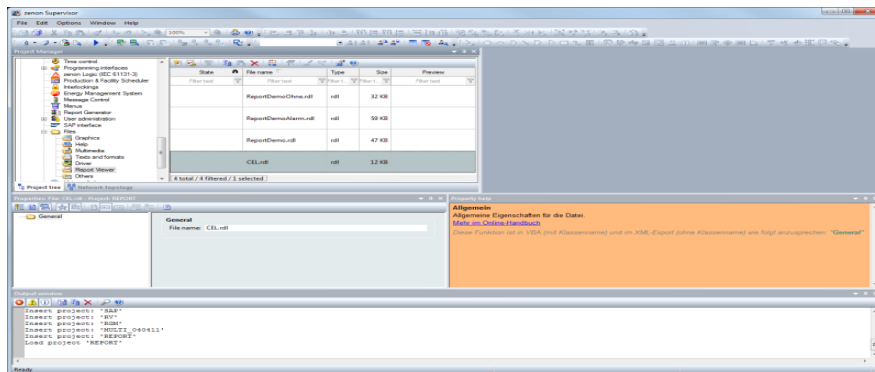


CEL RDL

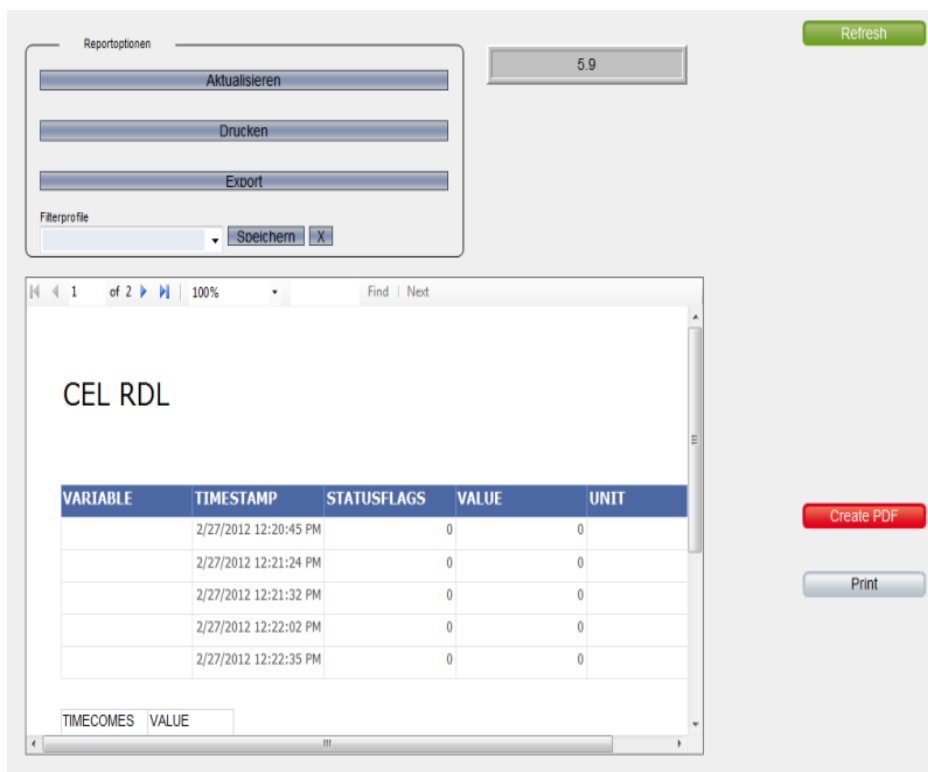
TIMECOMES	VALUE
[TIMECOMES]	[Sum(VALUE)]

14. Repeat the process for all datasets to be configured.

## 15. Save the RDL file.

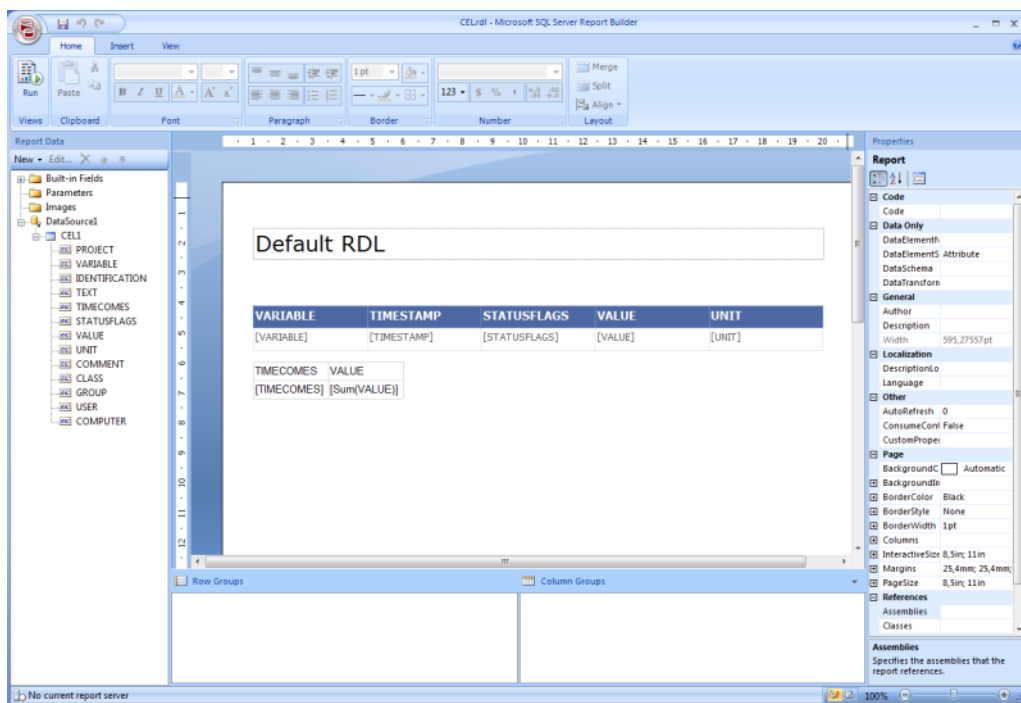


Result in Runtime:



