



The Versatile BI Solution!

Click&DECiDE Business Application Intelligence

Dashboards

New Click&DECiDE Version 2013 V13.0.6

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Table of Contents

Click any row to jump to the corresponding page

- 1. Requirements for Click&DECiDE Dashboards 7
 - 1.1. Internet Access 7
 - 1.2. A browser or device among the following list: 7
- 2. Starting with Click and DECiDE Dashboards 7
 - 2.1. Introducing Dashboard Concepts 7
 - 2.1.1. Using a Real-time Query on your Database 7
 - 2.1.2. Using a Scheduled "Goggle Data Table" file on your Server 7
 - 2.1.3. Using a Data stored on a Google Drive 7
 - 2.2. Creating your first Dashboard..... 8
 - 2.2.1. Editing the Page Properties..... 8
 - 2.2.2. Inserting a Google Chart Object..... 10
- 3. Real-Time Access Method..... 12
 - 3.1. Create the query and copying the URL 12
 - 3.2. Pasting the URL to the Google Chart Object: 13
- 4. Google Data Table Access Method 15
 - 4.1. Exporting the Query to a Google Data Table format 15
 - 4.2. Copying the URL from the Google Data Table file 17
 - 4.3. Pasting the required URL in the Dashboard:..... 18
- 5. Google Drive Access Method 19
 - 5.1. Exporting the Query to a Google Doc Drive 20
 - 5.2. Copying the Google Drive Document URL..... 23
 - 5.3. Pasting the URL to the Google Chart Object 24
 - 5.4. Printing the Dashboard 25
- 6. Improving the Dashboard 26
 - 6.1. Customize the Table object presentation 26
 - 6.1.1. Number of Rows per page 26
 - 6.1.2. Displaying your Dashboard Object in Full Screen..... 27
 - 6.1.3. Display or Hide the Full Screen Toolbar icon 27
 - 6.2. Inserting a Goggle Chart 27
 - 6.2.1. Define the Source for the Graph 27
 - 6.2.1.1. For a Real-Time Access Method: 27
 - 6.2.1.2. For a Google Data Table Access Method: 28
 - 6.2.1.3. For a Google Doc Access Method:..... 28
 - 6.2.2. Define the Parameter to be updated 29
 - 6.2.3. Define the Object to be Update 31
 - 6.2.3.1. Real-time Access Method: 31
 - 6.2.3.2. Google Data Table Access Method: 32



- 6.2.3.3. Google Doc Access Method: 33
- 6.2.4. Define the URL to be Run 33
 - 6.2.4.1. Selecting the Report and copying the URL 33
 - 6.2.4.2. Pasting the URL and defining the Parameters 34
- 7. Main Menu Commands 37
 - 7.1. File Command 37
 - 7.1.1. File > New 37
 - 7.1.2. File > Open 37
 - 7.1.3. File > Save 37
 - 7.1.4. File > Save As 37
 - 7.1.5. File > Delete 37
 - 7.1.6. File > Run 37
 - 7.1.7. File > Convert xgc V12 37
 - 7.2. Edit Command 37
 - 7.2.1. Edit > Cut 37
 - 7.2.2. Edit > Copy 37
 - 7.2.3. Edit > Paste 37
 - 7.2.4. Edit > Delete 37
 - 7.2.5. Edit > Copy Style 37
 - 7.2.6. Edit > Paste Style 38
 - 7.2.7. Edit > Select All 38
 - 7.2.8. Edit > URLs 38
 - 7.2.9. Edit > Parameters 38
 - 7.2.10. Edit > Timer 39
 - 7.2.11. Edit > Order 40
 - 7.2.12. Edit > Page Properties 40
 - 7.3. Format Command 41
 - 7.3.1. Format > Align 41
 - 7.3.2. Format > Size 41
 - 7.3.3. Format > Center 41
 - 7.4. Insert Command 41
 - 7.4.1. Insert > Google Chart 41
 - 7.4.1.1. Insert > Google Chart > Annotation 41
 - 7.4.1.2. Insert > Google Chart > Area 42
 - 7.4.1.3. Insert > Google Chart > Bar 42
 - 7.4.1.4. Insert > Google Chart > Bubble 42
 - 7.4.1.5. Insert > Google Chart > Calendar 43
 - 7.4.1.6. Insert > Google Chart > Candlestick 43
 - 7.4.1.7. Insert > Google Chart > Column 43
 - 7.4.1.8. Insert > Google Chart > Combo 43



- 7.4.1.9. Insert > Google Chart > Donut..... 44
- 7.4.1.10. Insert > Google Chart > Gauge 44
- 7.4.1.11. Insert > Google Chart > Geo 44
- 7.4.1.12. Insert > Google Chart > Histogram 44
- 7.4.1.13. Insert > Google Chart > Line 45
- 7.4.1.14. Insert > Google Chart > Map 45
- 7.4.1.15. Insert > Google Chart > Motion 45
- 7.4.1.16. Insert > Google Chart > Pie 46
- 7.4.1.17. Insert > Google Chart > Sankey 46
- 7.4.1.18. Insert > Google Chart > Scatter 46
- 7.4.1.19. Insert > Google Chart > Stepped Area 47
- 7.4.1.20. Insert > Google Chart > Table 47
- 7.4.1.21. Insert > Google Chart > Timeline..... 48
- 7.4.1.22. Insert > Google Chart > Tree Map..... 48
- 7.4.2. Insert Google Chart Dashboard 49
 - 7.4.2.1. Inserting a Dashboard with Category Filter 49
 - 7.4.2.2. Inserting a Dashboard with Chart Range Filter 55
 - 7.4.2.3. Inserting a Dashboard with Number Range Filter 56
 - 7.4.2.4. Inserting a Dashboard with String Filter 59
- 7.4.3. Insert Google Chart Filter 63
 - 7.4.3.1. Inserting a Category Filter 63
 - 7.4.3.2. Inserting a Chart Range Filter..... 67
 - 7.4.3.3. Inserting a Number Range Filter..... 67
 - 7.4.3.4. Inserting a String Filter..... 70
 - 7.4.3.5. Filter Advanced Properties 72
- 7.4.4. Insert > Other Controls 74
 - 7.4.4.1. Insert > Other Controls > Label 74
 - 7.4.4.2. Insert > Other Controls > Input 74
 - 7.4.4.3. Insert > Other Controls > Button..... 76
 - 7.4.4.4. Insert > Other Controls > List..... 77
 - 7.4.4.5. Insert > Other Controls > Document..... 77
 - 7.4.4.6. Insert > Other Controls > Image 78
 - 7.4.4.7. Insert > Other Controls > List Sorted Selection 79
- 7.4.5. Insert > Other Controls > Pivot..... 82
 - 7.4.5.1. Add a Pivot Object 82
 - 7.4.5.2. Run a Pivot Object: 84
 - 7.4.5.3. Modify the Pivot Dimensions and Measures 84



- 7.4.5.4. Modify the Pivot Presentation 85
- 7.4.5.5. Modify the Pivot Measure Presentation 89
- 7.4.5.6. Working with Parameters in a Pivot..... 95
- 7.4.5.7. Filtering data in a Pivot 103
- 7.5.Help Command..... 105
- 8.Advanced Properties 106
- 8.1.Basic and Common Advanced Properties..... 106
- 8.1.1.Title 106
- 8.1.2.Height 107
- 8.1.3.Width 107
- 8.1.4.Text Color 107
- 8.1.5.Back Color 107
- 8.1.6.Color Editor..... 107
- 8.1.7.Font 107
- 8.1.7.1. Family 108
- 8.1.7.2. Size 108
- 8.1.7.3. Style 108
- 8.1.7.4. Weight..... 108
- 8.1.8.Border 109
- 8.1.8.1. Style 109
- 8.1.8.2. Width..... 109
- 8.1.8.3. Color 110
- 8.1.8.4. Radius..... 110
- 8.1.9.BoxShadow 110
- 8.1.9.1. h-Shadow..... 111
- 8.1.9.2. v-Shadow 111
- 8.1.9.3. Blur..... 111
- 8.1.9.4. Spread 112
- 8.1.9.5. Color 112
- 8.1.10. Visible 112
- 8.2.Object Receiving Data Advanced Options 113
- 8.2.1.Toolbar 114
- 8.2.2.Client Cache..... 114
- 8.2.3.Script 114
- 8.2.4.New 115
- 8.2.4.1. Adding automatically a new Advanced Function: 116
- 8.2.4.2. Adding manually a new Advanced Function:..... 117
- 8.2.5.Help 118
- 9.Calling a Child Dashboard from a Parent Dashboard 118



- 10.Coming Back to the Parent Dashboard 120
 - 10.1.Coming back automatically..... 121
 - 10.2.Coming back manually 122
- 11.Technical Appendix..... 122
 - 11.1.Shortcut Pages 122
 - 11.2.Common Parameters..... 123
 - 11.3.ShowParameters 123
 - 11.4.Display 124
 - 11.5.Download..... 124
 - 11.6.Query/WebQuery..... 125
 - 11.7.Share button shortcuts..... 125



1. Requirements for Click&DECiDE Dashboards

The use of the Google Charts in the Dashboards with Click&DECiDE requires:

1.1. Internet Access

An Internet Access is mandatory because the templates of all the Google Charts objects are downloaded from the Google Web Site. The benefit is that any new version of any object is automatically available. Note that your data are not sent to the Google Web Site.

1.2. A browser or device among the following list:

- Microsoft Internet Explorer 9.0 or greater.
- Google Chrome.
- Mozilla Firefox.
- iPad or iPhone.
- Android Tablet or Smartphone.

2. Starting with Click and DECiDE Dashboards

2.1. Introducing Dashboard Concepts

The Dashboards can be used under 3 different access methods:

2.1.1. Using a Real-time Query on your Database

This method is the only “Real-time” way to feed your Dashboard Application using Click&DECiDE Builder queries against your database. This method avoids scheduling data extraction periodically, and avoids using data coming from a Google Drive.

2.1.2. Using a Scheduled “Goggle Data Table” file on your Server

This method is faster than the Real-time method because using already prepared data files stored locally on your Server disk. These files having the extension “.gcd” contain your data, extracted from your database periodically through a scheduled task. This method also avoids using data coming from a Google Drive.

2.1.3. Using a Data stored on a Google Drive

This method is faster than the Real-time method because using already prepared data files stored on a Google Drive. The Google Drive content can be extracted from your database periodically through a scheduled task.

So, according to your Company Policy, or for some technical reasons, or because you really a Real-time response, you can select the best access method to develop your Dashboard Applications.

If you wish to have a look at the same Dashboard Example, using the above 3 methods, you can start the Web Portal once you have installed the Click&DECiDE 2013 and go to the installed example in the BAI Demonstration Menu: click the “Dashboards” branch,

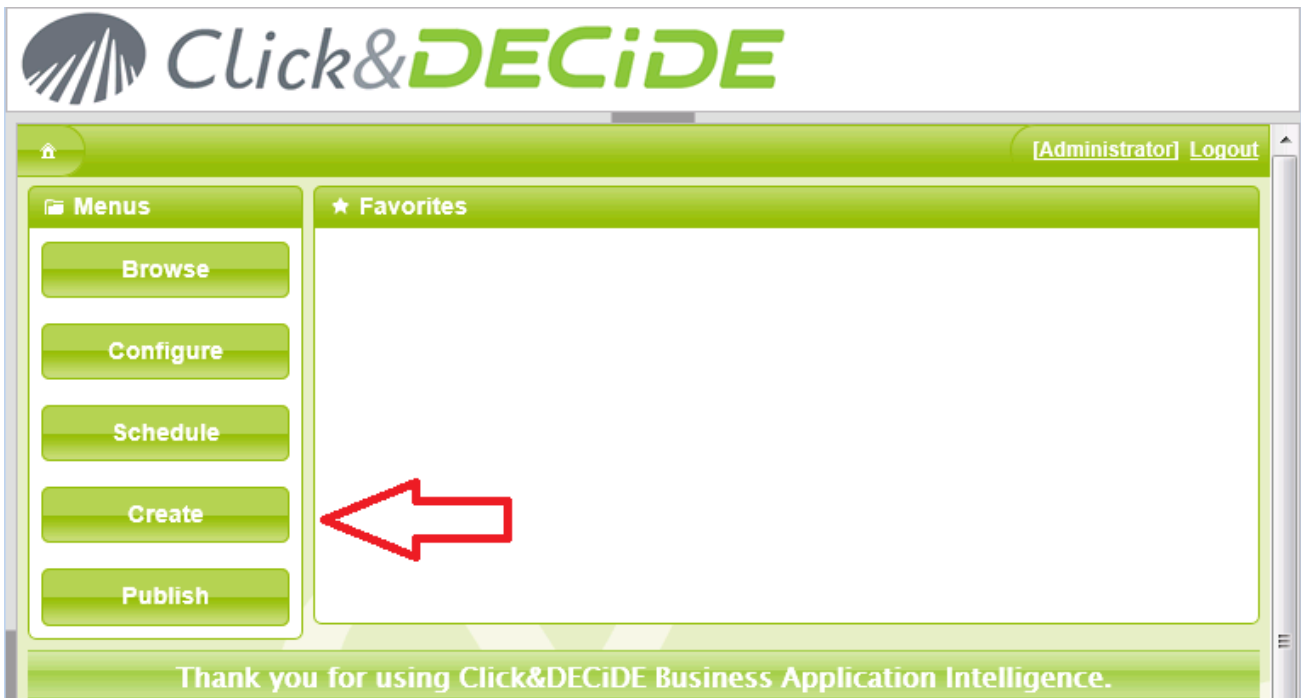
The screenshot shows the Click&DECiDE web portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the following items: BAI Demonstration, Dashboards, Other Dashboard Samples, Mult, [Administrator], and Logout. Below the navigation bar is a table listing dashboard files. The table has four columns: Name, Size, Modification, and Creation. The files listed are:

Name	Size	Modification	Creation
Area Chart using a real time query on the Database.xgc	26,515	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Area Chart using a scheduled GCD file on the server.xgc	27,246	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Area Chart using data on qoogle Drive.xgc	29,322	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
TreeMap Chart using real time query on the Database.xgc	34,618	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM



2.2. Creating your first Dashboard

Open the Click&DECiDE Web Portal (<http://servername/dvweb/default.htm> or <http://servername/dvweb/home.htm> to get only the right pane without the left frame)



Click the "Create" button to access the **Dashboard** Menu Editor:



You get by default a new blank Dashboard, whose size is by default the one defined in the command **Edit > Properties**: 675 x 1010 is the default size for an iPad or Android Tablet. If you are already editing an existing Dashboard, click **File > New** to get this new blank Dashboard.

2.2.1. Editing the Page Properties

Click **Edit > Page Properties** to define the following attributes:

Color: Allows you to define a background color.

Image: the default picture here is linked to the current Web Portal Theme you are using.

`/dvweb/ActiveTheme.ashx?p=Images/background.png`

If you go to the `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\dvweb\App_Themes` directory, you will see all the available Themes that can be used in the Web Portal. Each Theme contains an "Image" directory:

`C:\inetpub\wwwroot\dvweb\App_Themes\Click and DECiDE\Images`

You can use any picture from this directory, such as the background.png sample. If you change the Theme later, the same picture should exist in the Images directory for the other Theme and will be used in place of the current one.



Page Properties
✕

<i>color:</i>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	
<i>image:</i>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="/dvweb/ActiveTheme.ashx?p=Images/background.png"/>	
<i>repeat:</i>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 2px;">[dropdown]</div>	
<i>position:</i>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 2px;">[dropdown]</div>	
<i>resize from content:</i>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 2px;">No</div>	
<i>height:</i>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="675"/>	
<i>width:</i>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="1010"/>	

Repeat: if the picture is a small vertical or horizontal bar such as the “blue.jpg” located in the directory:

C:\inetpub\wwwroot\dvweb\Scripts\cnd.ebis\img

The Repeat option will display this picture according to the various options Repeat, Repeat-X, Repeat-Y etc... The Path should be written as follow:

/dvweb/Scripts/cnd.ebis/img/blue.jpg

and will not depend on the chosen Theme. Example:

Page Properties
✕

<i>color:</i>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	
<i>image:</i>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="/dvweb/Scripts/cnd.ebis/img/blue.jpg"/>	
<i>repeat:</i>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 2px;">repeat</div>	
<i>position:</i>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 2px;">[dropdown]</div>	
<i>resize from content:</i>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 2px;">No</div>	



Position: You also can decide of the position of the chosen picture, depending on the picture size.

Page Properties
✕

<i>color:</i>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	
<i>image:</i>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="/dvweb/ActiveTheme.ashx?p=Images/HeaderBckgd.png"/>	
<i>repeat:</i>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 2px;">no-repeat</div>	
<i>position:</i>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 2px;">left top</div>	

Example:



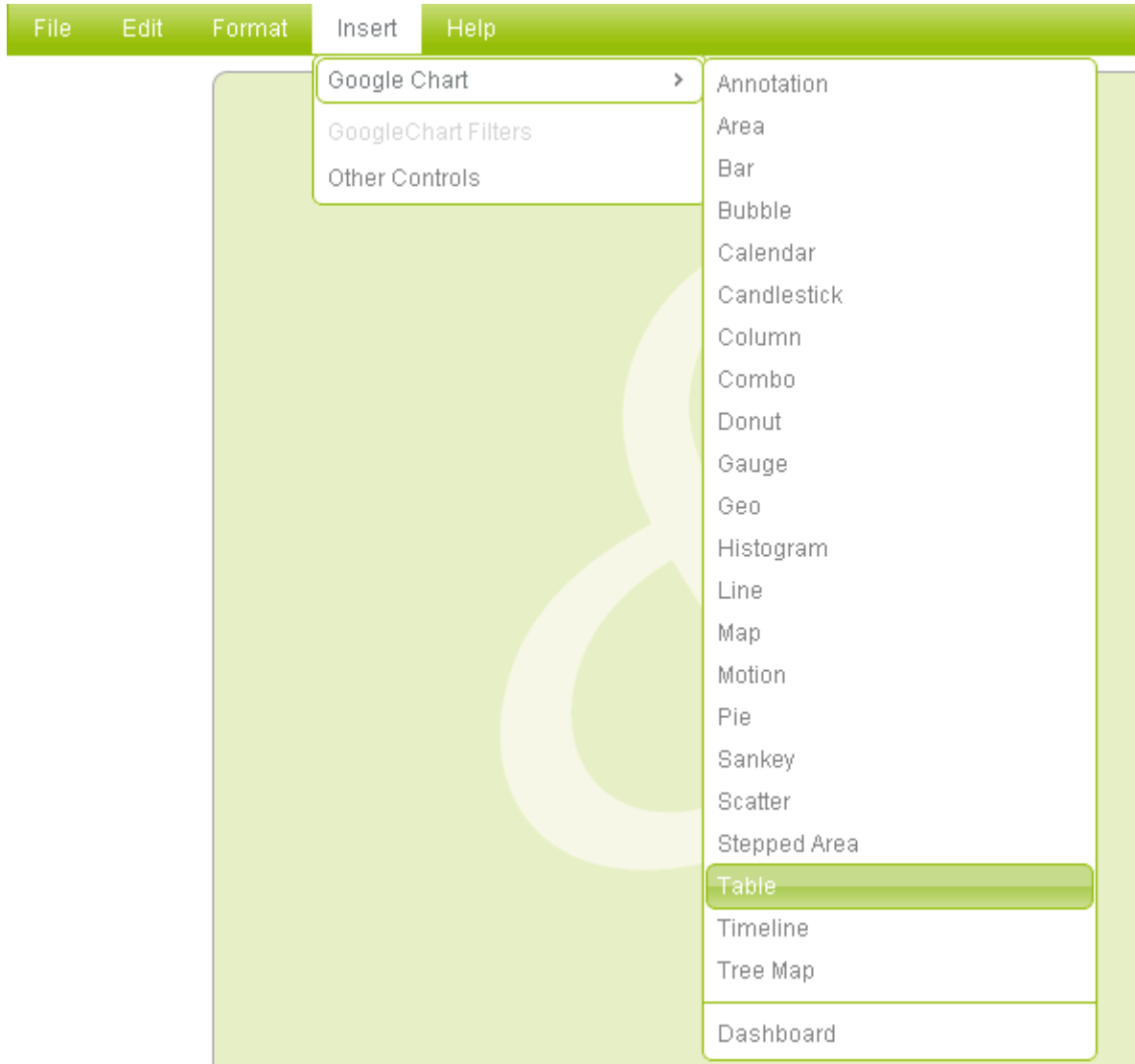


Resize from content: This option is set to **No** by default. If you enable this option (**Yes**), the frame size of the Dashboard application will change automatically when moving or changing the size object in the current Dashboard size. The Dashboard size will be reduced or enlarged to contain all existing objects. The Height and Width values will change automatically.

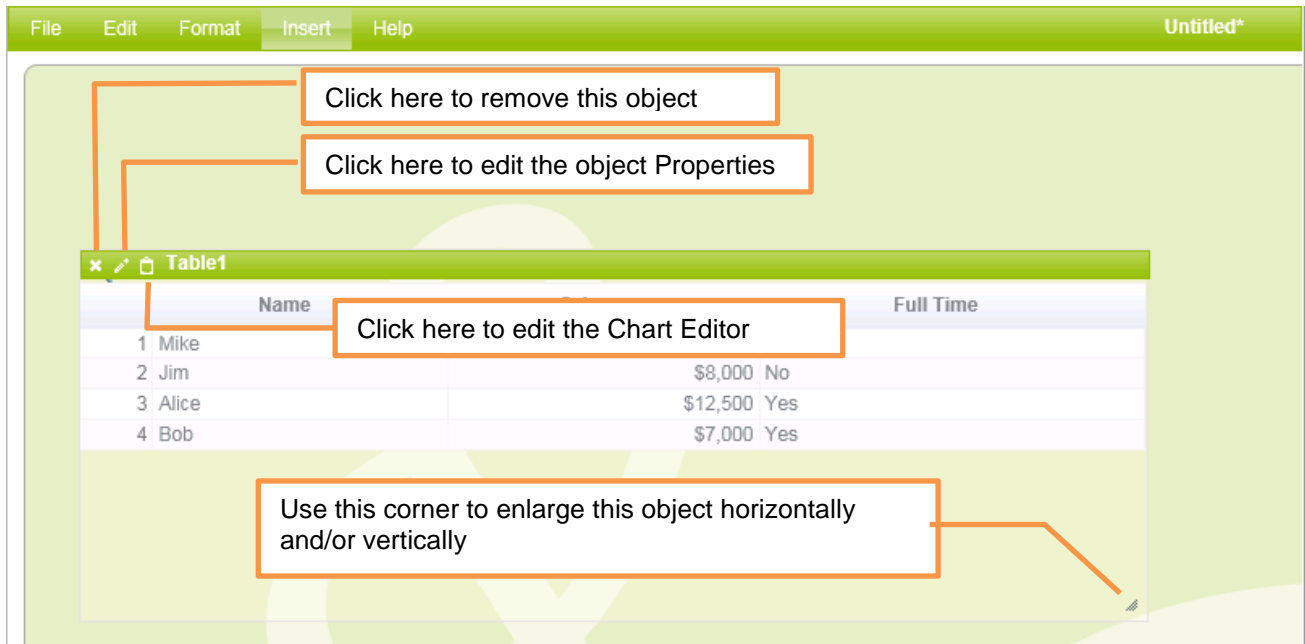
Height and Width: if the “Resize from Content” is set to **No**, you can here enter a fixed size for the Dashboard frame and avoid automatic resize, according to your Application needs.

2.2.2. Inserting a Google Chart Object

Click now **Insert > Google Chart > Table**



And change the position and the size of this object according to your preferences:



Now you need to edit the object **Properties** to feed the **Source** box (and optionally the Source Query box) according to the access method you have chosen. To do so, click the second symbol described in the above picture to open the object Properties:

In the object Properties you can:

- Change the **name of the Object** (in this example we got Table1 as default name)
- Define the **Source** link that will feed this object according to the chosen access method.
- Define, if needed, the **Source Query** box, accepting an SQL command and column formats.
- Define, if needed, the **Columns to be displayed** using number separated by a colon (0 = first column, 1=second column etc.). This option only appears for charts included in a sub-Dashboard object, described later in the Manual.
- Define, if needed, the **Parameter(s)** to be **updated** when making an action on this object.
- Define, if needed, which **other objects** must be **updated** when making an action on this object.
- Define, if needed, which **URL should be run** when making an action on this object, and execute this URL on the same window or another window. (New, Parent or Top Window).



Table1 Properties ✕

name: ✕

source:

source query: ?

view columns:

param: ✎

update: ✎

execute url:

execute url mode: Execute in same window ▼

Advanced...

- Define, if needed, some other **Advanced Parameters** described later in the Manual.

As the **Source** Box is the one that cannot remain empty, we will describe in the next chapter, how to feed this object, using the 3 access methods explained previously in the Manual.

3. Real-Time Access Method

This method is using a link to a query created to feed this object. This query must be created and accessible through the Web Portal menu, in a branch or in a Shared Folder. This allows you to know the requested URL to execute this query.

3.1. Create the query and copying the URL

The query must be previously created and available in a Menu, a branch or a shared folder. As an example open the **Web Portal** and select in the **BAI Demonstration** Menu, the **Dynamic Queries** branch and select the query named "**Demo Multicriteria with parameters**":



Once you get the next screen, select the **AREA** parameter and click **Share** to see the proposed **URL** according to the authorized Output format in this Menu for this Query:



[Home](#) | [Browse](#) | [BAI Demonstration](#) | [Dynamic Queries](#) | [Demo Multicriteria with p](#) | [\[Administrator\]](#) | [Logout](#)

Area?
 Salesman Name:
 Date? (Use key words or a calendar date)

Output Format: PDF HTML Other:

Share:

Web Link
 Google® Data Table Datasource

Now, copy the URL from the “Google Data Table Datasource” box: it should be like this link:

http://localhost/dvweb/Menus/Query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2274&AREA_PARAM=&__f=Google+Data+Table

The Syntax AREA_PARAM= means that this parameter is ignored by default but can take later a value given by another object in the Google Chart Application.

3.2. Pasting the URL to the Google Chart Object:

Go back to the **Google Chart Editor** where you have inserted a **Table** object and click the **Properties** icon, then Paste the URL (Remove the beginning of the URL <http://localhost> or <http://servername>):

Table1 Properties ✕

name:

source:

source query:

param:

update:

execute url:

execute url mode:

Click **OK** – The Table Object is run to show immediately the result in **WYSIWYG^(*)** mode (**New since version 13.0.4**) so that you can modify the size if needed according to the result:

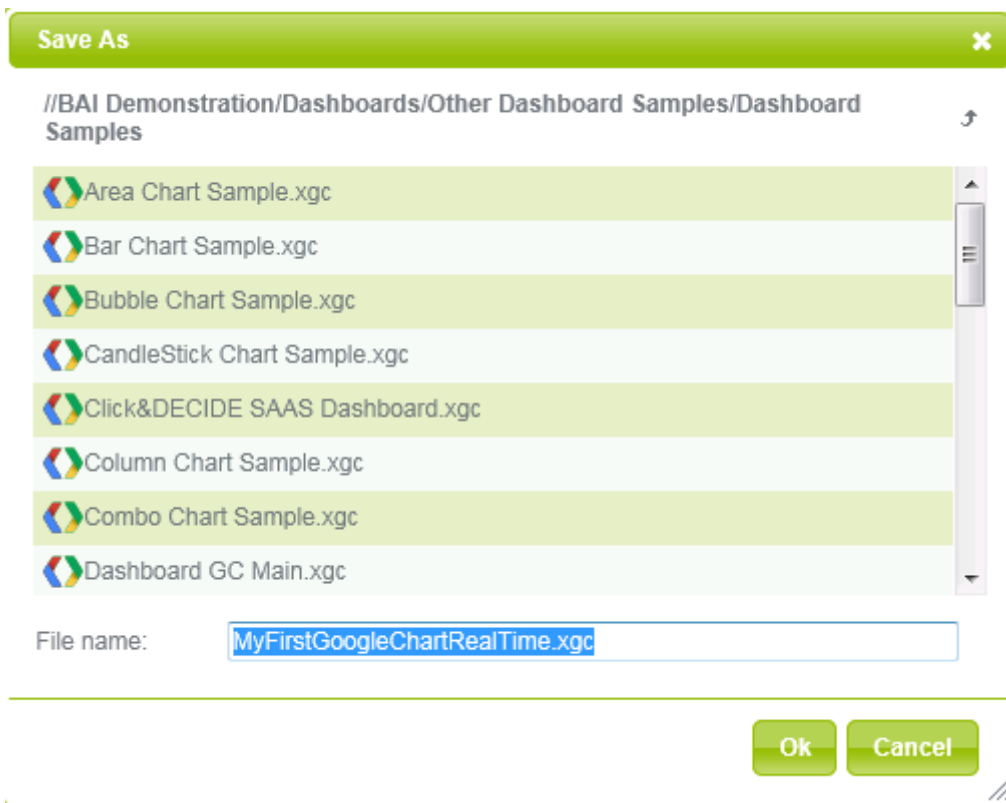
(*) What You See Is What You Get



	Area	Code	Salesman name	MAIL	Date	Amount
1	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/5/2012	\$73,605.00
2	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	2/6/2012	\$76,953.18
3	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/16/2012	\$79,194.50
4	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/22/2012	\$58,776.00
5	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/10/2012	\$231,969.40
6	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	8/12/2012	\$77,918.20

Save and run the Dashboard Application using the **File > Run** command (Save will be prompt automatically if not already saved).

Select a location and enter a name for this new Dashboard Application, such as:



Click **OK**, the extension **“.xgc”** will be added automatically if needed, and then the Dashboard will be run:



	Area	Code	Salesman name	MAIL	Date	Amount
1	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/5/2012	\$73,605.00
2	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	2/6/2012	\$76,953.18
3	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/16/2012	\$79,194.50
4	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/22/2012	\$58,776.00
5	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/10/2012	\$231,969.40
6	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	8/12/2012	\$77,918.20
7	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	9/13/2012	\$200,328.20
8	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/13/2012	\$67,712.00
9	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/15/2013	\$226,166.15
10	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/16/2013	\$167,186.29
11	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/18/2013	\$158,318.20
12	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/27/2013	\$56,262.50
13	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	11/6/2013	\$224,130.25
14	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	11/27/2013	\$87,451.07
15	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	12/24/2013	\$197,881.50
16	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/10/2014	\$67,885.00

You can now modify the size, the position and other parameters such as the number of rows by page. See later in this Manual.

4. Google Data Table Access Method

If you do not need a Real-time response to run a Dashboard, because you only access to data older than the current date, an alternative is to export the data to the “**Google Data Table**” output format available from Click&DECiDE Builder. You will get a file with extension “.gcd” that can be saved locally on your Server, for example in the C:\Program Files\Click and DECiDE\BAI\DemoWeb\Dashboards\Datamart as the examples installed with the Click&DECiDE version 2013.

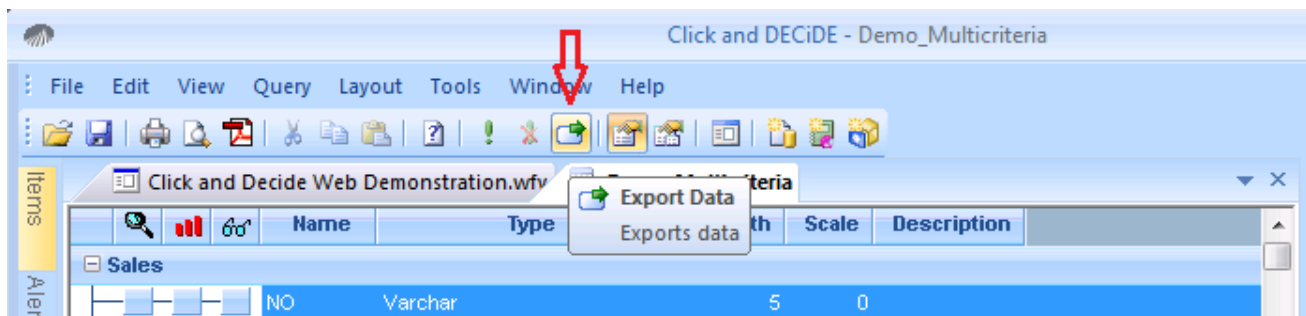
Note that these files can be updated with a scheduled task periodically to get the data from the requested period. (Last Day, Last Week, Last Month etc. according to your needs).

We are going to use the same previous Dashboard saved under a new name and change the Real-time URL to a Google Data Table URL, reading a “file.gcd” saved in the Server disk. This access method is faster than the Real-time Access Method.

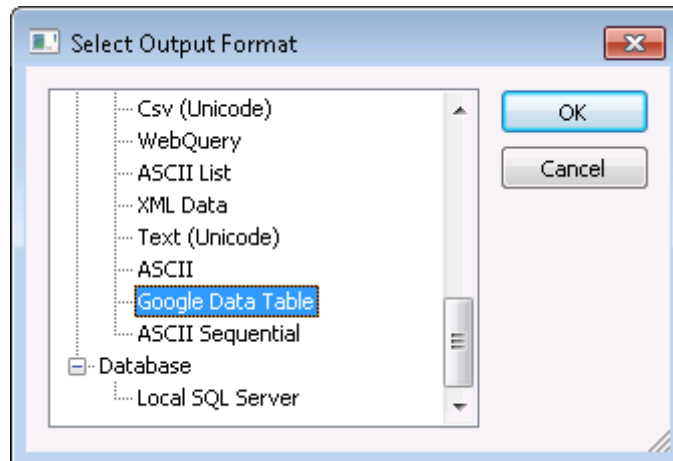
4.1. Exporting the Query to a Google Data Table format

Start Click&DECiDE Builder and open the “**Click and Decide Web Demonstration.wfv**” project file located by default in the C:\Program Files\Click and DECiDE\BAI\DemoWeb directory.

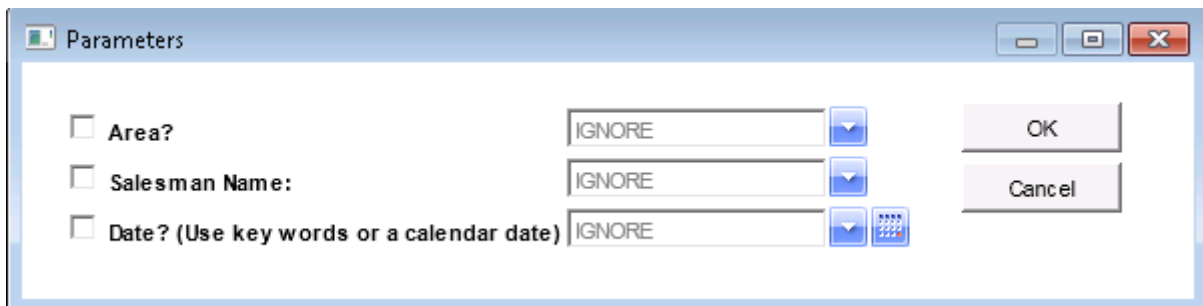
Open the same query as the one used for the Real-Time method, the query “**Demo Multicriteria**”.



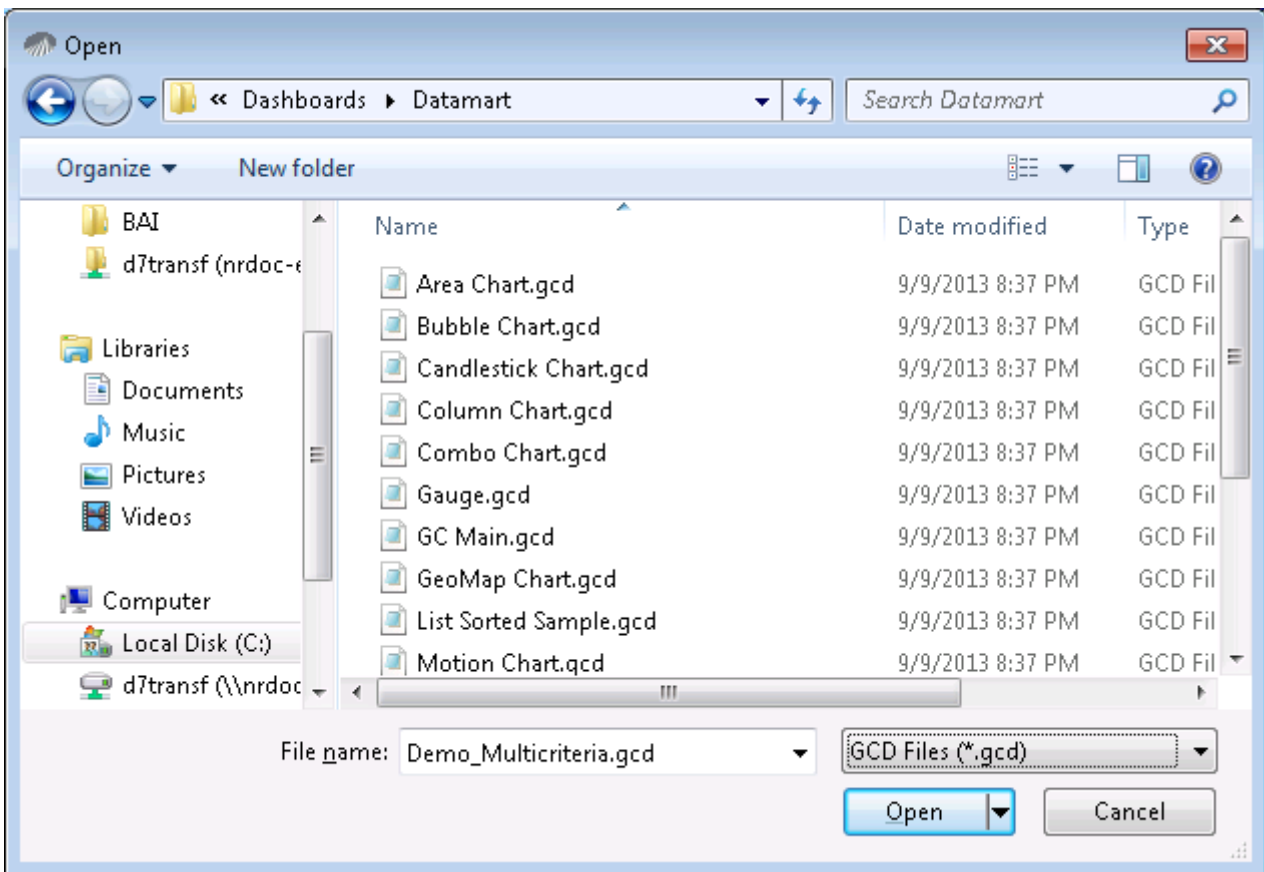
Click the “**Export Data**” icon and select the **Google Data Table** output format:



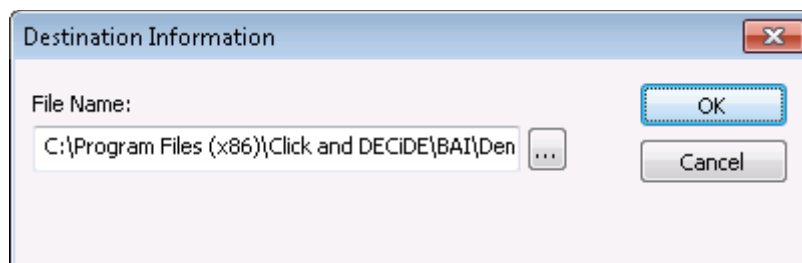
Click **OK** and you will get the Parameters list.



Ignore all parameters and click **OK**. Then specify the Target directory, for example the Shared Folder “**Other Dashboards Sample**” and the directory ...**Click and DECiDE\BAI\DemoWeb\Dashboards\Datamart**, then enter a name for this file (extension “.gcd” will be added automatically when pressing Open):



Click **Open**



Click **OK**

Note that it must be a directory that can be visible from the Web Portal, as we need to capture the corresponding URL.

4.2. Copying the URL from the Google Data Table file

In the BAI Demonstration Menu, go to the **Dashboard>Other Dashboard Samples>Datamart** level:

You should see all the “Google Data Table” files having the “.gcd” extension:



Name	Size	Modification
Real time Access	193,024	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Area Chart.qcd	5,815	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Bubble Chart.qcd	8,472	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Candlestick Chart.qcd	3,233	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Column Chart.qcd	7,740	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Combo Chart.qcd	11,097	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Demo_Multicriteria.qcd	64,722	9/12/2013 3:32:32 PM
Gauge.qcd	2,473	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM

Select the **Demo_Multicriteria.qcd** file just created. You will see the data and the required URL link on the bottom:

Navigation: **Demo_Multicriteria.qcd** [Administrator] Logout

Area	Code	Salesman name	MAIL	Date	Amount
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/5/2012	\$73,605.00
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	2/6/2012	\$76,953.18
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/16/2012	\$79,194.50
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/22/2012	\$58,776.00
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/10/2012	\$231,969.40
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	8/12/2012	\$77,918.20
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	9/13/2012	\$200,328.20
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/13/2012	\$67,712.00
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/15/2013	\$226,166.15
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/16/2013	\$167,186.29
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/18/2013	\$158,318.20
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/27/2013	\$56,262.50
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	11/6/2013	\$224,130.25
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	11/27/2013	\$87,451.07
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	12/24/2013	\$197,881.50
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/10/2014	\$67,885.00
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	2/11/2014	\$69,535.61
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/21/2014	\$72,880.00
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/27/2014	\$51,953.75
ATLANTIC		4 Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/15/2014	\$225,445.00

Google Chart Data Source URL:
http://localhost/dweb/menus/query.ashx?_ma=BAI+Demonstration&_mi=2558&_rp=Datamart%2fdemo_multicriteria.qcd

Copy the Google Chart Data Source URL.

4.3. Pasting the required URL in the Dashboard:

Go back to the **Dashboard Editor**, open the previous example **"MyFirstGoogleChartRealTime.xgc"** Dashboard (or create a new empty one and insert a new Google Chart Table object), and save this Dashboard under a new name such as **"MyFirstGoogleChartGoogleDataTable.xgc"**.

Click the **Properties icon** of the Table object, then Paste the URL (Remove the beginning of the URL <http://localhost> or <http://servername>):

The link should like as follow:

[/dweb/menus/query.ashx?_ma=BAI+Demonstration&_mi=2558&_rp=Datamart%2fdemo_multicriteria.qcd](http://localhost/dweb/menus/query.ashx?_ma=BAI+Demonstration&_mi=2558&_rp=Datamart%2fdemo_multicriteria.qcd)



Table1 Properties

name:

source:

source query: ?

param: ↗

update: ↗

execute url:

execute url mode:

Click **OK**

Save and **run** the Dashboard Application using the **File > Run** command (Save will be prompt automatically if not already saved).

	Area	Code	Salesman name	MAIL	Date	Amount
1	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/5/2012	\$73,605.00
2	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	2/6/2012	\$76,953.18
3	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/16/2012	\$79,194.50
4	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/22/2012	\$58,776.00
5	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/10/2012	\$231,969.40
6	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	8/12/2012	\$77,918.20
7	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	9/13/2012	\$200,328.20
8	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/13/2012	\$67,712.00
9	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/15/2013	\$226,166.15
10	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/16/2013	\$167,186.29
11	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/18/2013	\$158,318.20
12	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/27/2013	\$56,262.50
13	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	11/6/2013	\$224,130.25
14	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	11/27/2013	\$87,451.07
15	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	12/24/2013	\$197,881.50
16	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/10/2014	\$67,885.00

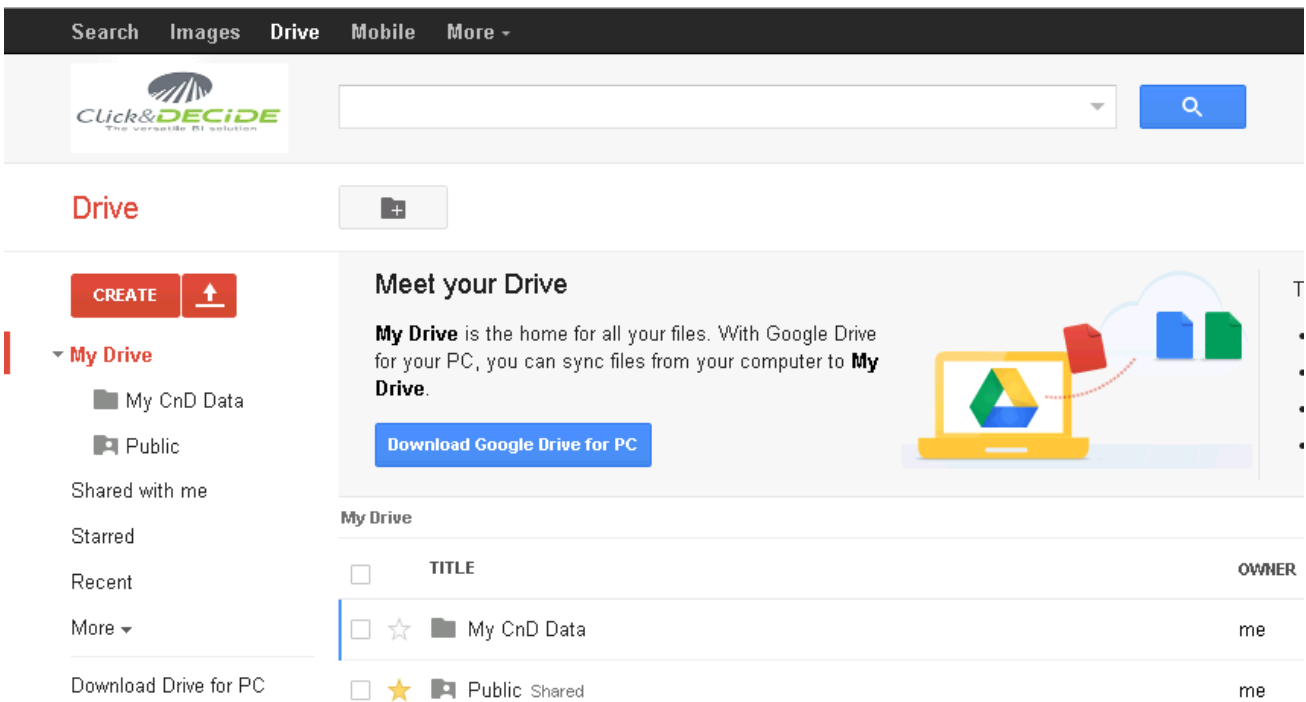
The response time should be better than the Real-time example, but it also can depend on the Database performance for the Real-Time access method.