## EDITING AN RDL FILE

To edit an RDL file, double click the file or select the **Open report definition file** command. Use the same process as creation for editing.



## Administering datasets

You can do the following with datasets in the Report Builder:

- ▶ Rename
- ▶ delete
- ▶ create new

Number and name of the dataset of an RDL file must always correspond to that of the dataset defined in screen switching.



### Attention

*Note:*

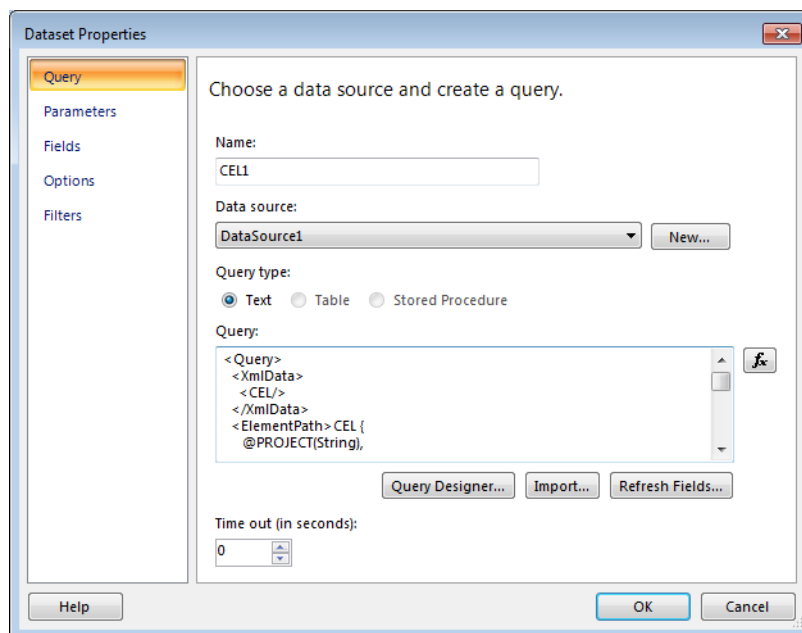
- ▶ The data source must not be edited.
- ▶ The data sets must not be edited.

## RENAMING A DATASET

To rename a data set:

1. Right-click on the data set
2. Select the **Properties** command in the context menu
3. The dialog for setting the properties of the data set is opened
4. Give it the desired name in the **Name** property

**Note:** the name must correspond to the name in the screen switching (on page 210). It must not contain any spaces or special characters.

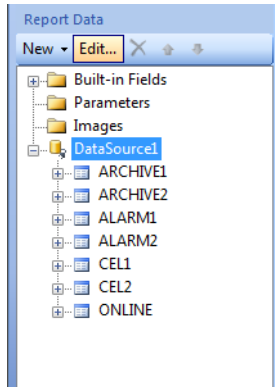


5. Leave the other settings unchanged
6. Close the dialog by clicking on **OK**.

## DELETING THE DATA SET

To delete a data set:

1. Highlight the data set to be deleted in the report data window below the data source

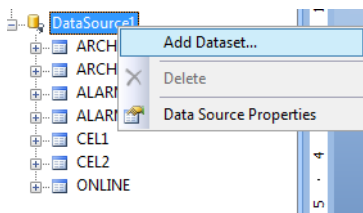


2. Select the **Delete** command in the context menu
3. the data set is deleted after confirmation is requested

## CREATING A NEW DATA SET

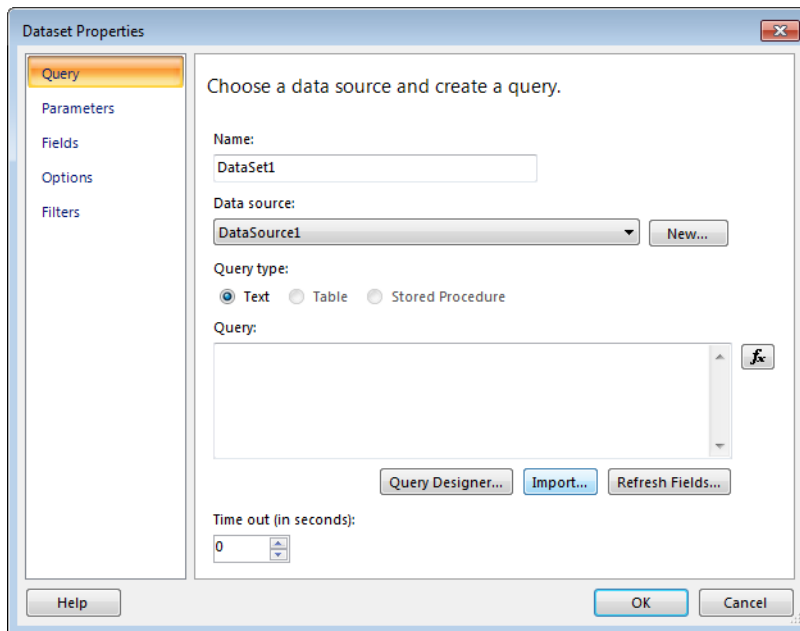
To create a new data set:

1. Right-click on the data source
2. Select **Add dataset** in the context menu





3. A new data set is created and the properties window is opened



4. name it as you wish

**Note:** the name must correspond to the name in the screen switching (on page 210). It must not contain any spaces or special characters.