5. Google Drive Access Method

If you do not need a Real-time response to run a Dashboard, because you only access to data older than the current date, and if you accept to store your data into a **Google Doc Drive**, an alternative consists of exporting the query result to a **Google Drive**. You need a "gmail" or Google account where you can access to a Drive using a login.



In the **Drive** you can create one or several Folder, for example:



If this Manual the folder used will be for example the folder “**My CnD Data**”. The next paragraph explains how to feed this Google Doc folder with the data you need for your Dashboard Application.

Note that the files inside this folder can be updated with a scheduled task periodically to get the data from the requested period (Last Day, Last Week, Last Month etc.) according to your needs.

We are going to use the same previous Dashboard saved under a new name and change the Google Data Table with a **Google Doc URL**, reading the file(s) located into the folder “My CnD Data” of this Drive. This access method is also faster than the Real-time Access Method.

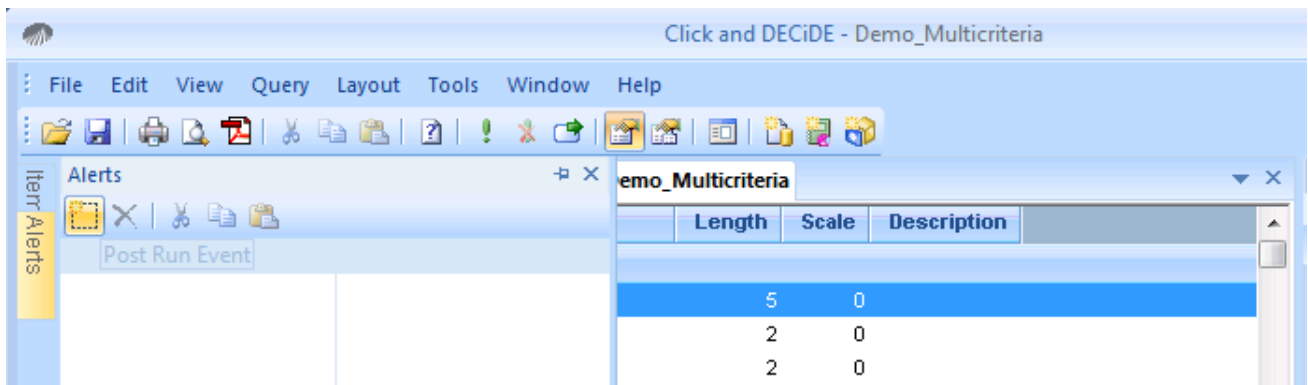
5.1. Exporting the Query to a Google Doc Drive

Start Click&DECiDE Builder and open the “**Click and Decide Web Demonstration.wfv**” project file located by default in the C:\Program Files\Click and DECiDE\BAI\DemoWeb directory.

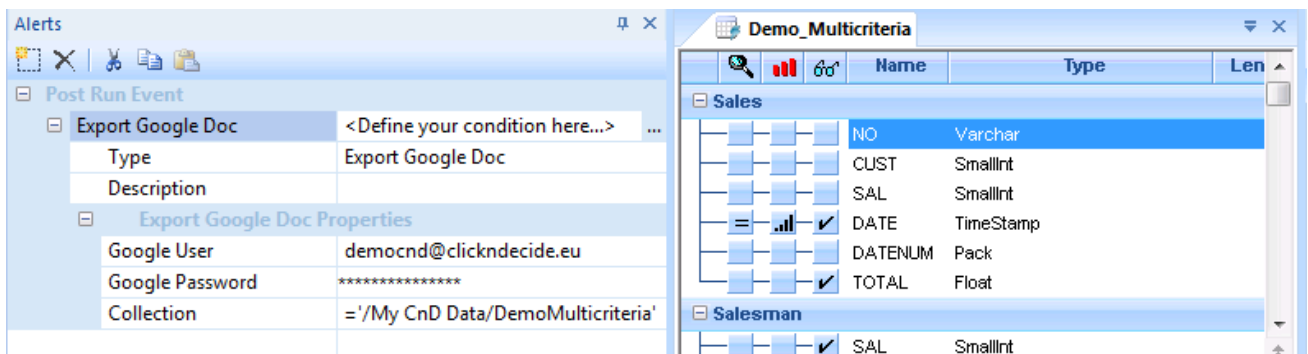
Open the same query as the one used for the Real-Time method, the query “**Demo Multicriteria**”.

Click the command **View > Alert**

Insert a new **Post Run Event** in this query. This event will be run each time the query is run toward an output format.



Define the Post Run Event as follow:



If no condition is defined, that means the condition is always “True”.

Alert Type must be “Export Google Doc”

Description is optional

Google User: enter your Google Account User ID

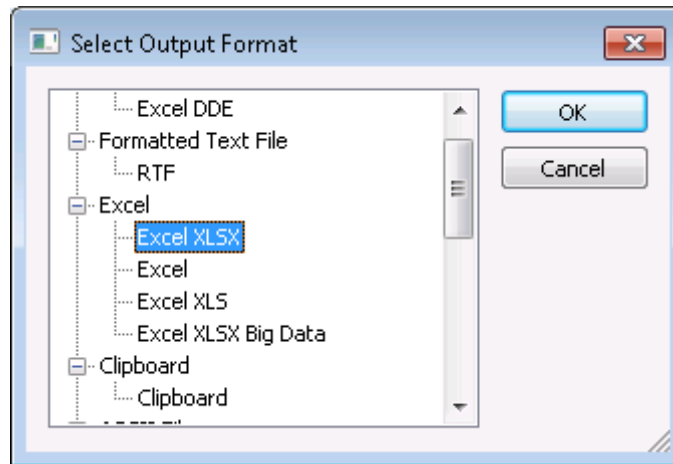
Google Password: enter your Google Account Password

Collection: enter the name of the Folder and File that you want to feed in your Google Drive. (the syntax is `='/Folder Name/File Name'`)

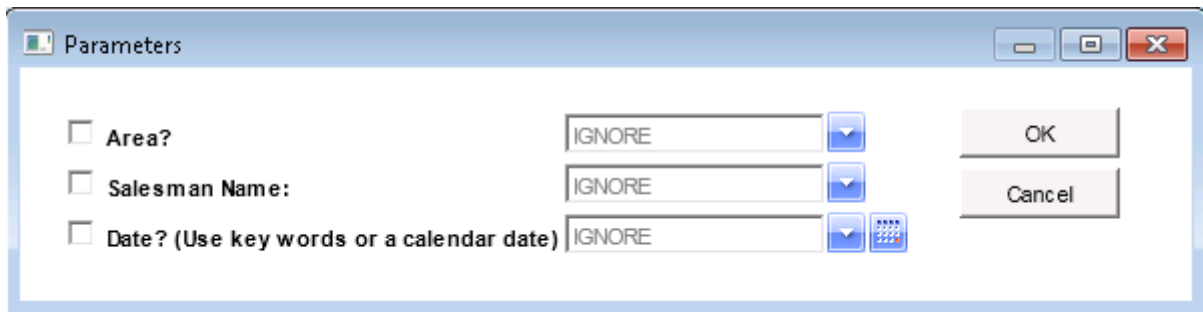
Save the query and click the **Export Data** icon:



Select the Excel XLSX output format:

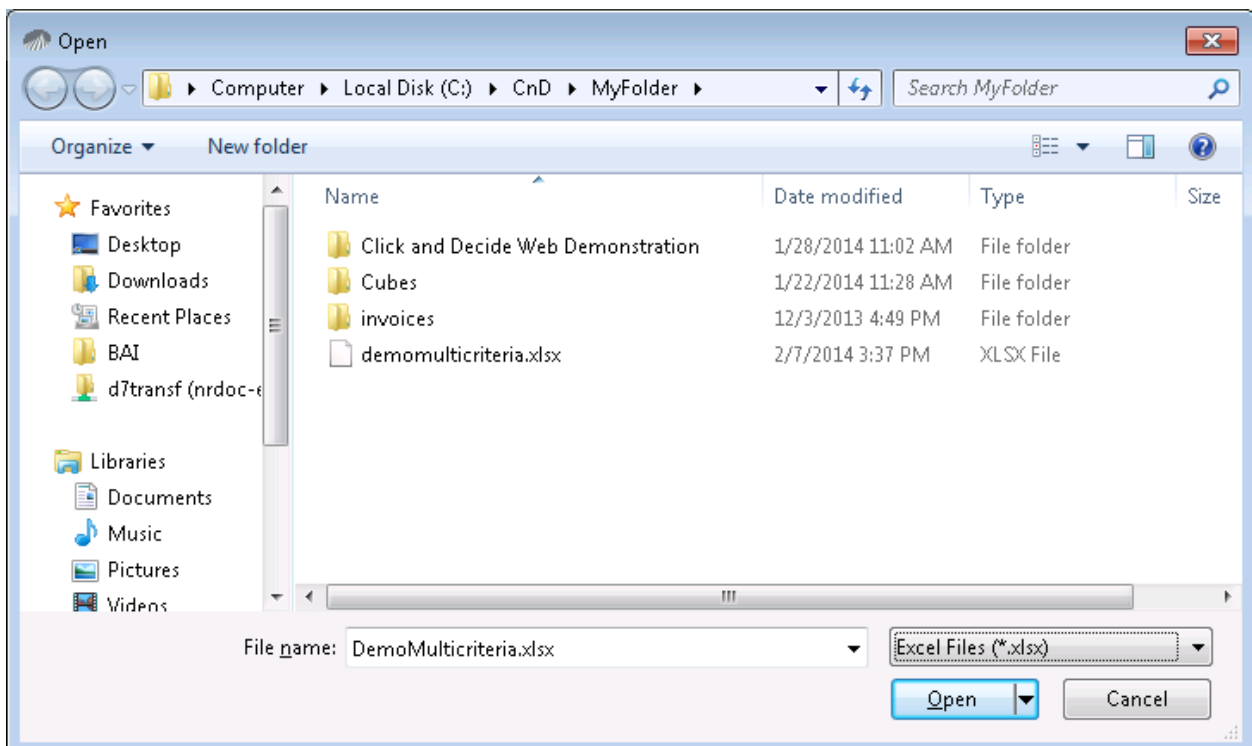


Click **OK**



Ignore the Parameters and press **OK**:

Enter a name for this file: DemoMulticriteria.xlsx



Click **Open**.

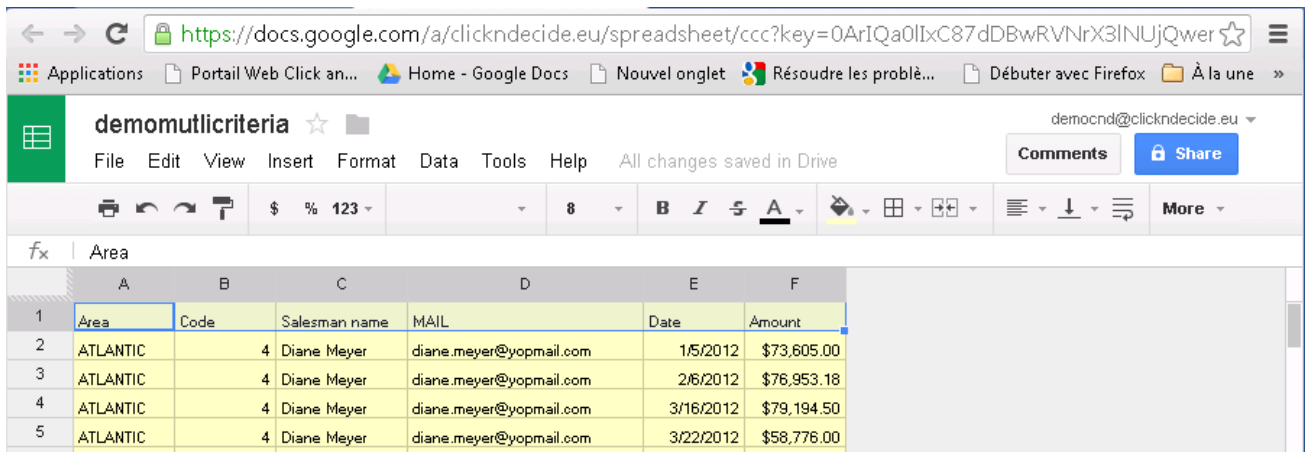


Once the Excel file is created, go to your Google Drive and check the content of the Folder "My CnD Data": The Google Doc "DemoMultiCriteria" will appear in this folder with the most recent modification date.

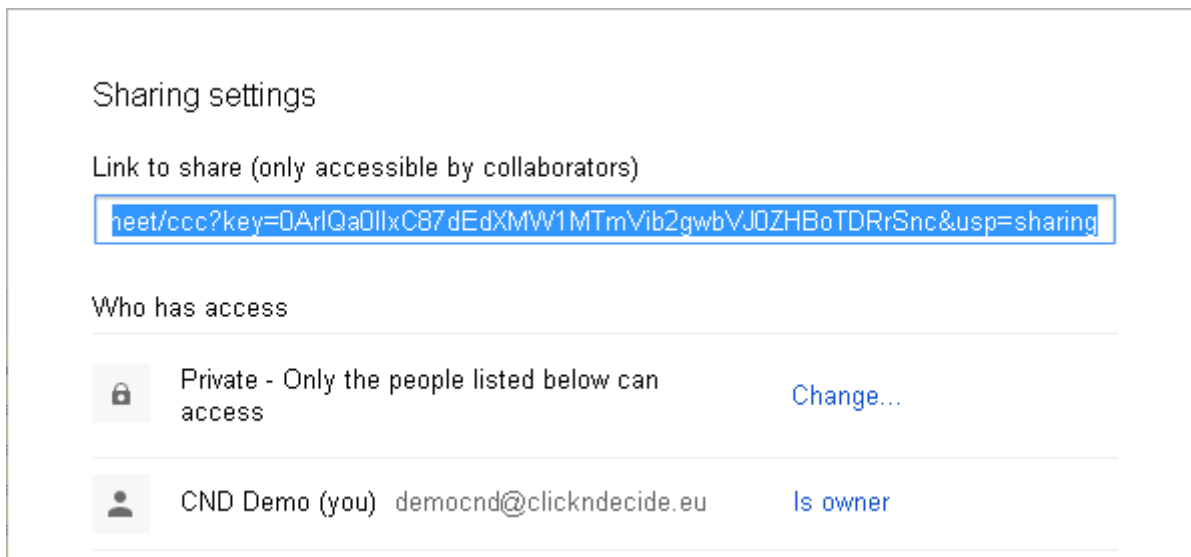


5.2. Copying the Google Drive Document URL

In your Drive, select the required Folder "My CnD Data" and click the "DemoMultiCriteria" document:



You can see the content of your query and see a Share button. Click the **Share** button:








Click **Change** if you wish to give access to all users having the link:



Sharing settings

Visibility options:

-  **Public on the web**
Anyone on the Internet can find and access. No sign-in required.
-  **Anyone with the link**
Anyone who has the link can access. No sign-in required.
-  **click and decide**
People at click and decide can find and access.
-  **People at click and decide with the link**
People at click and decide who have the link can access.
-  **Shared privately**
Only people explicitly granted permission can access.

Access: Anyone (no sign-in required) [Can view](#) ▼


Note: Items with any visibility option can still be published to the web. [Learn more](#)

[Learn more about visibility](#)

Click Save, then copy the above link from this box into the Clipboard.

<https://docs.google.com/a/clickndecide.eu/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0ArIQa0IIXC87dEdXMW1MTmVib2gwbVJ0ZHBoTDRrSnc&usp=sharing>

5.3. Pasting the URL to the Google Chart Object

Go back to the **Dashboard Editor**, open the previous example “**MyFirstGoogleChartGoogleDataTable.xgc**” Dashboard (or create a new empty one and insert a new Google Chart Table object), and save this Dashboard under a new name such as “**MyFirstGoogleChartGoogleDoc.xgc**”. Then click the  **Properties icon** of the Table object, then Paste the URL previously copied. The original link should like as follow:

<https://docs.google.com/a/clickndecide.eu/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0ArIQa0IIXC87dEdXMW1MTmVib2gwbVJ0ZHBoTDRrSnc&usp=sharing>

Important: change the /ccc?key after the /spreadsheet text to /tq?key

The final link to be copied in the **Source box** of the Table Properties should be:

<https://docs.google.com/a/clickndecide.eu/spreadsheet/tq?key=0ArIQa0IIXC87dEdXMW1MTmVib2gwbVJ0ZHBoTDRrSnc&usp=sharing>



Table1 Properties
✕

<i>name:</i>	<input type="text" value="Table1"/>
<i>source:</i>	<input type="text" value="https://docs.google.com/a/clickndecide.eu/spreadsheet/tq?key=0,"/>
<i>source query:</i>	<input type="text"/> ?
<i>param:</i>	<input type="text"/> ↗
<i>update:</i>	<input type="text"/> ↗
<i>execute url:</i>	<input type="text"/>
<i>execute url mode:</i>	Execute in same window ▾

Advanced...

Ok
Cancel

Click **OK**

Save and **run** the Dashboard Application using the **File > Run** command (Save will be prompt automatically if not already saved).

	Area	Code	Salesman name	MAIL	Date	Amount
1	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/5/2012	\$73,605.00
2	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	2/6/2012	\$76,953.18
3	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/16/2012	\$79,194.50
4	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/22/2012	\$58,776.00
5	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/10/2012	\$231,969.40
6	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	8/12/2012	\$77,918.20
7	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	9/13/2012	\$200,328.20
8	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/13/2012	\$67,712.00
9	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/15/2013	\$226,166.15
10	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/16/2013	\$167,186.29
11	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/18/2013	\$158,318.20
12	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/27/2013	\$56,262.50
13	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	11/6/2013	\$224,130.25
14	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	11/27/2013	\$87,451.07
15	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	12/24/2013	\$197,881.50
16	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/10/2014	\$67,885.00

The response time should be better than the Real-time example, but it also can depend on the Database performance for the Real-Time access method.

5.4. Printing the Dashboard

When running the same Dashboard from the Web Portal, but not from the Google Chart Editor, a **Printer Button** will appear in the Menu Bar:



6. Improving the Dashboard

6.1. Customize the Table object presentation

6.1.1. Number of Rows per page

Open the **Dashboard Editor** and click the  **Chart Editor icon** on the left of the Table object Name:

Chart Editor
✕

Start Charts Customize

Features

Alternate rows Row number

Sort by column

none Ascending

Paging

Paging 10

OK
Cancel

Chart name

	Area	Code	Salesman name	MAIL	Date	Amount
1	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/5/2012	\$73,605.00
2	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	2/6/2012	\$76,953.18
3	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/16/2012	\$79,194.50
4	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/22/2012	\$58,776.00
5	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/10/2012	\$231,969.40
6	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	8/12/2012	\$77,918.20
7	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	9/13/2012	\$200,328.20
8	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/13/2012	\$67,712.00
9	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/15/2013	\$226,166.15
10	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/16/2013	\$167,186.29

⏪ ▶ 1 2 10 30 32

In the above screen, select the **“Customize”** Tab and click **“Paging”** and select a value in the proposed list, 10 for example. (Note that if you need a value not proposed in this list, you can change later the chosen value through the **Advanced** button in the **Object Properties**  modifying the **pageSize** box).

Click OK to validate. Run again the Dashboard. Now the maximum number of rows per page is 10 and several buttons are displayed, allowing to go directly to any group of records:

☐

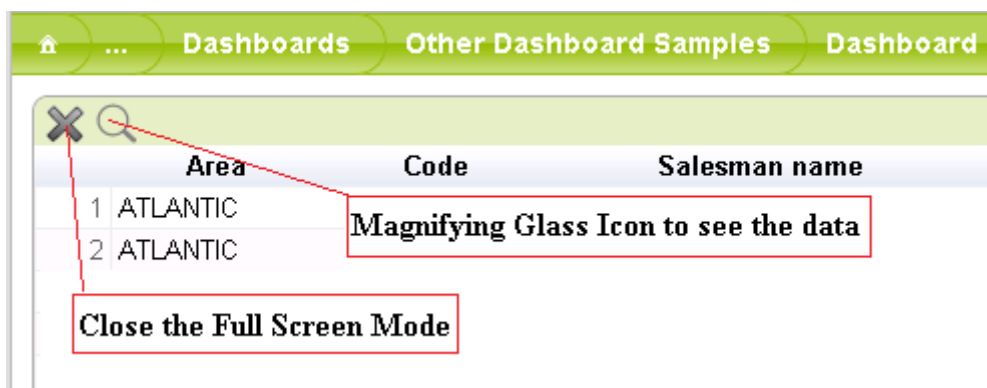
	Area	Code	Salesman name	MAIL	Date	Amount
1	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	1/5/2012	\$73,605.00
2	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	2/6/2012	\$76,953.18
3	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/16/2012	\$79,194.50
4	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/22/2012	\$58,776.00
5	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/10/2012	\$231,969.40
6	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	8/12/2012	\$77,918.20
7	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	9/13/2012	\$200,328.20
8	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	10/13/2012	\$67,712.00
9	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	3/15/2013	\$226,166.15
10	ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer	diane.meyer@yopmail.com	6/16/2013	\$167,186.29

⏪ ▶ 1 2 10 30 32




6.1.2. Displaying your Dashboard Object in Full Screen

New since Click&DECiDE version 13.0.4, the Toolbar icon allows you to display any Dashboard object in full screen. Then some other icons appear such as:



The **Black Cross** icon allows you to leave the full screen mode

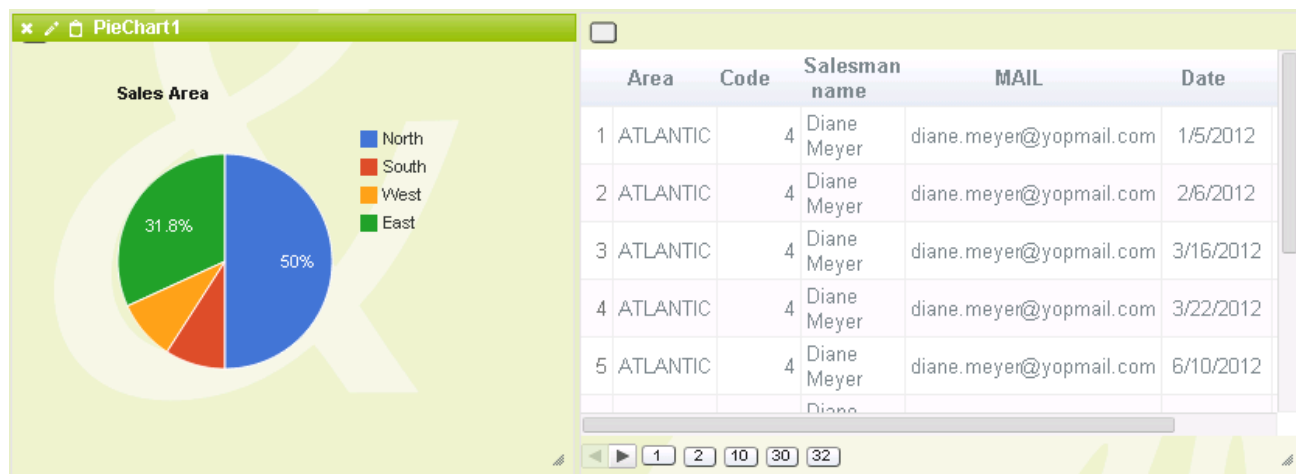
The **Magnifying Glass**  icon allows you to see the data sent by the URL and feeding the object. This icon is now only visible if the Full Screen Toolbar is enabled.

6.1.3. Display or Hide the Full Screen Toolbar icon

Note that the Toolbar Icon on the left top corner can be hidden using the **Advanced** button in the **Object Properties**. Click the icon and modify the **toolbar** list box from Left to **None**.

6.2. Inserting a Goggle Chart

Open the Dashboard Editor with the Create button in the Web Portal. Open the Dashboard you have created for the Real-time Access Method "MyFirstGoogleChartRealTime.xgc". Move the Table to the right and click **Insert> Google Chart > Pie** and place the Graph near the Table object:



6.2.1. Define the Source for the Graph

6.2.1.1. For a Real-Time Access Method:

This Pie Chart should be fed by a **Query** giving only the SUM(TOTAL) for each AREA. You have 2 ways to do that:

1. Create a new Query returning the AREA and Sum of Total by AREA, add this query in the Menu and capture the **new URL** corresponding to this query and paste it into the **Source box**.
2. Use the **existing URL** from the query feeding the Table1 object in the **Source box** and add in the **Source Query box** an easy SQL command, based on the columns of this query (First column = A, second column = B, third column = C etc.) as the following example: (select A, SUM(F) group by A)

PieChart1 Properties
✕

name:

source:

source query: ?

6.2.1.2. For a Google Data Table Access Method:

This Pie Chart should be fed by a link corresponding to a **Google Data Table** file having a .gcd extension giving only the SUM(TOTAL) for each AREA. You have 2 ways to do that:

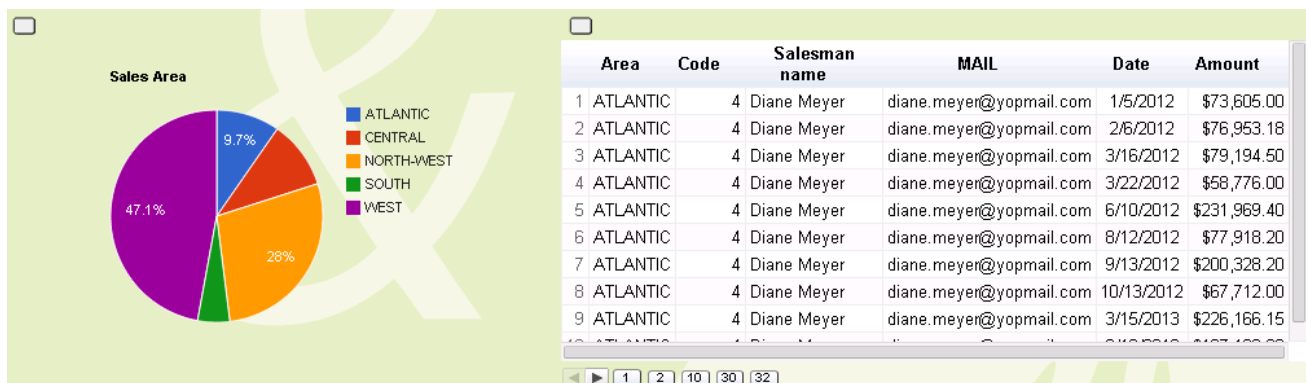
1. Create a new file.gcd returning the AREA and Sum of Total by AREA, add this file into the Datamart directory in the Menu and capture the **new URL** corresponding to this file and paste it into the **Source box**.
2. Use the **existing URL** from the DemoMultiCriteria.gcd file feeding the Table1 object in the **Source box** and add in the **Source Query box** an easy SQL command, based on the columns of this file.gcd (First column = A, second column = B, third column = C etc.) as the following example: (select A, SUM(F) group by A)

6.2.1.3. For a Google Doc Access Method:

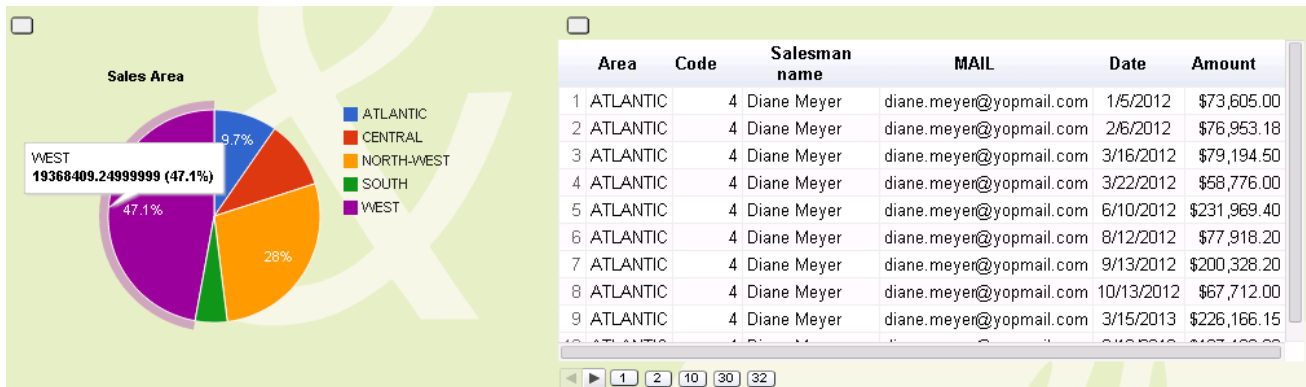
This Pie Chart should be fed by a link corresponding to a **Google Document** giving only the SUM(TOTAL) for each AREA. You have 2 ways to do that:

1. Create a new Google Doc document returning only the AREA and Sum of Total by AREA, and add the corresponding URL to the **Source box**.
2. Use the **existing URL** from the existing Google Doc DemoMultiCriteria feeding the Table1 object in the **Source box** and add in the **Source Query box** an easy SQL command, based on the columns of this Google Doc Document (First column = A, second column = B, third column = C etc.) as the following example: (select A, SUM(F) group by A)

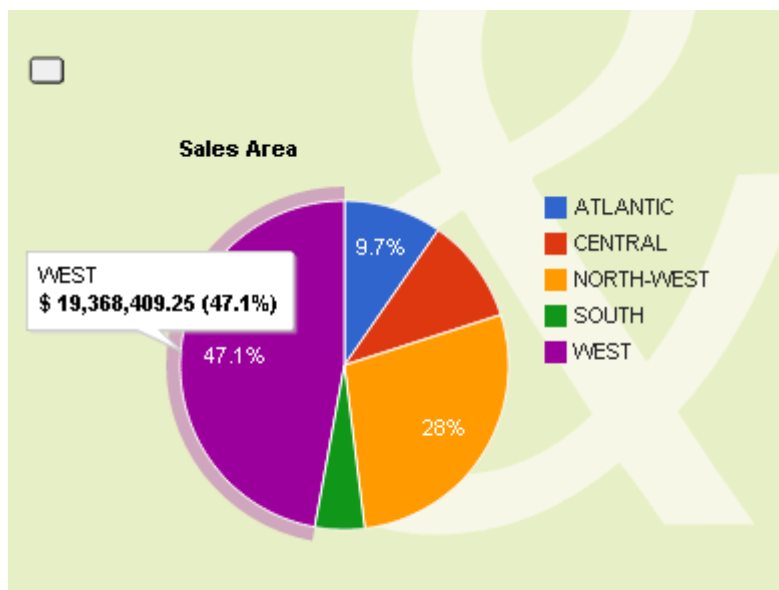
If you click OK and run the Dashboard, the Pie Chart will appear with the result for each AREA:



Now, if you click a Pie Sector a tooltip will display the Name of the selected AREA and the value of the Amount column.



Note that the format can be changed in the Source Query SQL by adding **format SUM(F) '\$ #,###.00'** after the SQL command. The SQL should be: `select A, SUM(F) group by A format SUM(F) '$ #,###.00'`



Note that the column format can be the one of the column in the Query, Google Data Table or the Google Document if you do not use the Source Query box. When using an SQL command in the Source Query box, the format cannot be automatic and should be defined if needed.

But up to now, any action on the Pie Chart has no effect. Next paragraph explains how to update a Parameter when clicking on the Pie Chart.

6.2.2. Define the Parameter to be updated

This action is the same for Real-time, Google Data Table and Google Doc methods
Open again the PieChart1 Properties and click the **Update Parameters Setting** icon:



PieChart1 Parameters
✕

AREA_PARAM [string] = {"selection": {"col": -1}}

name:

type:

Initialisation

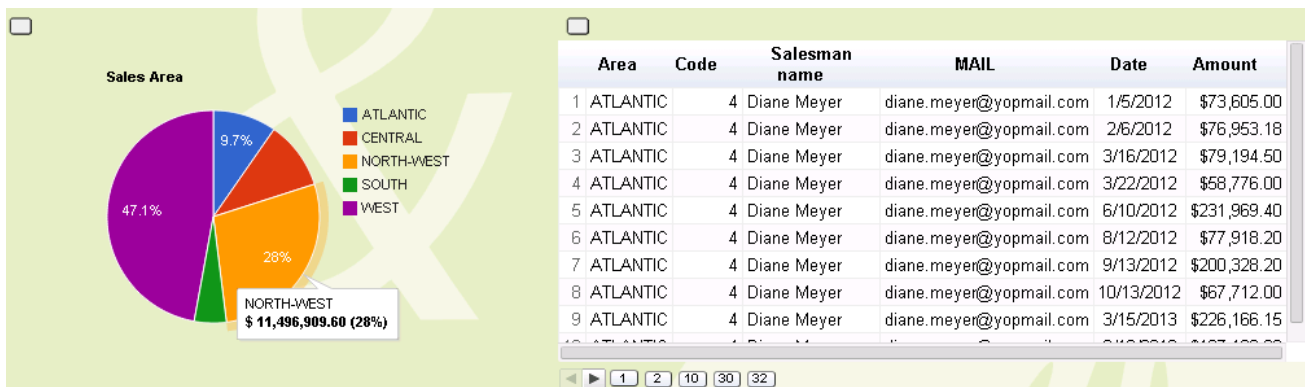
type:

value:

New...
Apply
Remove

In the above screen:

- Click the **Name** combo box to get the available parameter(s) list and select the AREA_PARAM parameter. If no parameter appears, click **New...** to add a parameter.
- Check the proposed **Type** combo box, and modify it if needed. Here “String” is convenient for this parameter on AREA.
- Define in the **Initialisation Type** combo box the appropriate method. Here “Selection” will mean that the Pie Sector selected with the mouse, when running the Dashboard, will give the Area value to the Parameter.
- Click **Apply** to validate then OK and run the Dashboard.

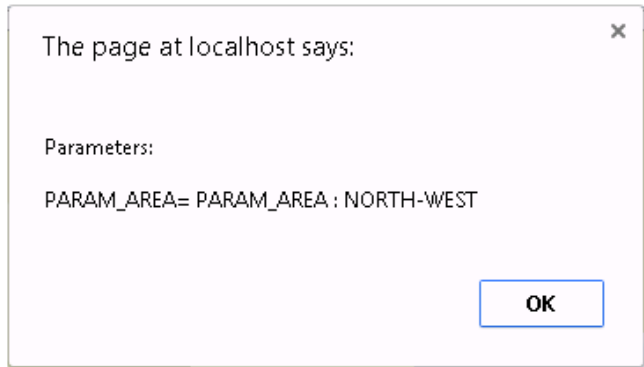
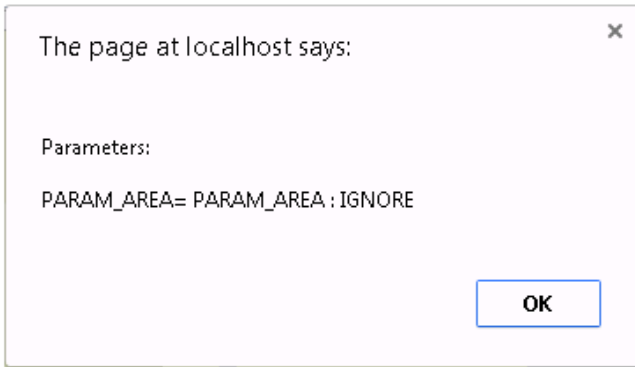


Click any sector of the Pie Chart, for example NORTH-WEST. You can check that this value has been given to the AREA_PARAM parameter by making the following action on the Dashboard background:

Ctrl + Double Click: will display the value(s) of all current parameters:

Before clicking on the Pie Chart, the AREA_PARAM should have the value IGNORE

After clicking on NORTH-WEST, the AREA_PARAM should have the value NORTH-WEST

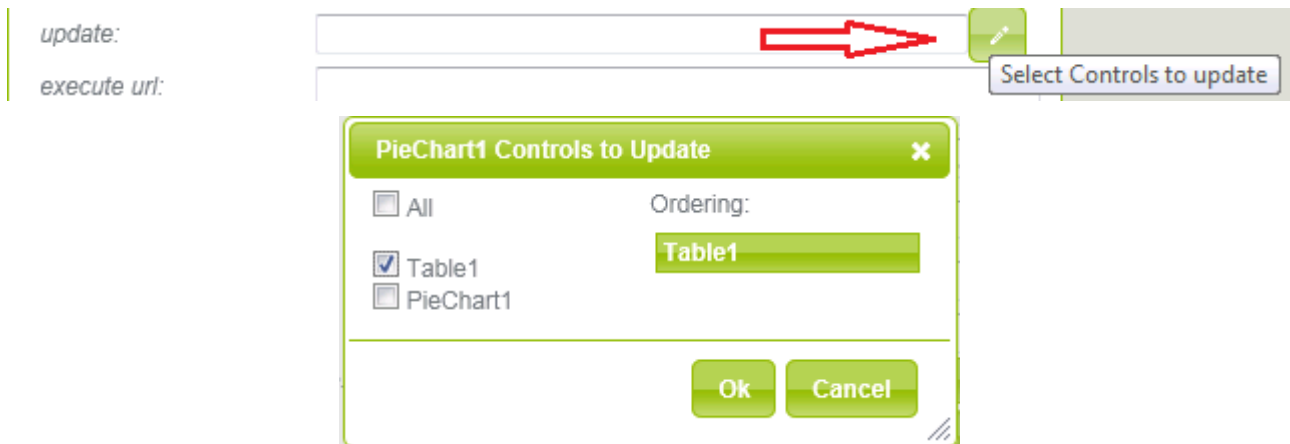


This could help sometimes to check the values given from one action to another objects in a Dashboard application.

But up to now, any action on the Pie Chart has no action on the Table object, and only updates the chosen Parameter. Next paragraph explains how to update other objects.

6.2.3. Define the Object to be Update

Open again the PieChart1 Properties and click the **Select Controls to Update** icon:



Select the Table1 object that will be updated when clicking on a Pie Sector for the concerned AREA.

Warning: according to the Access Method that is used, this modification is sufficient for the Real-time Access Method but not sufficient for the Google Data Table nor the Google Doc Access Method.

6.2.3.1. Real-time Access Method:

As the URL feeding the Table object contains already the AREA_PARAM parameter, the modification previously explained is sufficient:

The new value for the AREA_PARAM parameter will be replace in the URL:

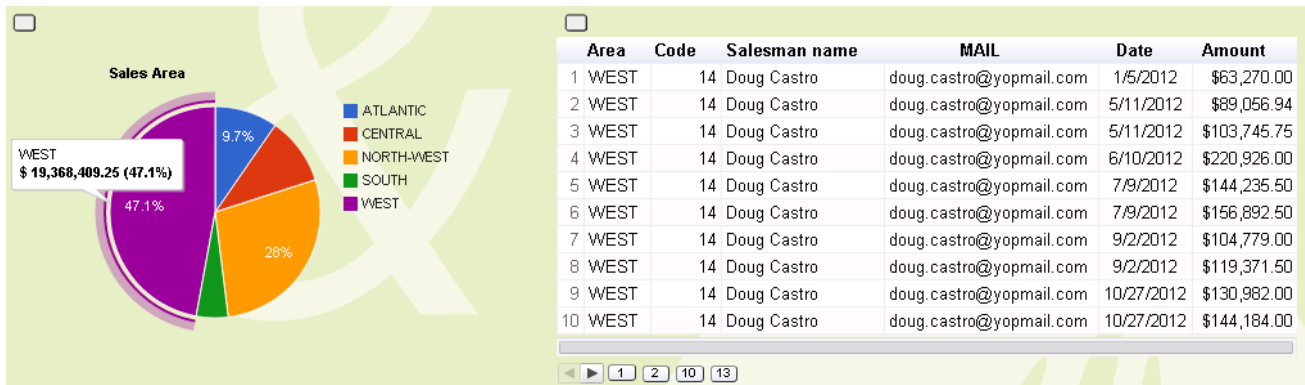
The URL in the Source Box is:

/dvweb/Menus/Query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2274&AREA_PARAM=&__f=Google+Data+Table

This URL will be change dynamically at the run time to this URL if Area WEST is selected::

/dvweb/Menus/Query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2274&AREA_PARAM=WEST&__f=Google+Data+Table

Click **OK** to validate, **Run** and **Save** the Dashboard, then select the **WEST** Area in the Pie:



The Amount column format and the Date column format are coming from the query used in this URL.

Note: an alternative could be to use also the Source Query Box and enter an easy SQL if you wish to select only some fields from the query define in the Source box. (See this method describe below for the Google Data Table Access Method or the Google Doc Access Method).

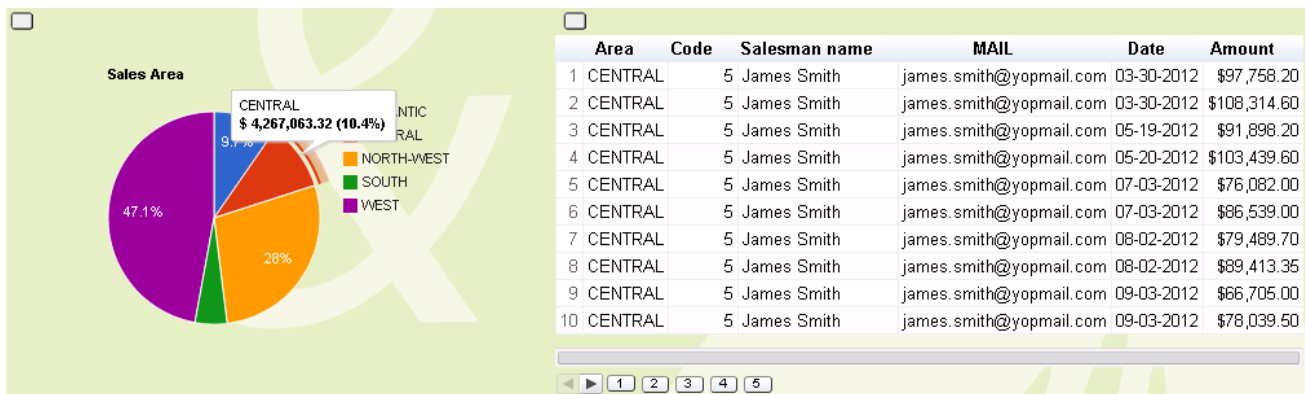
6.2.3.2. Google Data Table Access Method:

As the URL feeding the Table object does not contain the AREA_PARAM parameter, the modification previously explained is not sufficient. You will need to add an **SQL command** in the **Source Query** box to specify the criteria according to this parameter:

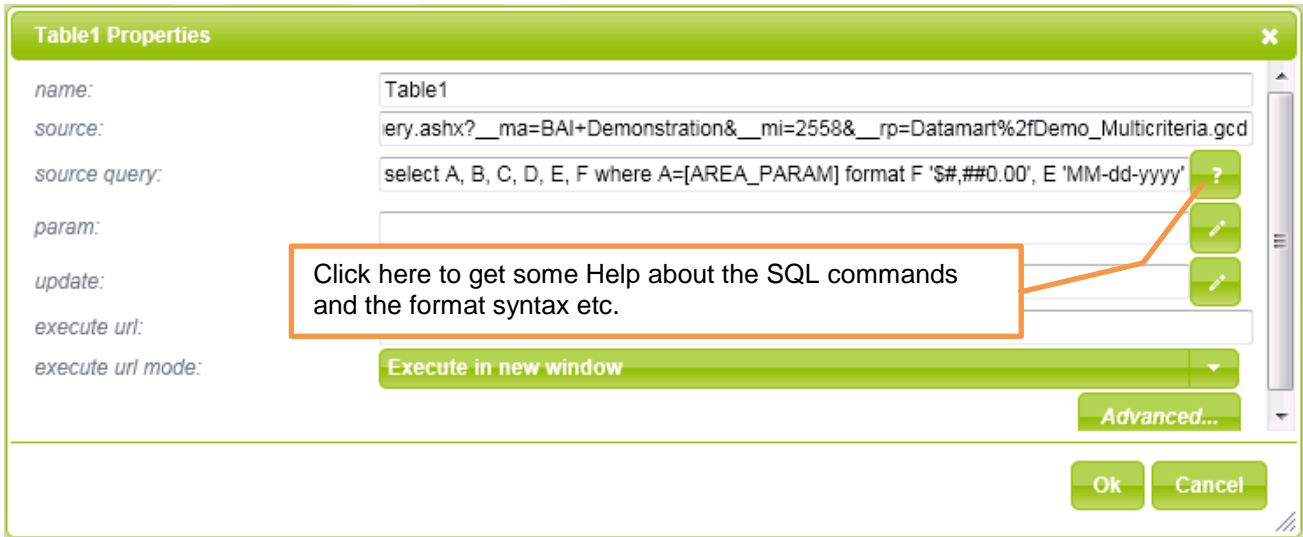
select A, B, C, D, E, F where A=[AREA_PARAM] format F '\$#,##0.00', E 'MM-dd-yyyy'

As we use an SQL command, it is recommended to give a format to the numeric and date fields.