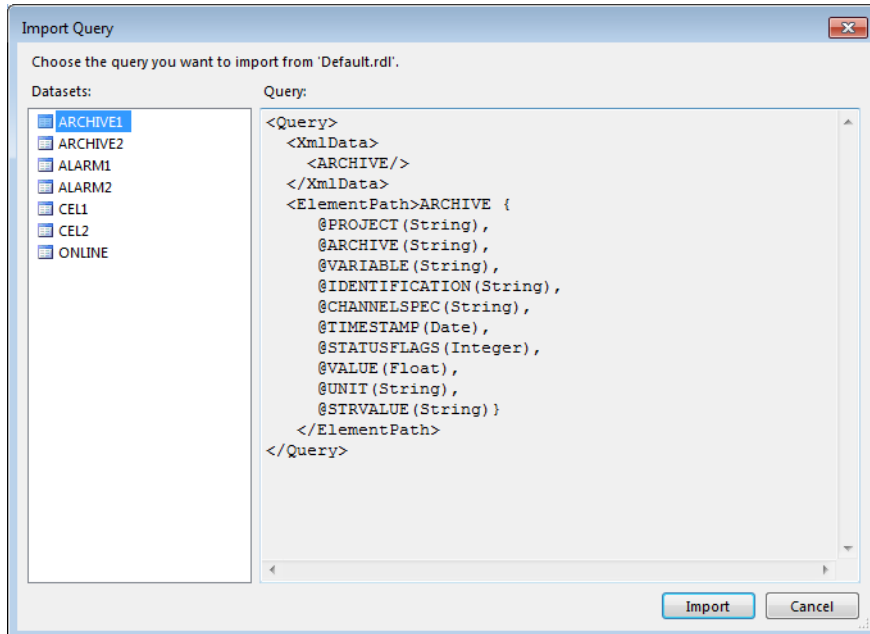
5. Insert the appropriate query; you have three options for doing this:
  - a) **Query Designer:** Opens the dialog for manual input of the query
  - b) **Import:** Import from an existing RDL file
  - c) Copying manually from an existing dataset: First open the corresponding source dataset, copy the content of the query and paste the content of the query in the **Query** field in the new dataset
6. Close the dialog by clicking on **OK**.

## IMPORTING A QUERY

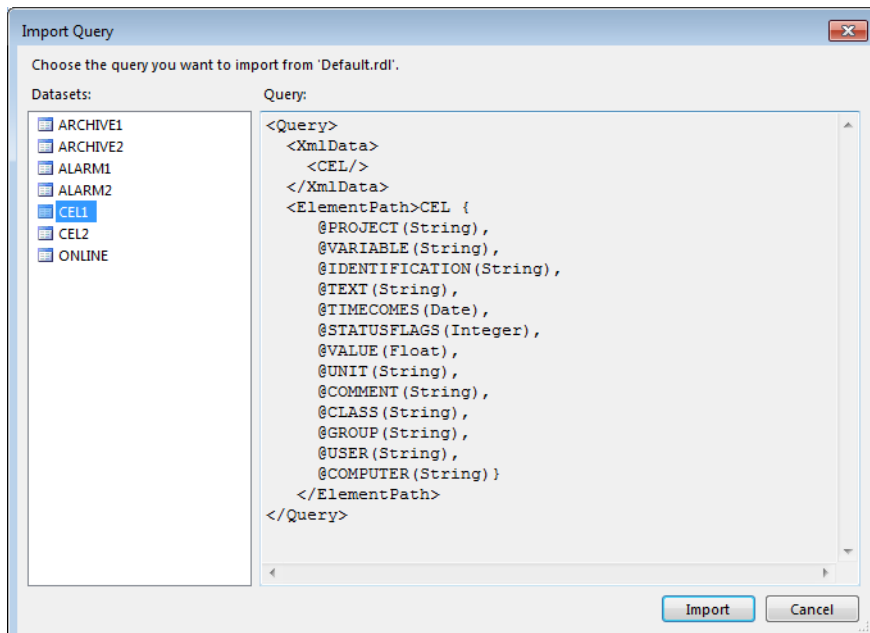
To import a query from an existing RDL file:

1. Click on the **Import** bin the dataset properties dialog
2. The file selection assistant is opened
3. Search for and open the desired RDL file