Click **OK** to validate, **Run** and **Save** the Dashboard, then select the **CENTRAL** Area in the Pie:



Note that you can click the **Help** button near the Source Query box to have some help about the SQL syntax, the format syntax etc. **Warning: the syntax is mostly case sensitive!**



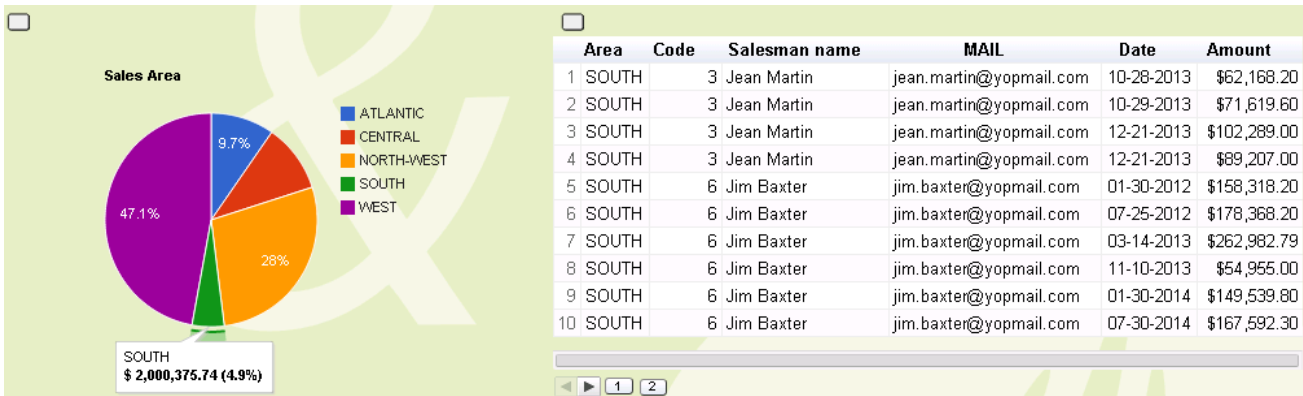
6.2.3.3. Google Doc Access Method:

As the URL feeding the Table object does not contain the AREA_PARAM parameter, the modification previously explained is not sufficient. You will need to add an **SQL command** in the **Source Query** box to specify the criteria according to this parameter:

select A, B, C, D, E, F where A=[AREA_PARAM] format F '\$#,##0.00', E 'MM-dd-yyyy'

As we use an SQL command, it is recommended to give a format to the numeric and date fields.

Click **OK** to validate, **Run** and **Save** the Dashboard, then select the **SOUTH** Area in the Pie:

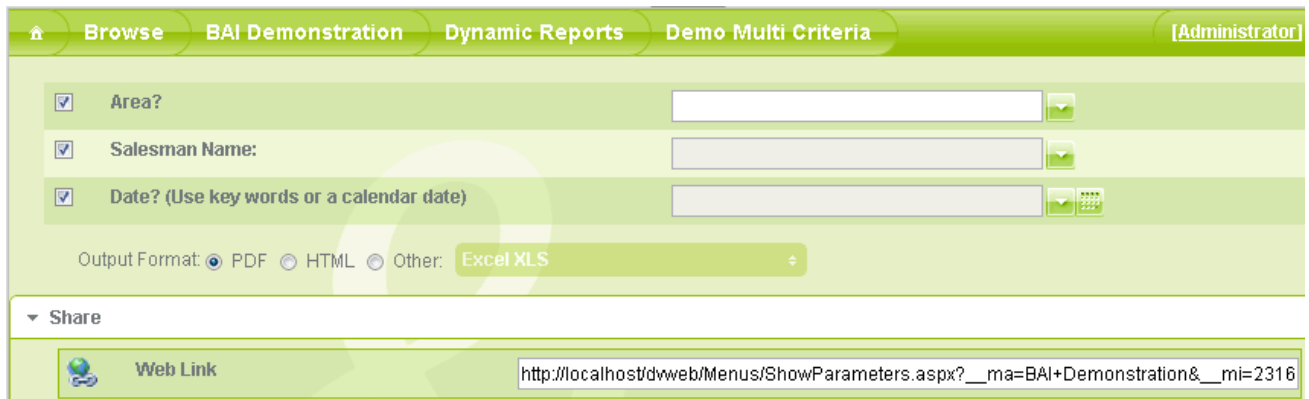


6.2.4. Define the URL to be Run

You also can define, if needed to **execute an URL** when clicking on an object. For example in the Table object, you can decide that a click on any row will run a Report using some parameters as the Area, the Salesman Name or the Date or the Year of the Date etc.

6.2.4.1. Selecting the Report and copying the URL

Go back to the **BAI Demonstration Menu** in the Web Portal and select the **Dynamic Reports** branch, then the report **Demo Multi Criteria**. Click the 3 parameters without entering any value and click **Share** to see the Web link:



Area?
 Salesman Name:
 Date? (Use key words or a calendar date)
 Output Format: PDF HTML Other:
 Share
 Web Link

Copy the Web link and remove <http://localhost> and keep only this part:

/dwweb/Menus/ShowParameters.aspx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2316&AREA_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&P_DATE=&__f=PDF&__e=0

As you can see the 3 parameters are included in this URL without any value, which means the default value is IGNORE.

As we need to use this URL in a Google Dashboard and in a Google Table object, we do not want to display the parameters at the run time. So, we need to replace [ShowParameters.aspx](#) with [Display.aspx](#). Using this syntax we do not need anymore the parameter `__e=1` that could replace the `__e=0` (means to be run immediately), as [Display.aspx](#) will have the same effect.

The new URL should be this one: (with [Display.aspx](#))


/dwweb/Menus/Display.aspx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2316&AREA_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&P_DATE=&__f=PDF

Or this one, if you do not want to see the Navigation Bar: (with [Display.ashx](#))

/dwweb/Menus/Display.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2316&AREA_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&P_DATE=&__f=PDF

6.2.4.2. Pasting the URL and defining the Parameters

Go back to the Dashboard Editor and open the Dashboard you have created for the Real-time Access Method "**MyFirstGoogleChartRealTime.xgc**" for example.

Click the **Table Properties**  icon and **paste** one of the two previous URLs into the "**Execute URL**" box:

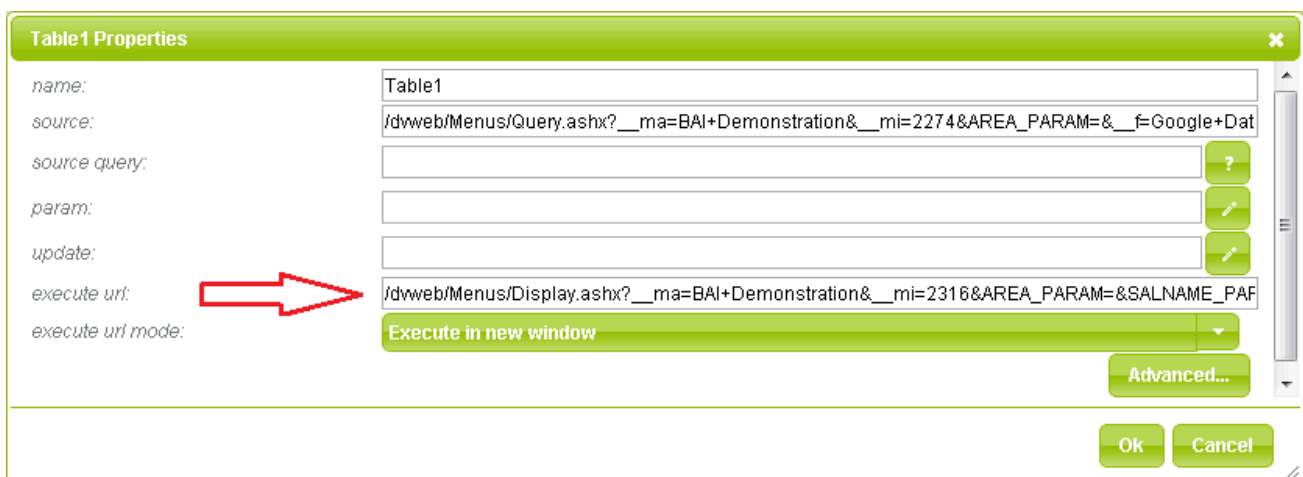



Table 1 Properties
 name:
 source:
 source query:
 param:
 update:
 execute url: 
 execute url mode:

Change the **execute URL Mode** to "Execute in new window".

If you click OK, save and run the Dashboard, the Report "Demo Multi Criteria" will be launch in PDF format in a new window each time you will click on any row of the table grid. But no parameter being defined, you will

get the report for all records. It is thus necessary at this step to add the Parameters to be updated when making a click on a table row. Click the [Parameter](#) icon:



Then we need to feed the 3 parameters used by the Demo Multi Criteria Report.

In the Table Parameter screen, select the AREA_PARAM parameter in the list:

Table1 Parameters
✕

```
AREA_PARAM [string] = {"selection":{"col":1}}
```

name:

type:

Initialisation

type:

value:

New...
Apply
Remove

Check the **Parameter Type** (String), and define the **Initialization Type** among Selection, Column selection, Script, Value or URL. In this example we need to use the **Column selection** type and enter the **column value**. The Area value being on the first column, enter the number 1 in the value box. Click **Apply** to validate.

Now, we need to add another parameter that will take the value of the Salesman Name:

As this parameter already exists in the Dashboard, select the SALNAME_PARAM parameter using the name combo box:

Table1 Parameters
✕

```
AREA_PARAM [string] = {"selection":{"col":1}}
```

name:

type:

SALNAME_PARAM [string]

type:

value:

New...
Apply
Remove

Then check the **Parameter Type** (String) and define the **Initialization Type** as **Column selection** but with the value 3, as the Salesman name appears in the third column in the Table grid. Click Apply to add this parameter in the list:



Table1 Parameters ✕

```
AREA_PARAM [string] = {"selection":{"col":1}}
SALNAME_PARAM [string] = {"selection":{"col":3}}
```

<i>name:</i>	SALNAME_PARAM [string]
<i>type:</i>	string
	Initialisation
<i>type:</i>	Column selection
<i>value:</i>	3

Note that the **New** button can be used to add a parameter not being already in this Dashboard but used by the external Report called by the URL.

If you click OK, save and run the Dashboard, the Report "Demo Multi Criteria" will be launch in PDF format in a new window each time you will click on any row of the table grid, taking care about the **Area** and **Salesman** selected.



7. Main Menu Commands

7.1. File Command

7.1.1. File > New

Use this command to **create** a **new** empty Dashboard. The default presentation can be defined using the command Edit Page Properties.

7.1.2. File > Open

Use this command to **open** an existing Dashboard, with extension “.xgc”. If the current Dashboard is not save, you will be prompt to save it.

7.1.3. File > Save

Use this command to **save** the current Dashboard. If this one has never been saved before, the Save As dialog box will be proposed.

7.1.4. File > Save As

Use this command to **save** a new Dashboard or an existing Dashboard **under a new name**. The extension “.xgc” will be added automatically if not specified.

7.1.5. File > Delete

Use this command to **delete** the current Dashboard having extension “.xgc”.

7.1.6. File > Run

Use this command to **run** the current Dashboard. If this one has not been saved since the last modification, you will be prompt to save it, then it will be run immediately.

7.1.7. File > Convert xgc V12

Note that this menu only appears with Google **Chrome** or Mozilla **Firefox**. This command allows the user to **convert** existing Dashboard files (with extension .xgc) coming Click&DECiDE version 12.x.

Open the file to be converted.

Warning: before saving the file, note that any function such as `GetParameterValue("ParamName")` or `tableBarFormat (6,{width:120})` will be replaced with `env.getParameterValue("ParamName")` or `env.tableBarFormat (6,{width:120})`.

Function names are case sensitive: `env.getParameterValue` should contain a small "g".

Save the file to convert it.

7.2. Edit Command

7.2.1. Edit > Cut

Use this command to **cut** an object in the current Dashboard. The object will remain in memory so that you can paste it in another Dashboard, opened in another browser window.

7.2.2. Edit > Copy

Use this command to **copy** an object in the current Dashboard. The object will remain in memory so that you can paste it in the same Dashboard or another Dashboard, opened in another browser window.

7.2.3. Edit > Paste

Use this command to **paste** an object (previously copied or cut from the current Dashboard or from another Dashboard) in the current Dashboard.

7.2.4. Edit > Delete

Use this command to **delete** an object in the current Dashboard. This object will not be kept in memory.

7.2.5. Edit > Copy Style



Use this command to **copy the style** from an object in the current Dashboard. Some attributes will remain in memory so that you can later paste the style to another object, in the same Dashboard or another Dashboard, and thus apply the same attributes.

7.2.6. Edit > Paste Style

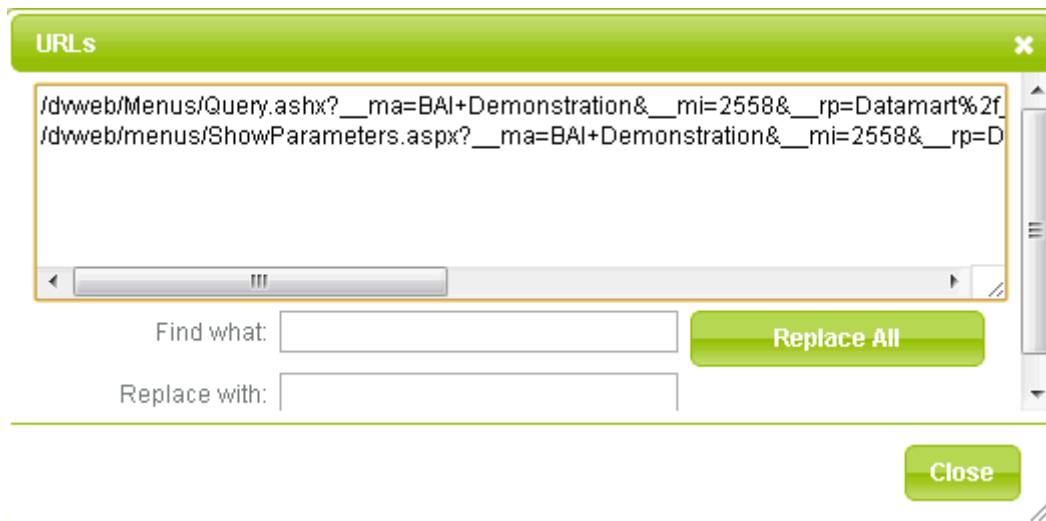
Use this command to **paste the style** previously copied from an object in the current Dashboard or another Dashboard. The attributes, kept in memory, will be applied to the selected object when using this command Paste Style.

7.2.7. Edit > Select All

Use this command to **select all** objects in the current Dashboard, then use another command such as Copy, Delete etc.

7.2.8. Edit > URLs...

Use this command when you wish to edit all the **URLs** used inside a Dashboard and make a search and replace, avoiding to modify each one separately and being sure to not forget any URL. The proposed dialog box will display all the URLs found on this Dashboard:



Enter the string to be replaced, then the string to be used as replacement, and then click **Replace All**. Click **Close** when finish.

7.2.9. Edit > Parameters

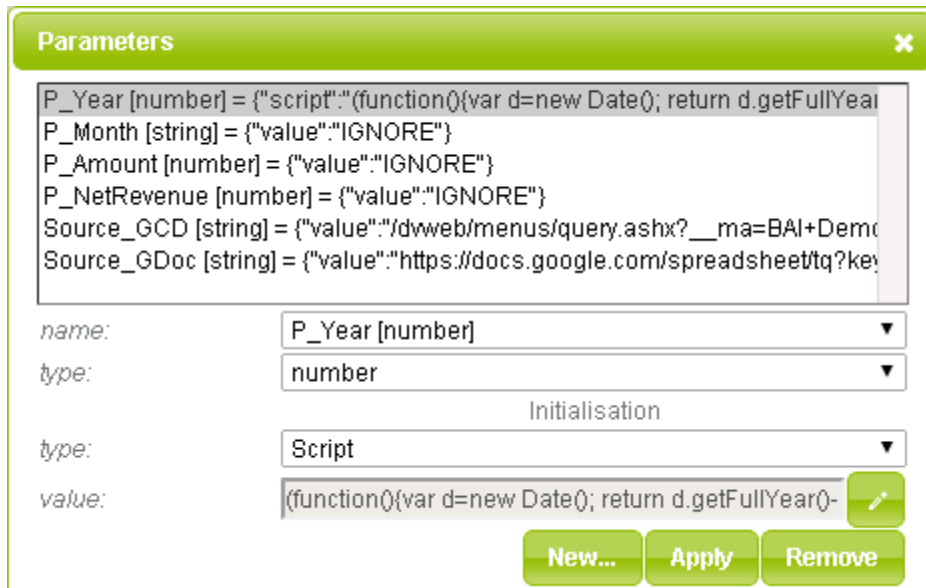
Use this command if you wish to see, add, remove or modify any Parameters used when running the Dashboard, at the start time (Global Parameter). This represent the default values to be use at the Dashboard run time. Later any value can change according to the action of the user and the rules defined in the application.

The top window shows all the existing parameters with their default values.

You can click any row and change:

- The parameter type (String, Number, Date, Time, Date time)
- The initialization type (value, script, URL)
- The value (Enter IGNORE if you want the value to be IGNORE. An empty value is not equal to IGNORE)

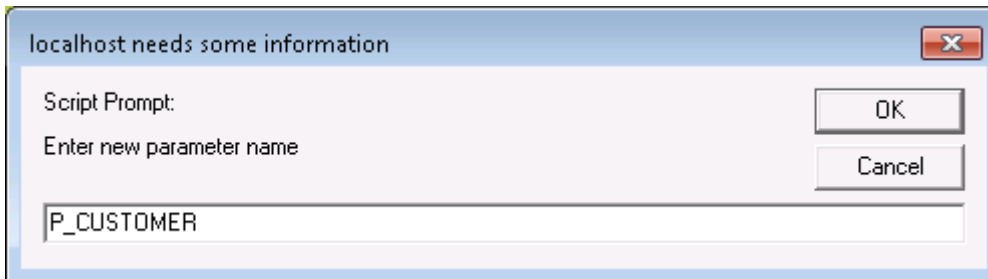
Note in the example given below can you can use a parameter to feed the Source box for any object. In this example the parameter named Source_GCD will use an URL calling a local file.gcd on the Server and use the Google Data Table Access Method. If later we want to use the Google Doc Access Method, we just have to change the value by the one save in the Source_GDoc parameter.



Tip: note in the above example that instead of entering 2013 for the last year, you can use a Java Script language to calculate the result to be used dynamically: for the last year, the formula will be:

```
(function(){var d=new Date(); return d.getFullYear()-1;})()
```

In the above screen; click **New** to add a new global parameter and enter the parameter Name:



Click **OK** and define the Parameter Type, the Initialization type and the default value.

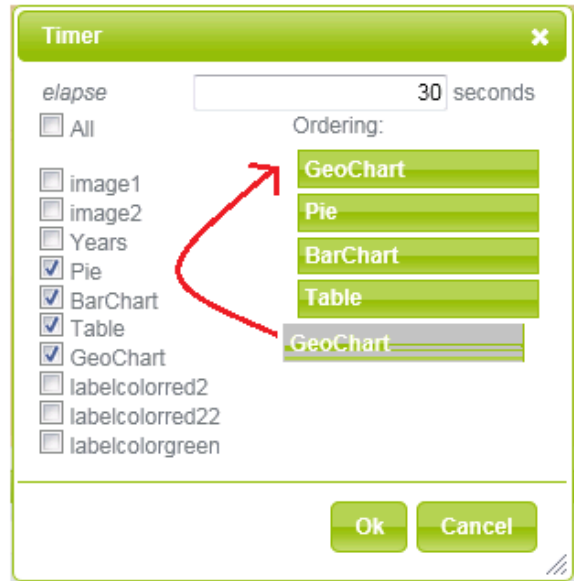
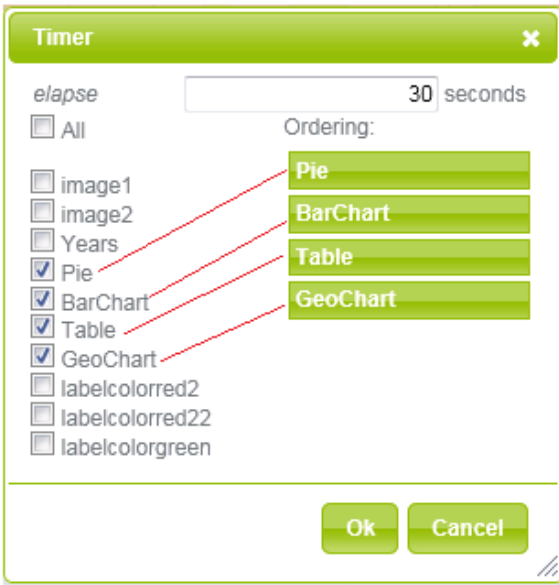
When modifying an existing Parameter, click **Apply**.

Click **Remove** to delete any parameter from this list.

Click **OK** to validate when done.