4. The import dialog is displayed

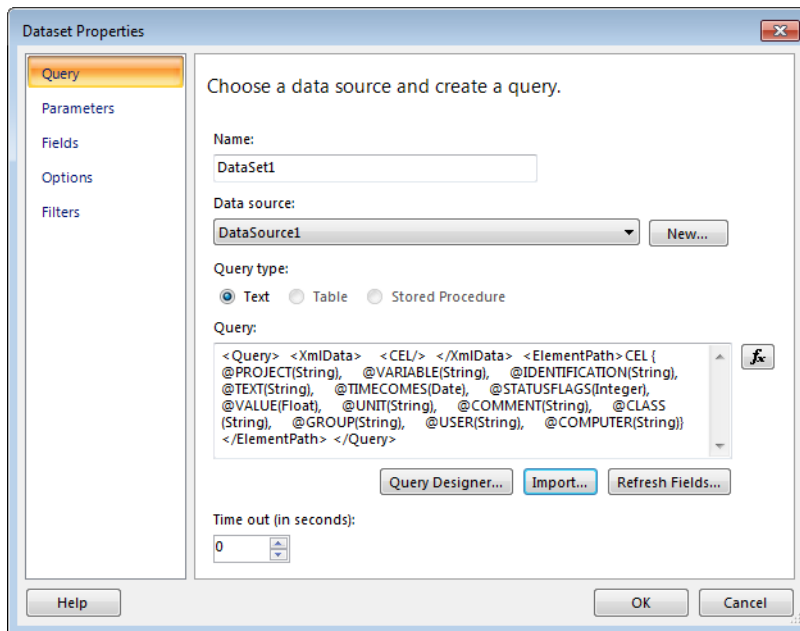


5. Highlight the desired dataset



6. click on **Import**

7. The query of the source data set is pasted to the dataset that is currently open



#### 4.2.3 Create and edit RDL files with the help of the Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studio

The Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studio is shipped and installed together with zenon.

To create and edit RDL files with the help of the Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studio, you basically act the same way as with the Report Builder 2.0 (on page 288).

The differences are primarily:

- ▶ For the report to be edited, you must first create a new project of type `Report Server Project - Solution` in the Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studio. They are created automatically when you open the RDL file via double click. When closing the Business Intelligence Development Studios you can save the project and the solution in the temporary folder. If you do this, you are no longer requested to do so. The datasets and the report can now be edited in Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studio.
- ▶ There is no table wizard in the Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studio; the tables of the datasets must be configured manually.
- ▶ The version is not checked:  
This way, features from version 3 can be added to RDL files from version 2. These are not displayed in Runtime however.
- ▶ In the Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studio the datasets are separated from the data sources. The data source must not be changed.

## INSTRUCTION

For a comprehensive guide about the use of the Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studios see the Microsoft website in several languages:

Language	Link
<b>English:</b>	<a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-en/library/ms173767.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-en/library/ms173767.aspx</a> ( <a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-en/library/ms173767.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-en/library/ms173767.aspx</a> )
<b>German:</b>	<a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/de-de/library/ms173767.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/de-de/library/ms173767.aspx</a> ( <a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/de-de/library/ms173767.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/de-de/library/ms173767.aspx</a> )
<b>French:</b>	<a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/ms173767.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/ms173767.aspx</a> ( <a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/ms173767.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/ms173767.aspx</a> )
<b>Italian:</b>	<a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/it-it/library/ms173767.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/it-it/library/ms173767.aspx</a> ( <a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/it-it/library/ms173767.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/it-it/library/ms173767.aspx</a> )

## DELETE DATASETS

Unused datasets must be deleted in the Microsoft Business Intelligence Development Studio as they may cause errors in the Runtime.

To delete datasets:

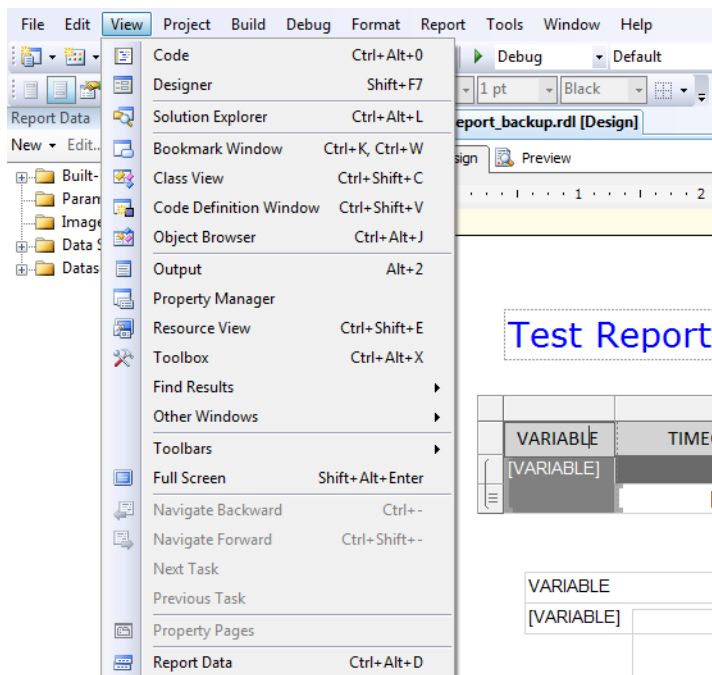
1. click on **View**
2. select **Report Data**
3. navigate to **Datasets**
4. delete all unused datasets

## DISPLAY DATASET WINDOW

If the **Dataset** window is not displayed, it can be called up with the following steps:

- ▶ Select report
  - ▶ Click on the **View** menu in the main menu
  - ▶ Scroll to the end of the list
  - ▶ Select **Report Data**
- Note: If the menu item is not displayed, then no report was selected.

Alternatively, the key combination **Ctrl+ALT+D** can be pressed after selecting the report.



#### 4.2.4 Definition of datasets

The columns of the dataset types are stipulated.