7.2.10. Edit > Timer

Use this command if you wish to refresh some objects in your Dashboard Application periodically:

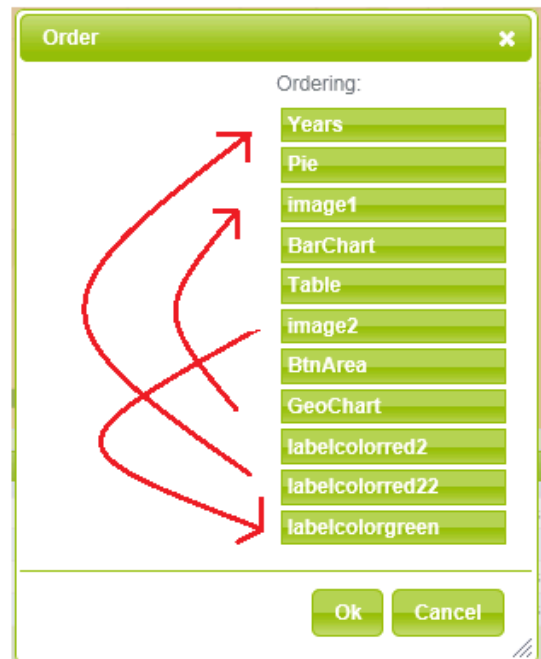
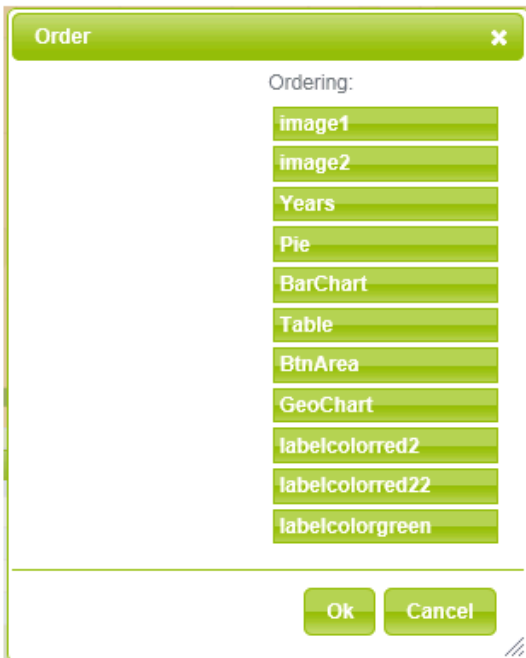


In the above screen enter a number of seconds (interval between each refresh), then select the objects to be updated, they will appear in the Ordering column.

Note that you can drag and drop any object in the Ordering column to change the order according to your needs. Click **All** only if all objects have to be updated. Validate with **OK**.

7.2.11. Edit > Order

Use this command if you want to define the order in which objects must be updated, when running the Dashboard. Drag and drop each item to a new location until you get the required order.



7.2.12. Edit > Page Properties

Use this command if you want to modify the Page Properties. This command has already been described in the beginning of this Manual (See Paragraph [2.2.1 Editing the Page Properties](#))



7.3. Format Command

In the following commands remember that you can select two or more objects using two methods:

- a) Press and keep pressed the Ctrl key and make a mouse click on all required objects
- b) Use the mouse alone by keeping the left button pressed and moving the mouse over the required objects.

7.3.1. Format > Align

Use this command if you want to **Align** two or several objects in a Dashboard.xgc.

Then click Format > Align > **Left** to align all object with the most left border.

Or click Format > Align > **Center** to align all object with the center position of the previous position.

Or click Format > Align > **Right** to align all object with the most right border.

Or click Format > Align > **Top** to align all object with the most top border.

Or click Format > Align > **Middle** to align all object with the middle position of the previous position.

Or click Format > Align > **Bottom** to align all object with the most bottom border.

7.3.2. Format > Size

Use this command if you want to modify the **Size** of two or several objects in a Dashboard.xgc.

Then click Format > Size > **fit to Tallest** to adjust the size to the tallest object (vertically).

Or click Format > Size > **fit to Shortest** to adjust the size to the shortest object (vertically).

Or click Format > Size > **fit to Widest** to adjust the size to the widest object (horizontally).

Or click Format > Size > **fit to Narrowest** to adjust the size to the narrowest object (horizontally).

7.3.3. Format > Center

Use this command if you want to move one or several objects to the **center position** in a Dashboard.xgc.

Then click Format > Center > **Horizontal** to move the object(s) to the horizontal center position of the current Dashboard page.

Or click Format > Center > **Vertical** to move the object(s) to the vertical center position of the current Dashboard page.

Remember that the Page size can be modified using the [Edit > Page Properties](#) command.

7.4. Insert Command

7.4.1. Insert > Google Chart

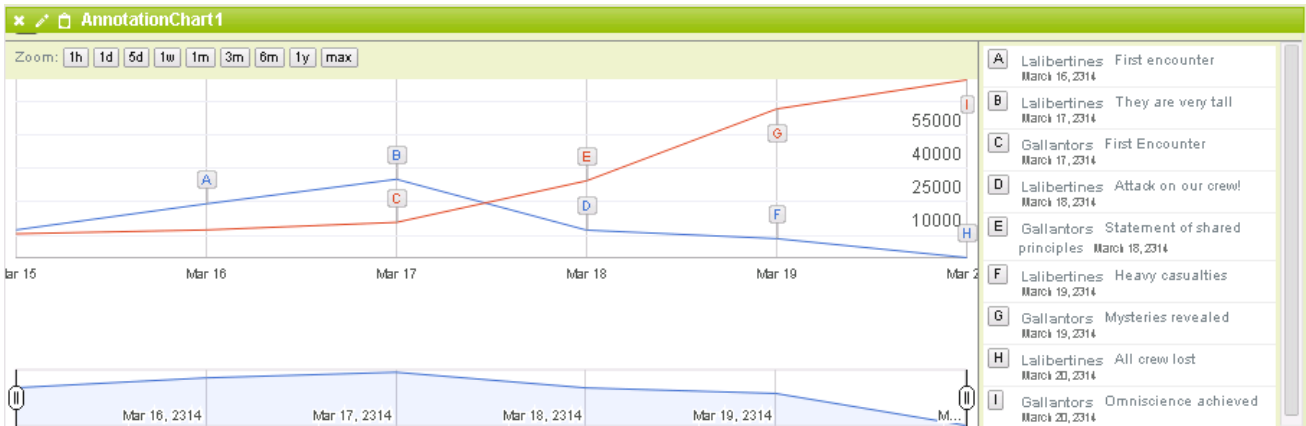
You can see, run and edit several Samples if you select this branch in the BAI Demonstration Menu in the Web Portal: Dashboards > Other Dashboard Samples > Dashboard Samples:



7.4.1.1. Insert > Google Chart > Annotation

New since version 13.0.4: Use this command if you want to insert a Google **Chart Annotation** object in a Dashboard.xgc.

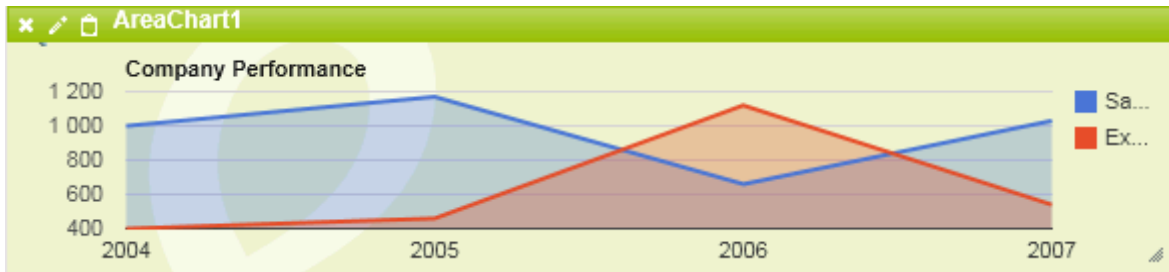
See example **Annotation Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.2. Insert > Google Chart > Area

Use this command if you want to insert a Google **Chart Area** object in a Dashboard.xgc.

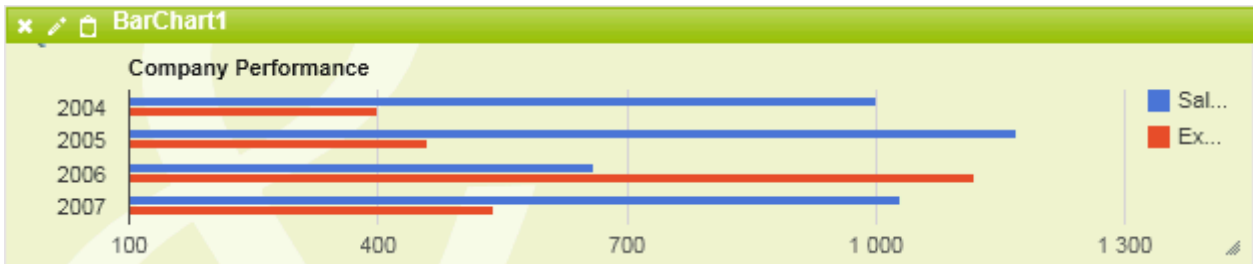
See example **Area Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.3. Insert > Google Chart > Bar

Use this command if you want to insert a Google **Chart Bar** object in a Dashboard.xgc.

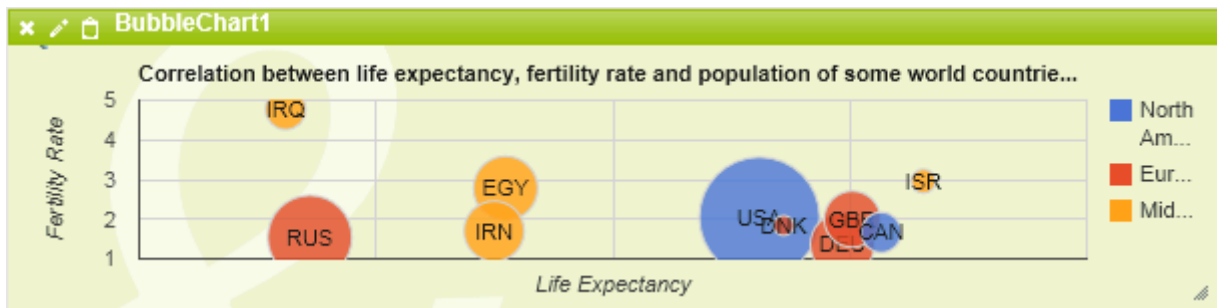
See example **Bar Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.4. Insert > Google Chart > Bubble

Use this command if you want to insert a Google **Chart Bubble** object in a Dashboard.xgc.

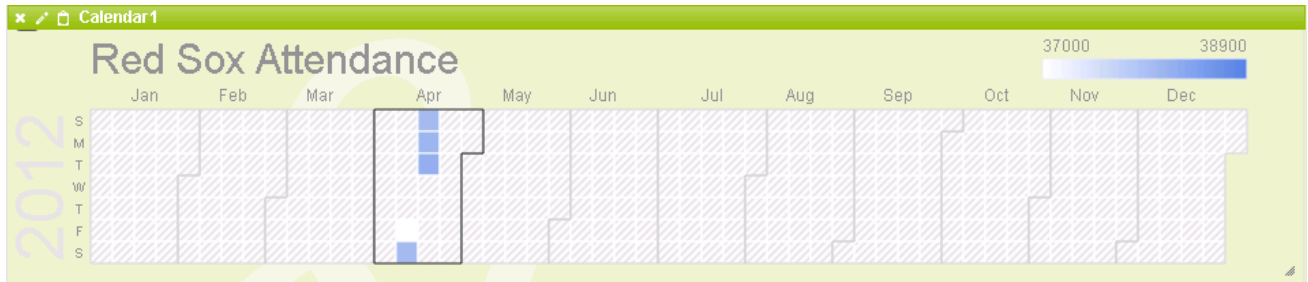
See example **Bubble Chart Sample.xgc**.





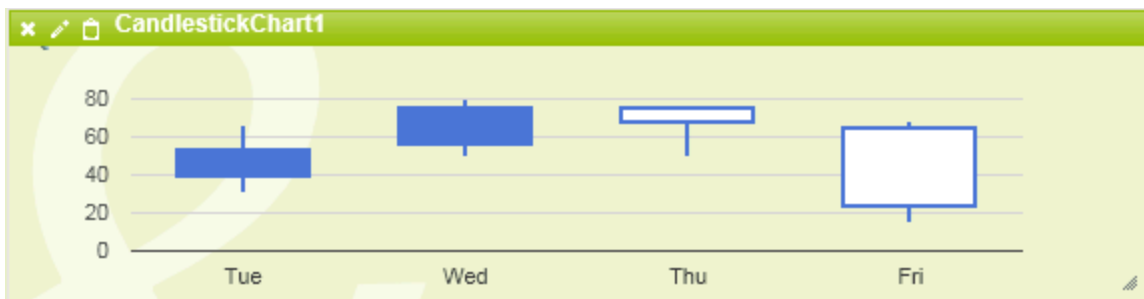
7.4.1.5. Insert > Google Chart > Calendar

New since version 13.0.4: Use this command if you want to insert a Google **Chart Calendar** object in a Dashboard.xgc. See example **Calendar Chart Sample.xgc**.



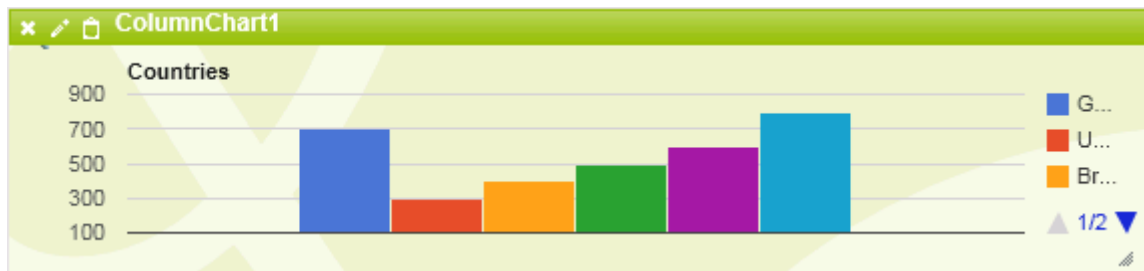
7.4.1.6. Insert > Google Chart > Candlestick

Use this command if you want to insert a Google **Chart Candlestick** object in a Dashboard.xgc. See example **Candlestick Chart Sample.xgc**.



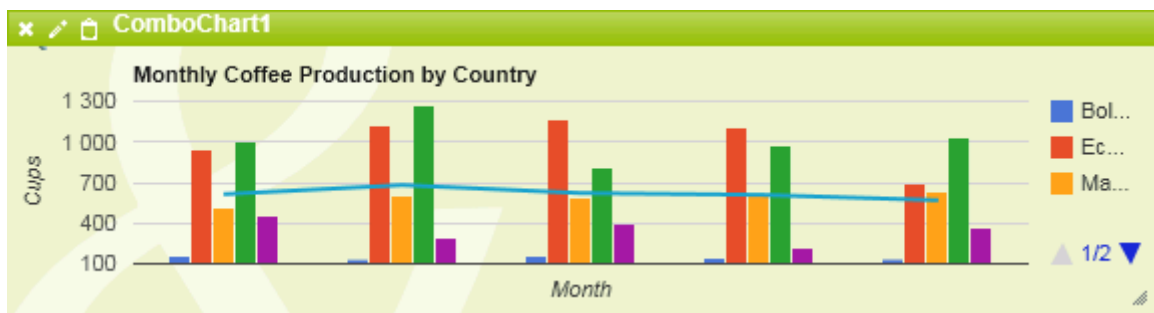
7.4.1.7. Insert > Google Chart > Column

Use this command if you want to insert a Google **Chart Column** object in a Dashboard.xgc. See example **Column Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.8. Insert > Google Chart > Combo

Use this command if you want to insert a **Combo Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc. See example **Combo Chart Sample.xgc**.

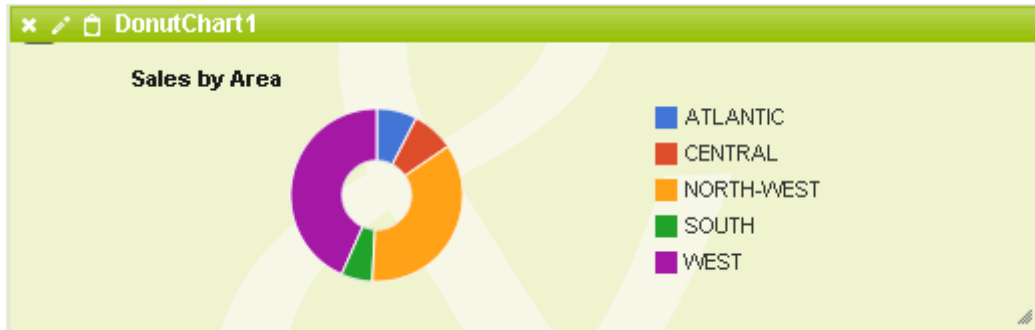




7.4.1.9. Insert > Google Chart > Donut

New since version 13.0.4: Use this command if you want to insert a **Donut Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

See example **Donut Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.10. Insert > Google Chart > Gauge

Use this command if you want to insert a **Gauge Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

See example **Gauge Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.11. Insert > Google Chart > Geo

Use this command if you want to insert a **Geo Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

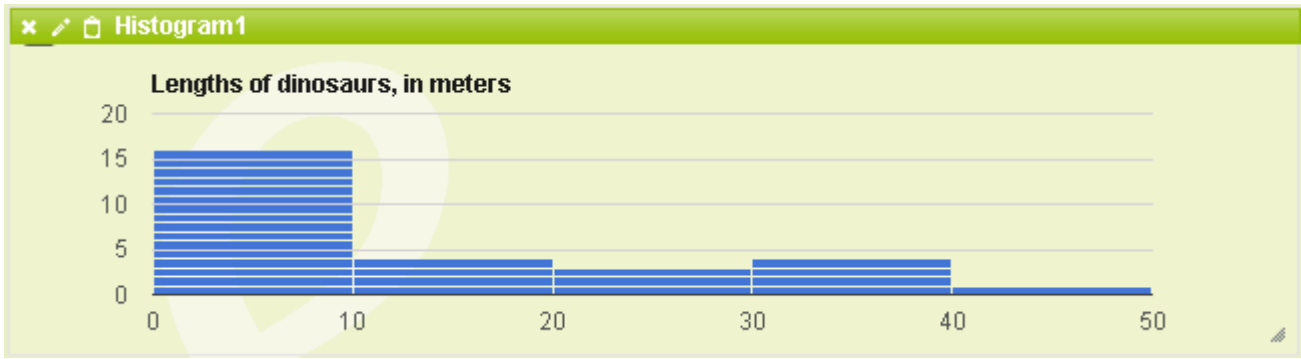
See example **Geo Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.12. Insert > Google Chart > Histogram

New since version 13.0.4: Use this command if you want to insert a **Histogram Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

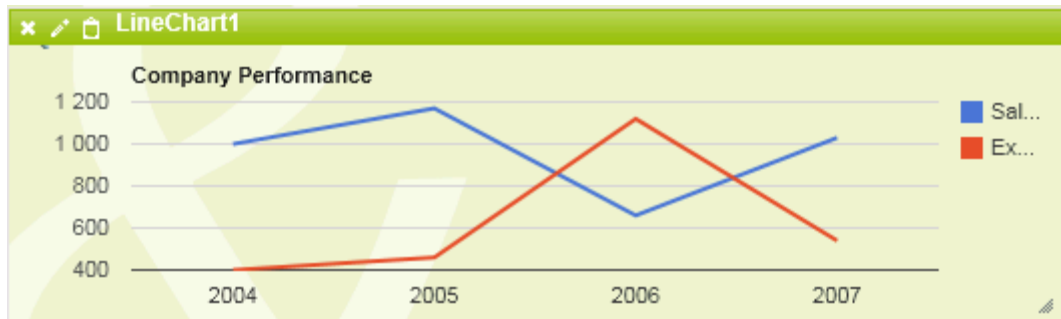
See example **Histogram Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.13. Insert > Google Chart > Line

Use this command if you want to insert a **Line Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

See example **Line Chart Sample.xgc**.

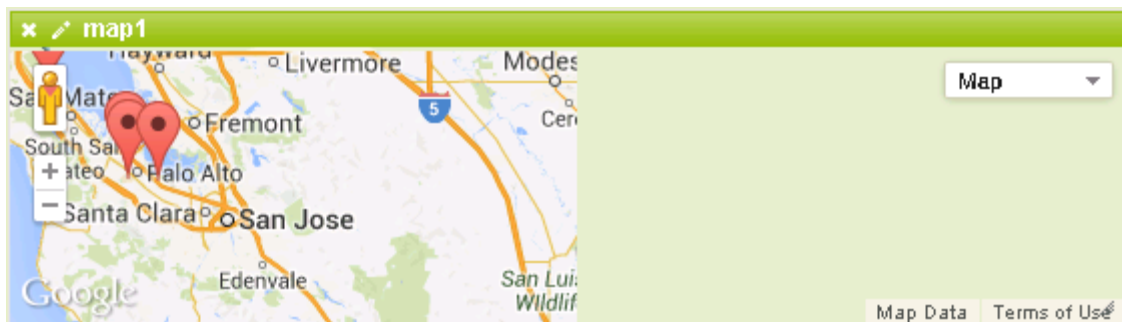


7.4.1.14. Insert > Google Chart > Map

Use this command if you want to insert a **Map Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

See example **Map Chart AddressCityStateCountry.xgc**

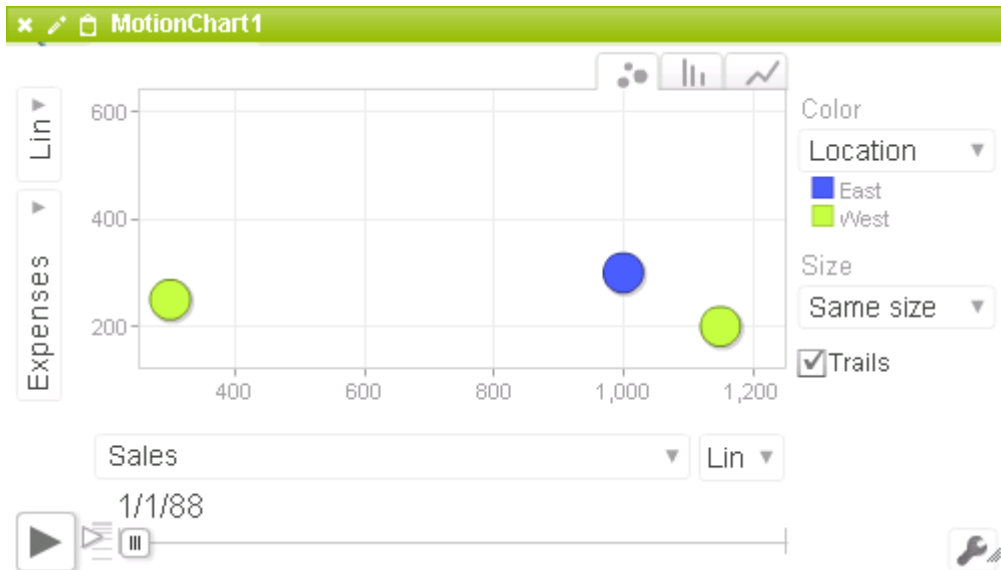
See also example **Map Chart Latitude Longitude Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.15. Insert > Google Chart > Motion

Use this command if you want to insert a **Motion Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