Definition of datasets for:

- ▶ AML (on page 303)
- ▶ CEL (on page 304)
- ▶ Archive (on page 305)
- ▶ Online (on page 305)
- ▶ Filter settings (on page 306)
- ▶ RGM
  - RGM recipe data (on page 306)
  - RGM recipe value (on page 307)
- ▶ Batch Control
  - Master recipe (on page 308)
  - Control recipe (on page 309)
  - Recipe screens (on page 310)
  - Matrix cells (on page 311)
  - PFC structure (on page 312)

- Phases (on page 313)
- Parameters (on page 314)
- Transitions (on page 315)
- Unit allocations (on page 315)
- Operation instance (on page 316)

**Note:** If zenon Analyzer reports are to be reused in the Report Viewer, the following applies:

- ▶ Language-switchable texts have already had the language switched
- ▶ Unit-switchable values are given in conversion units
- ▶ Time stamps correspond to the local time of the executing computer



#### Information

*When the report is created for the first time, the sequence of data fields is checked using the naming. This establishes which dataset it might be. However the number of data fields may vary. This can lead to a dataset being interpreted incorrectly.*

*For example: A data set with just one field with the name **PROJECT** can be interpreted as a data set for AML, CEL, archive or online data, because all these data sets start with a field called **PROJECT**.*

**AML**

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>PROJECT</b>	STRING	Name of the project.
<b>VARIABLE</b>	STRING	Name of the variable.
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>	STRING	Identification of the variable.
<b>TEXT</b>	STRING	Entry text.
<b>TIMECOMES</b>	DATE	Time when the alarm occurs.
<b>TIMEGOES</b>	DATE	Time.
<b>TIMEACKN</b>	DATE	Time of acknowledgement.
<b>TIMEREACT</b>	DATE	Time of reactivation.
<b>COUNTREACT</b>	INTEGER	Number of reactivations.
<b>STATEREACT</b>	INTEGER	Status of reactivation.
<b>STATUSFLAGS</b>	INTEGER	Status bits.
<b>VALUE</b>	FLOAT	Value of the variables.
<b>UNIT</b>	STRING	Unit.
<b>COMMENT</b>	STRING	User comments.
<b>CLASS</b>	STRING	Alarm/Event class
<b>GROUP</b>	STRING	Alarm/Event group...
<b>USER</b>	STRING	name of the user.
<b>COMPUTER</b>	STRING	Name of the computer.
<b>RESSOURCESLABEL</b>	STRING	Resources label.
<b>AREA</b>	STRING	Alarm areas if several are separated by a comma.
<b>ALARMCAUSELEVEL1</b>	STRING	Alarm cause level 1.
<b>ALARMCAUSELEVEL2</b>	STRING	Alarm cause level 2.
<b>ALARMCAUSELEVEL3</b>	STRING	Alarm cause level 3.
<b>ALARMCAUSELEVEL4</b>	STRING	Alarm cause level 4.
<b>ALARMCAUSELEVEL5</b>	STRING	Alarm cause level 5.

**CEL**

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>PROJECT</b>	STRING	Name of the project.
<b>VARIABLE</b>	STRING	Name of the variable.
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>	STRING	Identification of the variable.
<b>TEXT</b>	STRING	Entry text.
<b>TIMECOMES</b>	STRING	Time when the event occurs.
<b>STATUSFLAGS</b>	INTEGER	Status bits.
<b>VALUE</b>	FLOAT	Value of the variables.
<b>UNIT</b>	STRING	Unit.
<b>COMMENT</b>	STRING	User comments.
<b>CLASS</b>	STRING	Alarm/Event class
<b>GROUP</b>	STRING	Alarm/Event group...
<b>USER</b>	STRING	name of the user.
<b>COMPUTER</b>	STRING	Name of the computer.
<b>RESSOURCESLABEL</b>	STRING	Resources label.
<b>AREA</b>	STRING	Alarm areas if several are separated by a comma.



## Archive

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>PROJECT</b>	STRING	Name of the project.
<b>ARCHIVE</b>	STRING	Name of the archive.
<b>VARIABLE</b>	STRING	Name of the variable.
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>	STRING	Identification of the variable.
<b>CHANNELSPEC</b>	STRING	Variable including type of data reduction.
<b>TIMESTAMP</b>	STRING	Timestamp.
<b>STATUSFLAGS</b>	INTEGER	Status bits.
<b>VALUE</b>	FLOAT	Value of the variables.
<b>UNIT</b>	STRING	Unit.
<b>STRVALUE</b>	STRING	Value as string.
<b>RESSOURCESLABEL</b>	STRING	Resources label.

## Online

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>PROJECT</b>	STRING	Name of the project.
<b>VARIABLE</b>	STRING	Name of the variable.
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>	STRING	Identification of the variable.
<b>TIMESTAMP</b>	STRING	Timestamp.
<b>STATUSFLAGS</b>	INTEGER	Status bits.
<b>VALUE</b>	FLOAT	Value of the variables.
<b>UNIT</b>	STRING	Unit.
<b>STRVALUE</b>	STRING	Value as string.
<b>RESSOURCESLABEL</b>	STRING	Resources label.

## Filter settings

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>DataSet</b>	STRING	Data set used, such as <b>AML</b> .
<b>FilterType</b>	STRING	Type of filter, such as <b>time</b> .
<b>FilterData</b>	STRING	Filter setting, such as <b>T:Rel:0d, 1h, 0m, 0s;</b>

## RGM recipe data

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>PROJECTNAME</b>	STRING	Name of the project.
<b>GROUPNAME</b>	STRING	Name of the recipe group.
<b>NAME</b>	STRING	Recipe name.
<b>NUMBER</b>	UINT	Recipe number.
<b>STATUSNUMBER</b>	UINT	Status number
<b>STATUSTEXT</b>	STRING	Status text.
<b>VERSION</b>	UINT	Version.
<b>COMMENT1</b>	STRING	Comment 1
<b>COMMENT2</b>	STRING	Comment 2
<b>COMMENT3</b>	STRING	Comment 3
<b>COMMENT4</b>	STRING	Comment 4
<b>COMMENT5</b>	STRING	Comment 5
<b>COMMENT6</b>	STRING	Comment 6
<b>COMMENT7</b>	STRING	Comment 7
<b>COMMENT8</b>	STRING	Comment 8
<b>USERLEVEL</b>	UINT	User authorization.
<b>CHANGETIME</b>	DATETIME	Time of the change.
<b>CHANGEUSER</b>	STRING	User that was logged in when the change was made.

**RGM recipe value**

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>PROJECTNAME</b>	STRING	Name of the project.
<b>GROUPNAME</b>	STRING	Name of the recipe group.
<b>NAME</b>	STRING	Recipe name.
<b>VERSION</b>	UINT	Version.
<b>RESSOURCESLABEL</b>	STRING	Resources label.
<b>VARIABLENAME</b>	STRING	Variable name.
<b>VARIABLETAG</b>	STRING	Variable identification.
<b>SYMBOLVALUE</b>	STRING	<b>Symbolic address</b> for variable.
<b>VALUE</b>	STRING	value.
<b>UNIT</b>	STRING	Unit.
<b>MIN</b>	DOUBLEWORD	Minimum value.
<b>MAX</b>	DOUBELWORD	Maximum value.
<b>ACTION</b>	STRING	RGM recipe action to be executed.
<b>FILTER</b>	STRING	Recipe variable filter.

**Master recipe**

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>MrId</b>	INTEGER	ID of the recipe.
<b>MrName</b>	STRING	Name of the recipe.
<b>MrDescription</b>	STRING	Description of the recipe.
<b>MrStatus</b>	STRING	Status of the recipe
<b>RecipeType</b>	STRING	Type of the recipe.
<b>ReeStatus</b>	STRING	Status of the REE.
<b>ReeModus</b>	STRING	Mode of the REE.
<b>ApprovalTime</b>	DATE	Time when the recipe was approved.
<b>ApprovalUserID</b>	STRING	ID of the user who approved the master recipe.
<b>ApprovalUserName</b>	STRING	Name of the user who approved the master recipe.
<b>OutdatedTime</b>	DATE	Time when the recipe was set to "obsolete".
<b>OutdatedUserID</b>	STRING	ID of the user who set the recipe to "obsolete".
<b>OutdatedUserName</b>	STRING	Name of the user who set the recipe to "obsolete".
<b>MrVersion</b>	STRING	Version of the master recipe.
<b>MrSourceVersion</b>	STRING	Version of the template source recipe.

## Control recipe

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>CrId</b>	INTEGER	ID of the control recipe.
<b>CrName</b>	STRING	Name of the control recipe.
<b>CrDescription</b>	STRING	Description of the control recipe.
<b>CrStatus</b>	STRING	Status of the control recipe.
<b>MrId</b>	INTEGER	ID of the master recipe.
<b>MrName</b>	STRING	Name of the master recipe.
<b>MrDescription</b>	STRING	Description of the master recipe.
<b>MrStatus</b>	STRING	Status of the master recipe.
<b>RecipeType</b>	STRING	Type of the recipe.
<b>ReeStatus</b>	STRING	Status of the REE.
<b>ReeModus</b>	STRING	Mode of the REE.
<b>CrJobID</b>	STRING	Job ID of the control recipe
<b>ApprovalTime</b>	DATE	Time when the master recipe was approved
<b>ApprovalUserID</b>	STRING	ID of the user who approved the master recipe.
<b>ApprovalUserName</b>	STRING	Name of the user who approved the master recipe.
<b>CreationTime</b>	DATE	Time of creation of the control recipe.
<b>CreationUserID</b>	STRING	ID of the user who created the master recipe.
<b>CreationUserName</b>	STRING	Name of the user who created the master recipe.
<b>StartingTime</b>	DATE	Time when the recipe was started
<b>StartingUserID</b>	STRING	ID of the user who started the master recipe.
<b>StartingUserName</b>	STRING	Name of the user who started the recipe.
<b>OutdatedTime</b>	DATE	Time when the master recipe was set to "obsolete".
<b>OutdatedUserID</b>	STRING	ID of the user who set the master recipe to "obsolete".
<b>OutdatedUserName</b>	STRING	Name of the user who set the master recipe to "obsolete".
<b>MrVersion</b>	STRING	Version of the master recipe.
<b>MrSourceVersion</b>	STRING	Version of the template source recipe.

## Recipe screens

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>Name</b>	STRING	Name of the recipe.
<b>Description</b>	STRING	Description of the recipe.
<b>RecipePart</b>	STRING	Master recipe, control recipe or operation instance
<b>OperationTemplateID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the Operation template.
<b>Type</b>	STRING	Type of the recipe: PFC recipe or matrix recipe.
<b>ImagePNG</b>	STRING	Screenshot of the recipe Must be created especially.