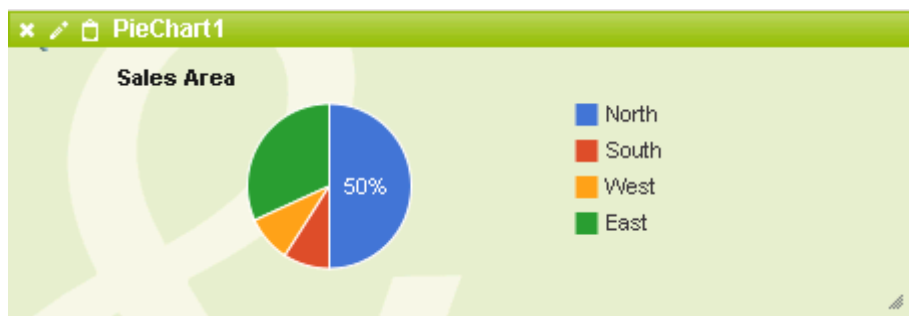
See example **Motion Chart Sample.xgc**. (*Warning: this object requires Adobe Flash Player*)



7.4.1.16. Insert > Google Chart > Pie

Use this command if you want to insert a **Pie Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

See example **Pie Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.17. Insert > Google Chart > Sankey

New since version 13.0.4: Use this command if you want to insert a **Sankey Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

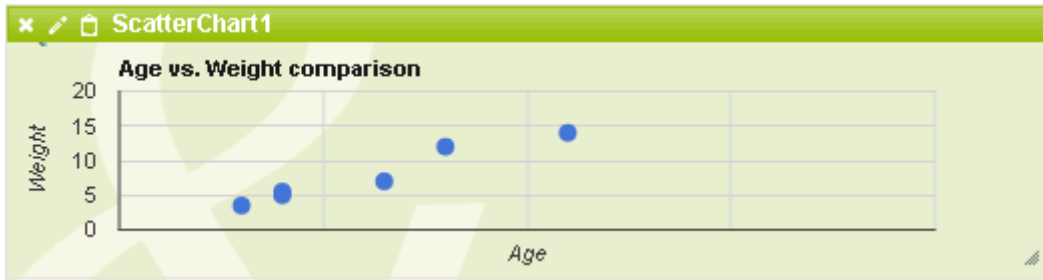
See example **Sankey Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.18. Insert > Google Chart > Scatter

Use this command if you want to insert a **Scatter Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

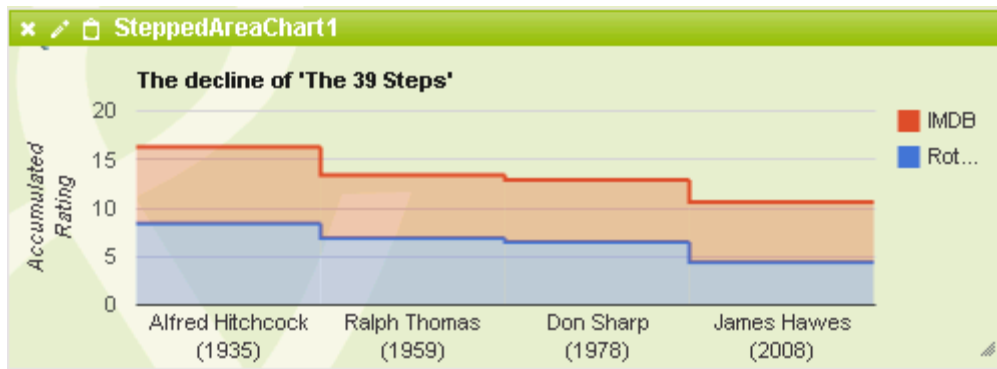
See example **Scatter Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.19. Insert > Google Chart > Stepped Area

Use this command if you want to insert a **Stepped Chart** in a Dashboard.xgc.

See example **Stepped Area Chart Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.20. Insert > Google Chart > Table

Use this command if you want to insert a **Table** in a Dashboard.xgc.

See example **Table Sample.xgc**.

	Name	Salary	Full Time
1	Mike	\$10,000	Yes
2	Jim	\$8,000	No
3	Alice	\$12,500	Yes
4	Bob	\$7,000	Yes

Warning: if not already existing or added, you must add, through the Advanced Button and using the New button, a new Property Name called **allowHtml = true** if you want to see any [script](#) effect in a Table object:

pageSize: ✕
allowHtml: ▼
 height: ✕

See in the [Script](#) paragraph how to add an horizontal bar in each table row for a numeric value, how to add some text and background colors depending on one or several conditions etc. such as the following example:



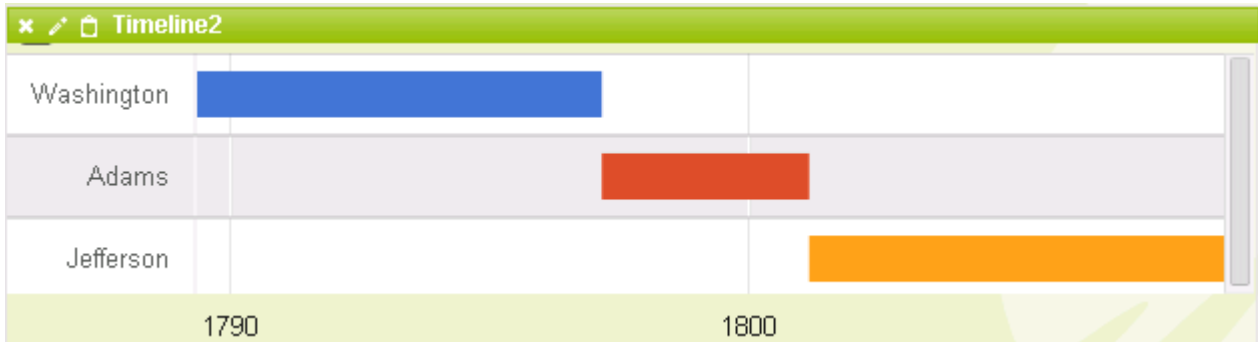
	Area	State	Name	Date	Amount
1	NORTH-WEST	ID	Sandra Davis	08/01/2012	67,523.20
2	NORTH-WEST	ID	Sandra Davis	09/01/2012	77,115.60
3	CENTRAL	ND	John Brown	10/01/2012	223,332.79
4	CENTRAL	ND	Wanda Sanders	10/01/2012	208,749.15
5	WEST	NV	Georges Dunel	24/01/2012	245,321.79
6	NORTH-WEST	WA	Joe Kramer	24/01/2012	320,677.29
7	WEST	CO	Ric Smith	24/01/2012	37,275.00
8	WEST	CO	Ric Smith	25/01/2012	47,499.50

Amount in red if lower than 100000
 Amount in black if bigger than 100000 and lower than 200000
 Amount in green if bigger than 200000

7.4.1.21. Insert > Google Chart > Timeline

New since version 13.0.4: Use this command if you want to insert a **Timeline** in a Dashboard.xgc.

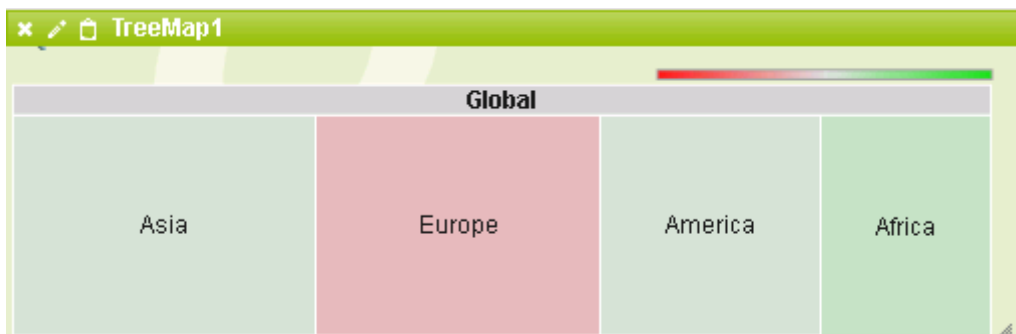
See example **Timeline Sample.xgc**.



7.4.1.22. Insert > Google Chart > Tree Map

Use this command if you want to insert a **Tree Map** in a Dashboard.xgc.

See example **Tree Map Sample.xgc**.



To feed this kind of object, you need to make several UNION with several queries.

See the example **TreeMap Chart using real time query on the Database.xgc**:



Name	Size
Area Chart using a real time query on the Database.xqc	26,515
Area Chart using a scheduled GCD file on the server.xqc	27,246
Area Chart using data on google Drive.xqc	29,322
TreeMap Chart using real time query on the Database.xqc	34,618

This TreeMap Chart is fed by a query named “**TreeMap Chart MAIN**” located into the Click&DECiDE Builder project file name “**_Real Time Access.wfv**” that you can see in the Datamart branch in the Web Portal:

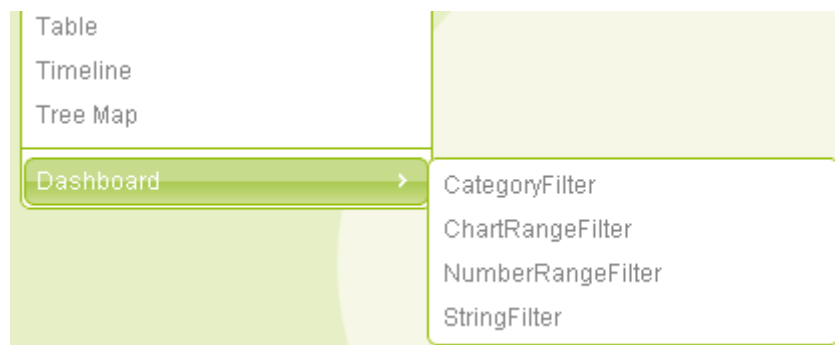
Name	Size
Real time Access	193,024 9/9/2013 8:3
Area Chart.gcd	5,815 9/9/2013 8:3
Bubble Chart.gcd	8,472 9/9/2013 8:3

7.4.2. Insert Google Chart Dashboard

New since version 13.0.4: This feature allows you to insert a Dashboard object inside you main Dashboard. A Dashboard object is made of 3 items:

- A **Parent Dashboard Frame** that will contain the Source URL retrieving the data, from a dynamic query, or a Google Data Table (file.gcd) or a Google Doc.
- At least one **Children Google Chart- Object** (Table by default but can be changed to a Chart): this object will be fed by the data from the Main Dashboard Frame through the column selection defined. As data are already in memory, no additional query or URL is required, and it is thus much faster. You can add more Children Google Chart Objects later.
- At least one automatic **Children Filter** to be used to search data and change the result inside the Google Chart- Object(s), without the need to define yourself this additional filter object: the data displayed in some of these filters will also come from the existing data in memory (no additional query or URL is required). You can add more filter later.

When you click **Insert > Google Chart > Dashboard**, the list of the **Filters** appears:



7.4.2.1. Inserting a Dashboard with Category Filter

Select **Dashboard > Category Filter**:



Main Dashboard Frame

Category Filter

Google Chart (default is a Table)

	1	2	3	4	5
1 Michael	12	5	38	45	
2 Elisa	20	7	55	66	
3 Robert	7	3	77	80	
4 John	54	2	66	50	

Now feed the Main Dashboard Frame with the required URL, example the URL taking data in the sales.gcd file: /dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd

dashboard2 Properties

name: dashboard2

source: x?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd

source query: [?]

Validate, the preview is displayed in the Table object:

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/1/2012	83,468.20	73
2	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/4/2012	94,029.60	83
3	ATLANTIC	New York	Diane Meyer	1/5/2012	73,605.00	56
4	WEST	California	Doug Castro	1/5/2012	63,270.00	49
5	WEST	Nevada	Georges Dunel	1/6/2012	144,839.50	67

By default the Category Filter value is 0 in the “**Filter Column**” box, meaning the first column, base 0.

You can see that the title of this filter is Area, being the first column.

The “**bind to**” box links this Filter to the specified object(s), here “Table3”.



CategoryFilter 1 Properties✕

name:

bind to: ✎

filterColumn:

Run and save this Dashboard:

Area

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/1/2012	83,468.20	73
2	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/4/2012	94,029.60	83
3	ATLANTIC	New York	Diane Meyer	1/5/2012	73,605.00	56
4	WEST	California	Doug Castro	1/5/2012	63,270.00	49
5	WEST	Nevada	Georges Dunel	1/6/2012	144,839.50	67

◀ ▶
1 2 10 40 46

Click the List Combo Box to display existing value from the Area column:

Area

ATLANTIC

CENTRAL

NORTH-WEST

SOUTH

WEST

	Area	STATE	Vendor
1	N		Raley
2	N		Raley
3	A		Meye

Select any value (single selection only), for example CENTRAL:

Area ✕ CENTRAL

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	3/30/2012	206,072.80	182
2	CENTRAL	North Dakota	Wanda Sanders	4/1/2012	119,873.80	114
3	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	5/19/2012	91,898.20	70
4	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	5/20/2012	103,439.60	80
5	CENTRAL	North Dakota	Wanda Sanders	6/17/2012	106,249.50	82

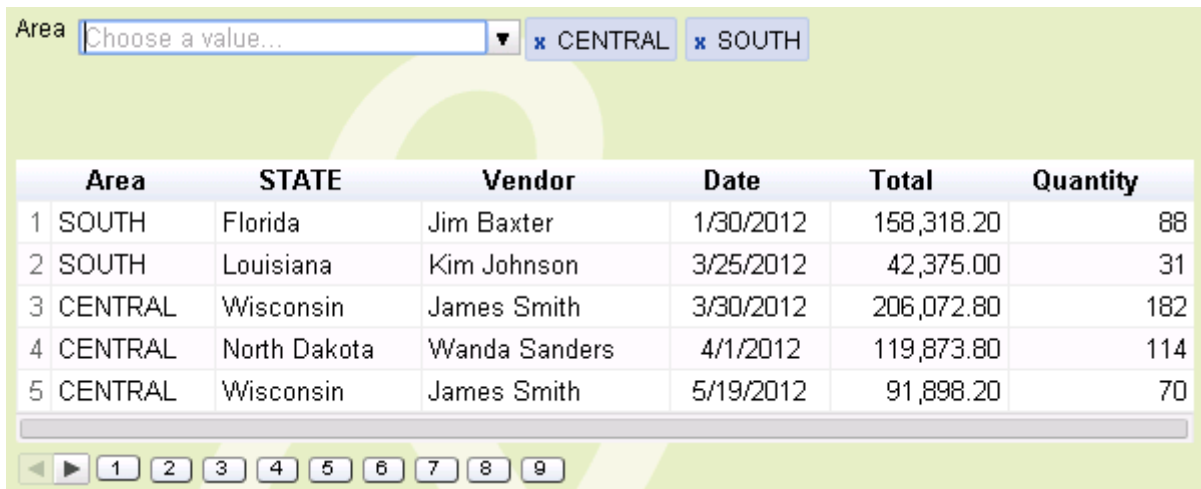
◀ ▶
1 2 3 4 5 6

The CENTRAL filter appears on the right side of the filter box, select another value:

CENTRAL appears in grey as already selected:



Select SOUTH: now the two selected values appear as filtered.

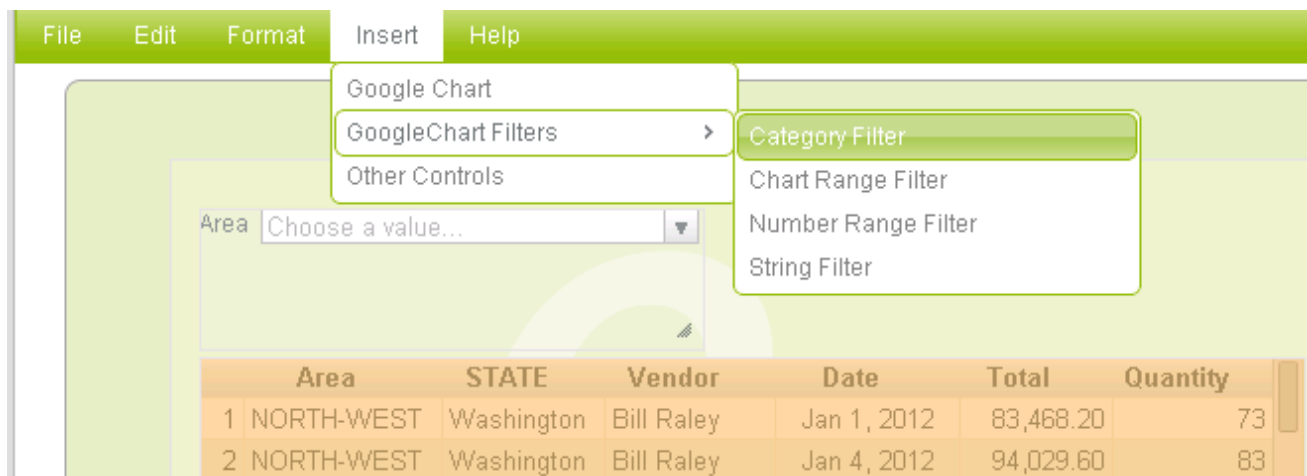


Remove any filtered value by just clicking the blue cross on the left side of the value.

7.4.2.2. Inserting a Dashboard with 2 or more Category Filters

It is possible to add more than one Category Filter and Bind a filter with another one, but the rules are the following: **a category filter added can be bind to another one (works in "cascade" mode) but not in reverse mode.**

Example: in the previous example, the existing filter was on the AREA column. To add a new Category filter, select first the Table object inside this Dashboard, then use the command **Insert > Google Chart Filters > Category Filter**:





Check that the first filter is depending on the column zero (first column being AREA) in the Table and that the new filter is depending on the column 2 (third column being Vendor) in the Table:

Area Vendor

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Jan 1, 2012	83,468.20	73
2	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Jan 4, 2012	94,029.60	83
3	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Apr 6, 2012	169,914.50	145
4	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	May 13, 2012	115,874.50	81
5	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Oct 21, 2012	123,615.00	93

Navigation: 1 2 10 40 46

If you run this dashboard both filters are working but are independent: you can select for example 3 areas and 3 vendors but the most restrictive criteria will apply: in the example below, if you select ATLANTIC, CENTRAL and SOUTH areas, all vendors from these 3 areas are displayed in the Table result.

Then, if you select with the other filter some Vendors, all vendors appear in the list because no link exists between the 2 filters:

Area Vendor

ATLANTIC CENTRAL SOUTH

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Quantity
61	SOUTH	Louisiana	Kim Johnson	
62	SOUTH	Louisiana	Kim Johnson	173
63	SOUTH	Louisiana	Kim Johnson	26
64	ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Tim Rosenberg	57
65	ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Tim Rosenberg	56
66	ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Tim Rosenberg	156
67	CENTRAL	Minnesota	Wanda Sanders	52
68	CENTRAL	Minnesota	Wanda Sanders	204
69	CENTRAL	Minnesota	Wanda Sanders	92
70	CENTRAL	Minnesota	Wanda Sanders	101

Vendor dropdown list:

- Bill Raley
- Diane Meyer
- Doug Castro
- Georges Dunel
- James Smith
- Jean Martin
- Jim Baxter
- Joe Kramer
- John Brown
- Karen Walker
- Kim Johnson
- Ric Smith
- Robert Salta
- Sandra Davis
- Tim Rosenberg
- Wanda Sanders

Navigation: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

But you can “bind” a filter with the other filter as follow:

Click the Properties icon on the Area Filter:

CategoryFilterArea Properties
✕

name:

bind to: ✎

filter column:

Click the Edit icon on the right edge of the “bind to” box and enable the “CategoryFilterVendor”:

CategoryFilterArea Bind To
✕

All

Table3

CategoryFilterVendor

Ok
Cancel

Validate, save and run: now if you select one or several Areas with the Area Filter, then using the Vendor Filter will only display the vendors existing in the chosen area(s):

Area	STATE	Vendor				
1	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	Mar 30, 2012	200,072.00	182
2	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	May 19, 2012	91,898.20	70
3	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	May 20, 2012	103,439.60	80
4	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	Jul 3, 2012	162,621.00	132

You can decide to do the opposite, depending on your needs:

- Remove the bind between Area Filter with Vendor Filter.
- Add in the Vendor Filter a bind to the Area Filter.

CategoryFilterArea Bind To
✕

All

Table3

CategoryFilterVendor

Ok
Cancel

CategoryFilterVendor Bind To
✕

All

Table3

CategoryFilterArea

Ok
Cancel

The result will be that the Area(s) displayed will depend on the previously selected Vendor(s):

If you select for example a vendor from NORTH-WEST area (Bill Raley) and another vendor from SOUTH area (Jean Martin) then only NORTH-WEST and SOUTH areas will be displayed by the Area Filter:

Area: NORTH-WEST SOUTH

Vendor: Bill Raley Jean Martin

	Area	STATE	vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
11	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Dec 22, 2013	175,755.00	138
12	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Jan 8, 2014	76,629.80	67
13	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Jan 9, 2014	87,191.20	77
14	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Apr 11, 2014	158,695.50	137
15	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	May 18, 2014	104,655.50	73
16	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	Oct 26, 2014	112,175.00	85
17	SOUTH	Texas	Jean Martin	Oct 28, 2013	62,168.20	53
18	SOUTH	Texas	Jean Martin	Oct 29, 2013	71,619.60	62
19	SOUTH	Texas	Jean Martin	Dec 21, 2013	191,496.00	154

1 2

Warning: you cannot bind Area Filter to Vendor Filter and bind Vendor Filter to Area Filter at the same time!

7.4.2.3. Inserting a Dashboard with Chart Range Filter

Select **Dashboard > Chart Range Filter:**



Main Dashboard Frame

Google Chart (default is LineChart)

Chart Range Filter

Now feed the Main Dashboard Frame (named here ChartRangeFilter_D1) with the required URL, example the URL taking data in the sales.gcd file:

/dwweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd

Add in the Source Query box the required command to get the correct data for the chart type you will choose:

`select D, sum(E) where year(D)=[P_Year] group by D`

The first column must be a date field, the second column a numeric field.