## CREATING A SCREEN

1. Insert a new screen in the Report Builder.
2. Set the source to `Database`.
3. For the **Use this field** property, enter: `ImagePNG`.
4. Enter, for the MIME type property: `image/png`.
5. Insert the screen using the Insert option or by dragging&dropping in the report.
6. In the **Size** property, adjust the size to `Original Size`.
7. If necessary, amend the **Padding** property for the distance from the screen to the cell borders.

**Matrix cells**

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>StepNr</b>	INTEGER	Number of the Step.
<b>StepDescr</b>	STRING	Description of the Step.
<b>ObjectID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the object in the recipe.
<b>ObjectName</b>	STRING	Name of the object in the recipe.
<b>ObjectDescr</b>	STRING	Description of the object in the recipe.
<b>ObjectType</b>	STRING	Type of object in the recipe. (phase, transition, ...)
<b>ObjectUnit</b>	STRING	Unit of the object.
<b>OperationTemplateID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the Operation template. 0 = main recipe.
<b>OperationTemplateName</b>	STRING	Name of the Operation template. empty = main recipe.

## PFC structure

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>ChartRow</b>	INTEGER	Rung in the recipe.
<b>ChartCol</b>	INTEGER	Column in the recipe.
<b>ObjectID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the object in the recipe.
<b>ObjectName</b>	STRING	Name of the object in the recipe.
<b>ObjectDescr</b>	STRING	Description of the object in the recipe.
<b>ObjectType</b>	STRING	Type of object in the recipe. (phase, transition, ...)
<b>ObjectUnit</b>	STRING	Unit of the object.
<b>PrevIds</b>	STRING	IDs of the previous objects.
<b>NextIds</b>	STRING	IDs of the following objects.
<b>PrevNames</b>	STRING	Names of the previous objects.
<b>NextNames</b>	STRING	Names of the following objects.
<b>PrevTypes</b>	STRING	Types of the previous objects.
<b>NextTypes</b>	STRING	Types of the following objects.
<b>CellsSpan</b>	STRING	Number of columns used (width of the object).
<b>OperationTemplateID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the Operation template. 0 = main recipe.
<b>OperationTemplateName</b>	STRING	Name of the Operation template. empty = main recipe.



## Phases

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>ObjectID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the object in the recipe.
<b>ChartRow</b>	INTEGER	Lines in which the phase is located in the recipe.
<b>ChartCol</b>	INTEGER	Column in which the phase is located in the recipe.
<b>PhaseName</b>	STRING	Name of the phase.
<b>PhaseDescr</b>	STRING	Description of the phase.
<b>UnitID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the unit.
<b>UnitName</b>	STRING	Name of the unit.
<b>UnitDescr</b>	INTEGERS TRING	Description of the unit.
<b>OperationInstID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the operation instance in which the phase is located in the recipe.
<b>OperationInstName</b>	STRING	Name of the operation instance in which the phase is located in the recipe.
<b>TOAllocation</b>	STRING	Waiting period unit allocation.
<b>TOInterlocking</b>	STRING	Waiting period of the interlocking.
<b>MinExecTime</b>	STRING	Minimum execution time.
<b>ExplanationMinExecTimeNeeded</b>	BOOL	Reason for changing the minimum execution time necessary.
<b>MaxExecTime</b>	STRING	Maximum execution time.
<b>TOFollowingCond</b>	STRING	Waiting period for Following condition.
<b>CondInterlocking</b>	STRING	Interlocking condition.
<b>CondDone</b>	STRING	Condition for ended.
<b>CondFailure</b>	STRING	Condition for loss of communication.
<b>CondPausing</b>	STRING	Condition for pause.
<b>CondHolding</b>	STRING	Condition for holding.
<b>CondStopping</b>	STRING	Condition for stop.
<b>CondAborting</b>	STRING	Condition for abort.
<b>CondRestarting</b>	STRING	Condition for restart.
<b>CondEscaping</b>	STRING	Escape condition.
<b>CondConnReconnect</b>	STRING	Condition for communication reestablished.

<b>CondPlcError</b>	STRING	Condition for PLC error.
<b>CSName</b>	STRING	Name of the control strategy.
<b>CSDescription</b>	STRING	Description of the control strategy.
<b>CSTag</b>	STRING	Parameter of the control strategy.
<b>ActiveCSNumber</b>	INTEGER	Number of active control strategies.

## Parameter

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>TagName</b>	STRING	Name of the TAG.
<b>TagDescr</b>	STRING	Description of the tag.
<b>TagType</b>	STRING	Type of the tag.
<b>TagValue</b>	STRING	Value of the tag.
<b>MeasUnit</b>	STRING	Measuring unit
<b>ValueMin</b>	STRING	Minimum value.
<b>ValueMax</b>	STRING	Maximum value.
<b>EditableInRecipe</b>	BOOL	States if editable in the recipe.
<b>EditableInCr</b>	BOOL	States if editable in the control recipe.
<b>ExplanationNeeded</b>	BOOL	States if a reason for change is necessary.
<b>TagModified</b>	BOOL	States if a parameter was changed.
<b>Variable</b>	STRING	Name of the tag.
<b>DataType</b>	STRING	Data type of the variable.
<b>PhaseID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the phase.
<b>PhaseName</b>	STRING	Name of the phase.
<b>OperationInstID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the operation instance.
<b>OperationInstName</b>	STRING	Name of the operation instance.

## Transitions

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>ObjectID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the transition in the recipe.
<b>ChartRow</b>	INTEGER	Row of the recipe.
<b>ChartCol</b>	INTEGER	Column of the recipe.
<b>Condition</b>	STRING	Condition for the transition.
<b>OperationInstID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the operation instance in which the transition is located.
<b>OperationInstName</b>	STRING	name of the operation instance in which the transition is located.

## Unit allocations

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>ObjectID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the unit allocation in the recipe.
<b>ChartRow</b>	INTEGER	Row of the recipe.
<b>ChartCol</b>	INTEGER	Column of the recipe.
<b>AllocationData</b>	STRING	Unit allocation and number of the units allocated.
<b>OperationInstID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the operation instance in which the unit allocation is located.
<b>OperationInstName</b>	STRING	Name of the operation instance in which the unit allocation is located.

## Operation instance

Column name	Data Type	Description
<b>ObjectID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the operation instance in the recipe.
<b>ChartRow</b>	INTEGER	Row of the recipe.
<b>ChartCol</b>	INTEGER	Column of the recipe.
<b>OperationName</b>	STRING	Name of the operation.
<b>OperationDescr</b>	STRING	Description of the operation.
<b>OperationType</b>	STRING	Recipe type: PFC recipe or matrix recipe.
<b>OperationTemplateID</b>	INTEGER	ID of the Operation template.

## 4.3 Operating during Runtime

the Report Viewer screen is switched to in Runtime with a screen switching function. Depending on the configured report definition, reports for AML, CEL, archives and online values can be displayed. You can also do the following with these reports, if the corresponding functions are configured:

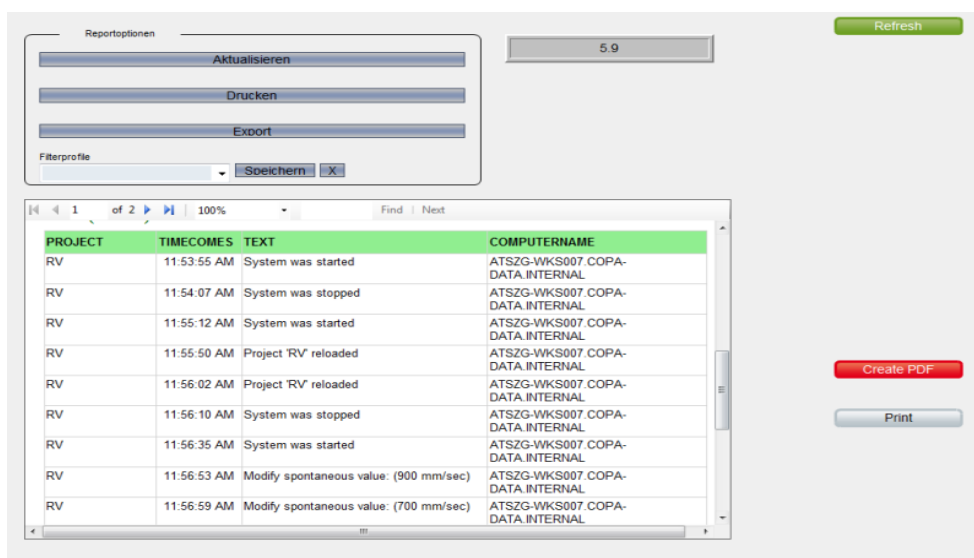
- Update: Reload report definition and data and display report
- Print: on the printer defined for values and logs

- Export: as a PDF file to the defined export folder



Parameters	Description
<b>Refresh</b>	<p>Reloads the report definition and the data and displays the report with the updated data.</p> <p>After the report file in the Editor has been changed, the screen must be called up again; a reload is not sufficient.</p>
<b>Print</b>	<p>Prints the report on the printer defined for values and logs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>The printout can also be evacuated to its own thread (on page 277). This ensures that Runtime can be operated during printing.</p>
<b>Create PDF</b>	<p>Saves the report currently being displayed as a PDF file in the folder defined for export.</p> <p>Standard path: %PUBLIC%\Documents\zenon_Projects\[PROJECTNAME]&gt;\Export</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>The PDF creation can also be evacuated to its own thread (on page 277). This ensures that Runtime can be operated during the creation and export.</p>
<b>Report list</b>	<p>Displays the reports defined in the screen switching function (on page 210). The list can be searched. Long lists are broken up into several pages.</p>

## NAVIGATION, ZOOM AND SEARCH



The report header offers elements for:

- Navigation
- Zoom

► Search

Parameters	Description
<b>Page navigation</b>	Displays number of pages and current page. Enables navigation in the document by means of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Cursor keys</li> <li>► Selection of a particular page</li> </ul>
<b>Zoom</b>	Selection of a zoom level from a drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Page Width</li> <li>► Whole Page</li> <li>► 500%</li> <li>► 200%</li> <li>► 150%</li> <li>► 100% (default)</li> <li>► 75 %</li> <li>► 50 %</li> <li>► 25%</li> </ul>
<b>Search</b>	Input of a search term in the search field. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► <b>Find:</b> Displays the first place of finding</li> <li>► <b>Next:</b> Navigates to further places of finding</li> </ul> Wildcards cannot be used.

## 4.4 Troubleshooting

### ERROR MESSAGES IN POP-UPS

Error message	Meaning
<b>DataTable missing for DataSet:</b> <DataSetName>	A dataset is used in the report definition, but there is no table with this name in the configuration. The report cannot be displayed.
<b>DataSet not used for DataTable:</b> <TableName>	A table was defined, but the report definition does not use this name for a dataset. This message is only given after a missing table has been established.