ChartRangeFilter_D1 Properties	
name:	ChartRangeFilter_D1
source:	/dweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd
source query:	select D, sum(E) where year(D)=[P_Year] group by D

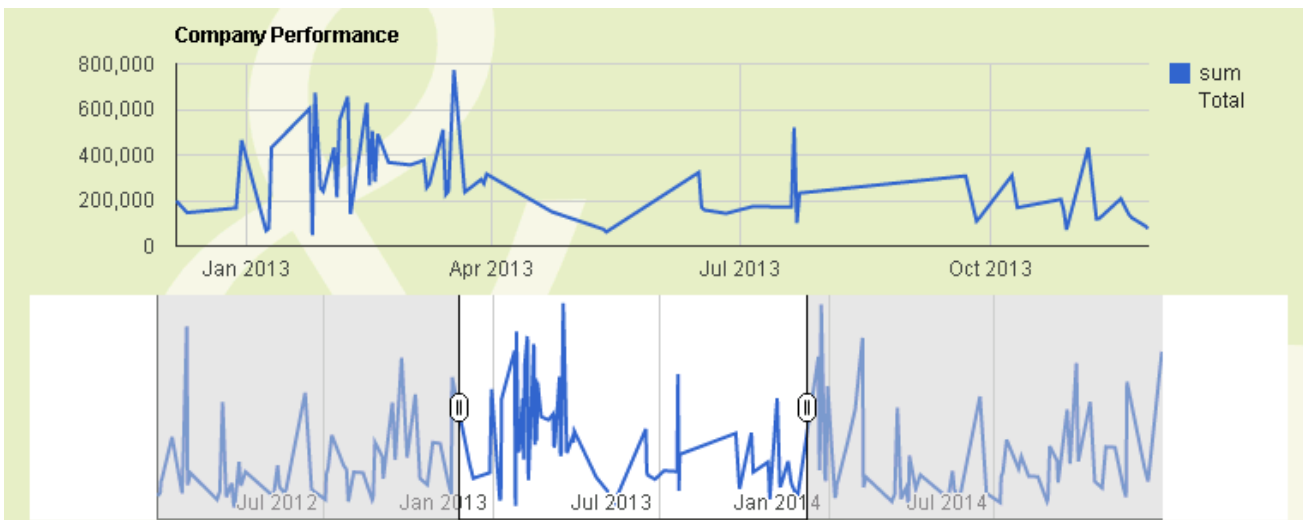
The Chart object is fed by the **view column** box (if this box is empty all column are taken in the Source Query box of the ChartRangeFilter_D1 object). The number columns are based zero (first column is 0):

LineChart1 Properties	
name:	LineChart1
view columns:	0,1
param:	

Then the ChartRange Filter specifies the **filter column** to be used for the Time axis. The number columns are based zero (first column is 0):

ChartRangeFilter1 Properties	
name:	ChartRangeFilter1
bind to:	LineChart1
filter column:	0

Validate, save and run the Dashboard:



You can now play with the Chart Range Filter to see a detailed period on the Chart. You also can change the Chart Type to another Chart (Bar Chart, Area Chart etc.)

7.4.2.4. Inserting a Dashboard with Number Range Filter

Select **Dashboard > Number RangeFilter:**



Main Dashboard Frame

Number Range Filter

Google Dashboard (default is a Table)

	1	2	3	4	5
1 Michael	12	5	38	45	
2 Elisa	20	7	55	66	
3 Robert	7	3	77	80	
4 John	54	2	66	50	

Now feed the Main Dashboard Frame with the required URL, example the URL taking data in the sales.gcd file: /dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd

dashboard1 Properties

name: dashboard1

source: /dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd

source query: ?

Validate, the preview is displayed in the Table object:

dashboard1

Total 35,610.0 773,045.0

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/1/2012	83,468.20	73
2	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/4/2012	94,029.60	83
3	ATLANTIC	New York	Diane Meyer	1/5/2012	73,605.00	56
4	WEST	California	Doug Castro	1/5/2012	63,270.00	49
5	WEST	Nevada	Georges Dunel	1/6/2012	144,839.50	67

As you can see the Total column is in position 5, so the View Column in the Number Filter Range object should be 4:

NumberRangeFilter1 Properties

name: NumberRangeFilter1

bind to: Table2

filterColumn: 4

Run and save this Dashboard:



Total 35,610.0

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/1/2012	83,468.20	73
2	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/4/2012	94,029.60	83
3	ATLANTIC	New York	Diane Meyer	1/5/2012	73,605.00	56
4	WEST	California	Doug Castro	1/5/2012	63,270.00	49
5	WEST	Nevada	Georges Dunel	1/6/2012	144,839.50	67

Now, you can play with the Number Filter Range to display only the rows whose Total will be between the range thus modified:

In the next example, the number range filter has been set to display Total between 303031 and 400276:

Total 303,031.0

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Joe Kramer	1/24/2013	320,677.29	202
2	WEST	California	Ric Smith	2/22/2013	367,189.75	193
3	WEST	California	Doug Castro	3/2/2013	355,868.15	178
4	WEST	California	Doug Castro	3/7/2013	376,532.29	190
5	WEST	California	Ric Smith	3/30/2013	315,939.72	167

Here also, you can replace the Table object with a Google Chart object if you previously modify the source query for the Main Dashboard Frame and the View Columns number for the chosen chart. You also can add another Number Range Filter in the same above example, for the Quantity column:

NumberRangeFilter2 Properties ✕

name:

bind to:

filterColumn:

Validate:



Save and Run:

7.4.2.5. Inserting a Dashboard with String Filter

Select **Dashboard > String Filter**:

StringFilter_D1

StringFilter1

Name:

Table1

1	Michael	12	5	38	45
2	Elisa	20	7	55	66
3	Robert	7	3	77	80
4	John	54	2	66	50

Main Dashboard Frame

String Filter

Google Chart (default is a Table)

Now feed the Main Dashboard Frame with the required URL, example the URL taking data in the sales.gcd file: /dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd

StringFilter_D1 Properties

name: StringFilter_D1

source: [BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd](/dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd)

source query:

And Validate. Automatically the preview is displayed in the Table object using all columns:



Area

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/1/2012	83,468.20	
2	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/4/2012	94,029.60	
3	ATLANTIC	New York	Diane Meyer	1/5/2012	73,605.00	
4	WEST	California	Doug Castro	1/5/2012	63,270.00	

◀ ▶ 1 2 10 40 46

But you can change the selected only the required columns in the Table Properties using the View Columns box where a Tooltip displays the syntax if you just move the mouse cursor in this box (without selecting the box):

Table1 Properties
✕

name:

view columns:

param: Set columns range (based 0) ex: 0,3,4

update: ✎

execute url:

execute url mode: Execute in same window ▼

Advanced...

Enter for example 0 for first column (Area), 2 for third column (Vendor), 3 and 4 for columns 4 and 5 (Total and Quantity):

Table1 Properties
✕

name:

view columns:

Validate. Adjust the Table size and number of row per page (5), and then run (and save) the Dashboard to see the result:

In the top of the Dashboard the String Filter appears, ready to enter any value: not that the characters or string you can enter will be translated as “beginning with” the corresponding argument:



Area

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/1/2012	83,468.20	73
2	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/4/2012	94,029.60	83
3	ATLANTIC	New York	Diane Meyer	1/5/2012	73,605.00	56
4	WEST	California	Doug Castro	1/5/2012	63,270.00	49
5	WEST	Nevada	Georges Dunel	1/6/2012	144,839.50	67

Navigation: < 1 2 10 40 46 >

Enter in the String Filter a "C" and you will get only the Areas beginning with "C": (not case sensitive)

Area

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date	Total	Quantity
1	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	3/30/2012	206,072.80	182
2	CENTRAL	North Dakota	Wanda Sanders	4/1/2012	119,873.80	114
3	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	5/19/2012	91,898.20	70
4	CENTRAL	Wisconsin	James Smith	5/20/2012	103,439.60	80
5	CENTRAL	North Dakota	Wanda Sanders	6/17/2012	106,249.50	82

Navigation: < 1 2 3 4 5 6 >

You can change the Google Chart Table to another type of Chart: the **Chart Editor icon**. But most of the time you probably need previously to change the URL in the Main Google Frame and/or in the View Columns box of the Google Chart object because the chart you will select needs probably other columns than the one already selected.

If we modify the Main Google Frame URL adding this **Source Query** to get only the sum of the total by State name: `select A, B, year(D), sum(E) where year(D)=[P_Year] group by A, B, year(D) format sum(E) '#,###.00'`

StringFilter_D1 Properties ✕

name:

source:

source query: ?

and if we modify the **View Columns** in the Table Object with 1,3 we can then switch the Table object to a Bar Chart without getting errors because the expected fields do not match the Bar Chart structure.

Table1 Properties ✕

name:

view columns:

param:

Chart Editor

Start Charts Customize

Chart name

Recommended charts - More »

A	B	C	D
14	25	36	47
25	36	47	58
36	47	58	69

	Area	STATE	Vendor	Date
1	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/1/2012
2	NORTH-WEST	Washington	Bill Raley	1/4/2012
3	ATLANTIC	New York	Diane Meyer	1/5/2012
4	WEST	California	Doug Castro	1/5/2012
5	WEST	Nevada	Georges Dunel	1/6/2012

Then select the Charts Tab and chose another kind of Chart such as Bar Chart:

Start Charts **Customize**

Chart name

Chart

Title

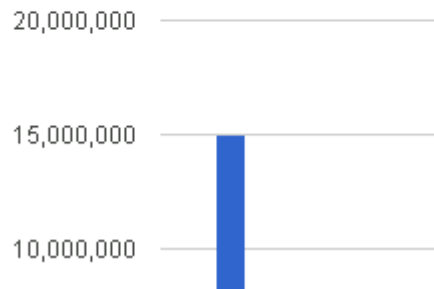
B **I** 12 

Sales by States

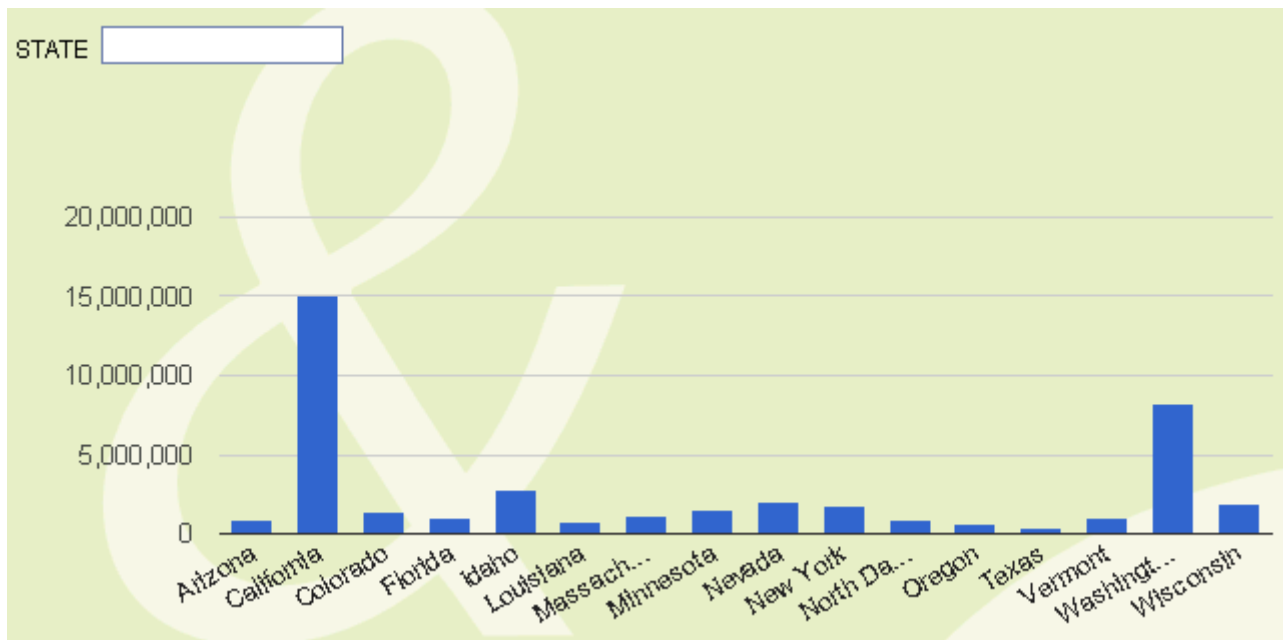
Legend

None

B **I** 12 

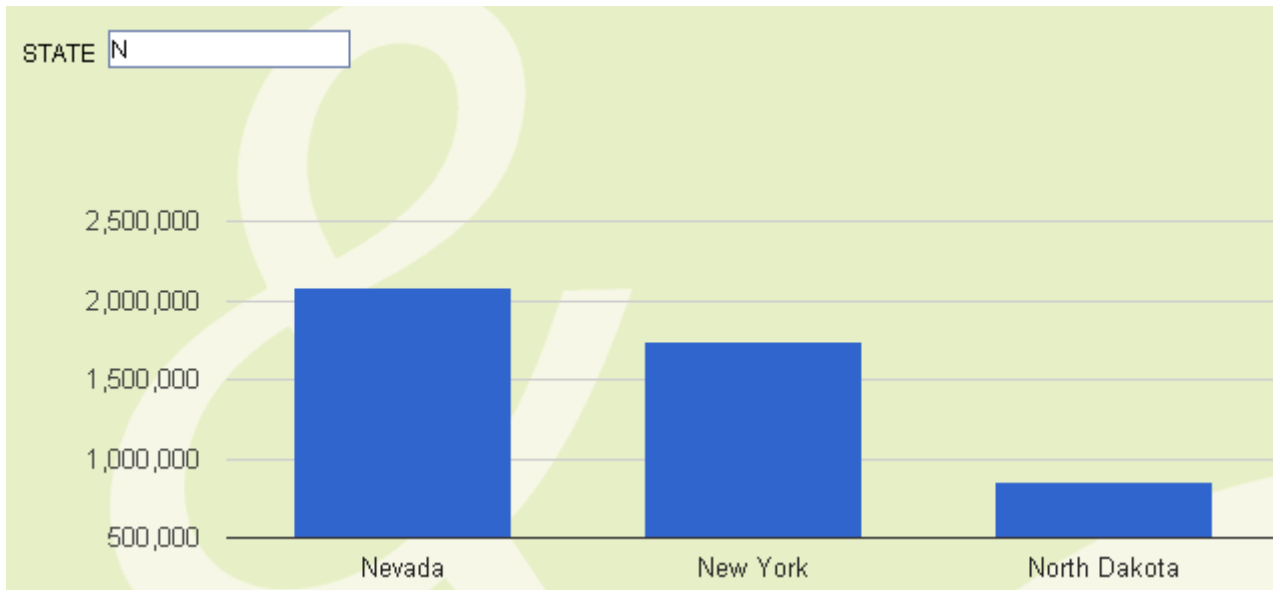
Sales by States


Then validate and run the Dashboard:

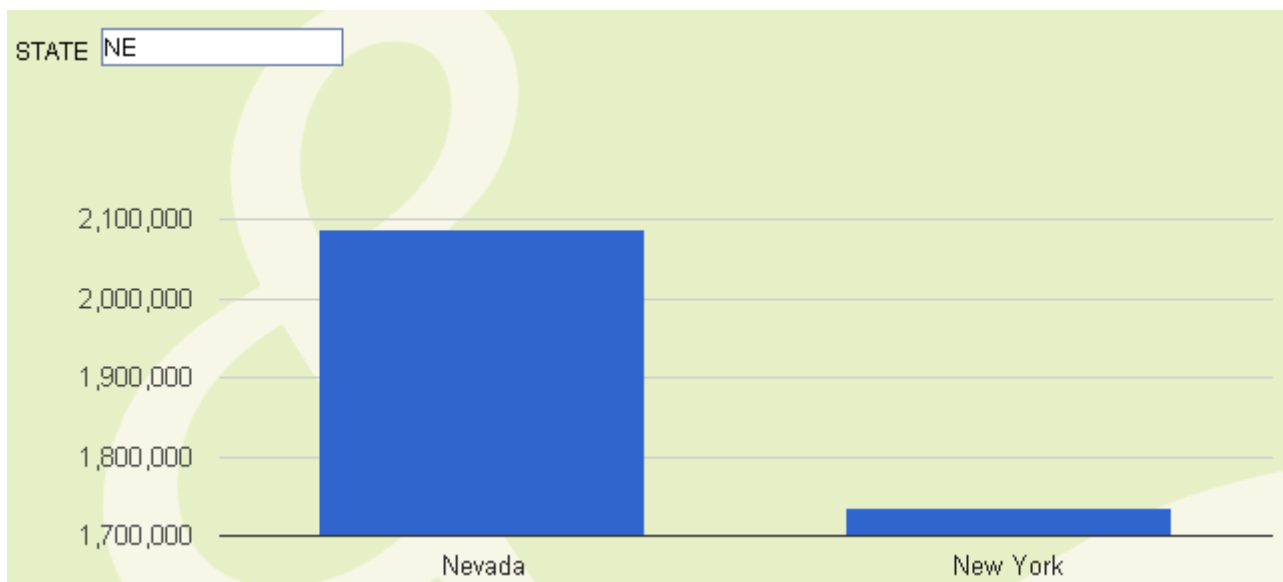


Now you can use the String Filter to see only some States beginning with the required string or character:

Enter the "N" character: only the States beginning with "N" appear:



Enter "NE", now only States beginning with "NE" appear:



7.4.3. Insert Google Chart Filter

New since version 13.0.4:

As describe in the previous paragraph about the Insert > Google Chart > Dashboard command, you can insert a Dashboard including a specific Filter, among 4 filter types proposed, but is it also possible to add one or more filter(s) inside an existing Dashboard, each filter must just be linked to an object (Table, Chart etc.).

The command Insert > Google Chart Filter is greyed when not available. You need first to select the Google Chart Object in a Dashboard to which you want to assign a new or additional filter before running the command Insert > Google Chart Filter.

7.4.3.1. Inserting a Category Filter

First select first the Google Chart Object to which you want to apply a Category Filter then click the command Insert > Google Chart Filter > Category Filter.

Example: open the **Bar Chart Sample.xgc** file located in the **//BAI Demonstration/Dashboards/Other Dashboard Samples/Dashboard Samples** directory



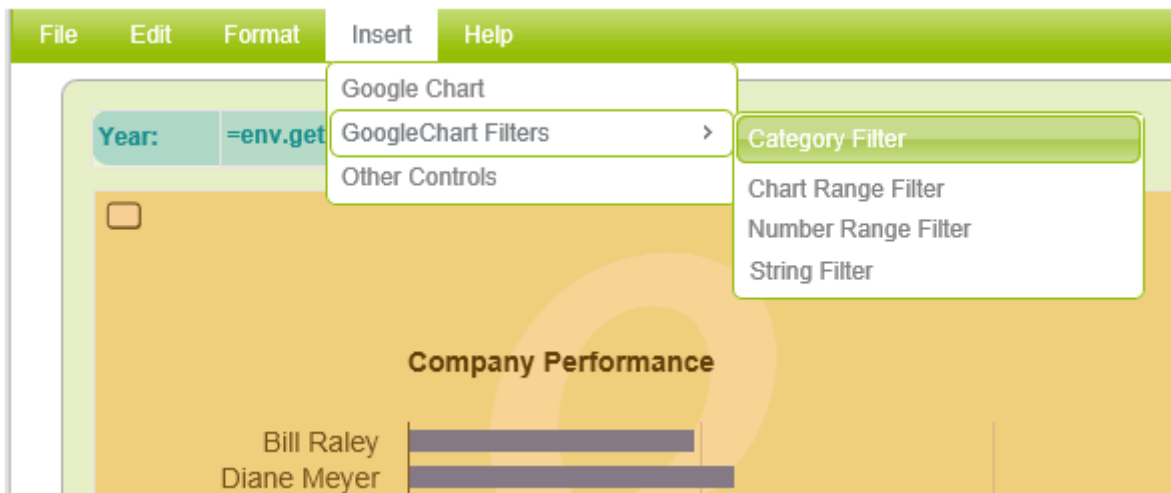
Make a copy of this example saving it as **Bar Chart Sample with category filter.xgc**

Note that the Bar Chart is fed by the following URL and Source Query and that the click on a Bar will update the Table object using the P_Vendor parameter:

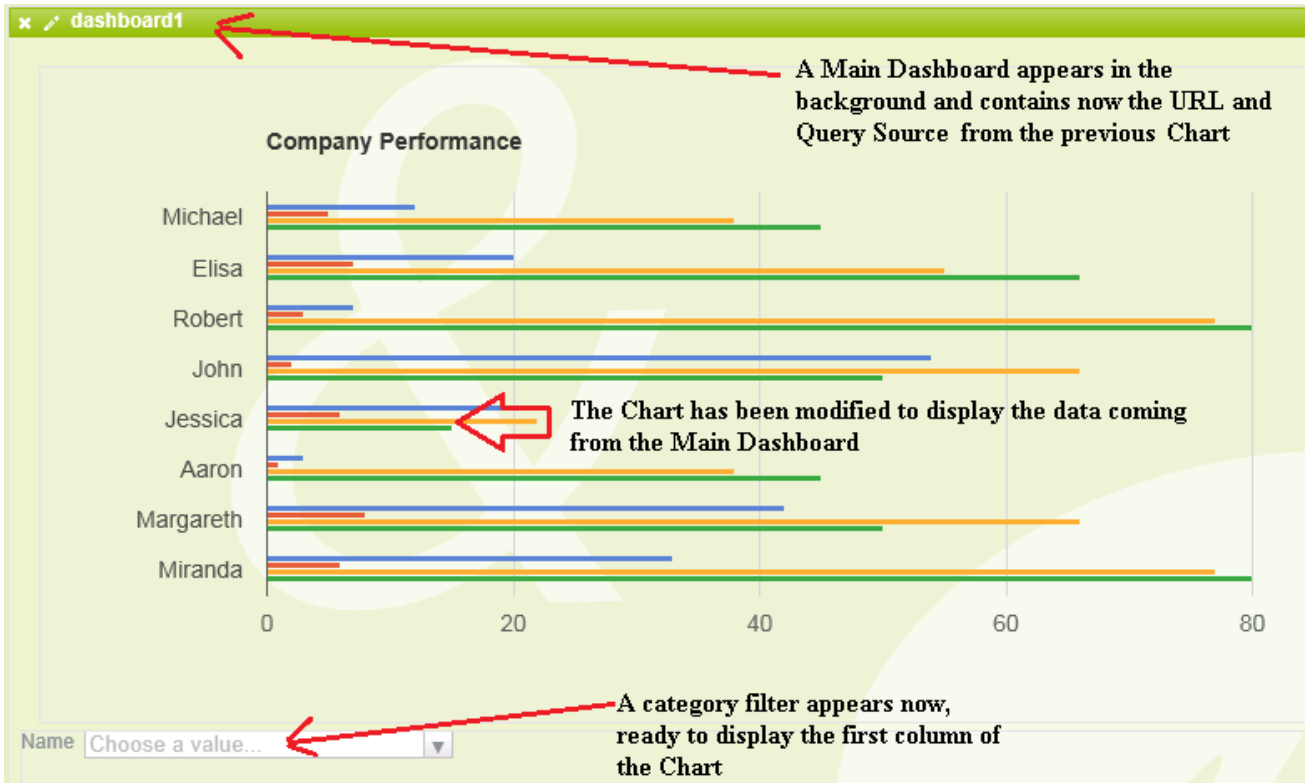
BarChart1 Properties	
name:	BarChart1
source:	/dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558
source query:	Select C, sum(E) where year(D)=[P_Year] group by C label ?
param:	{P_Vendor={"selection":{"col":-1}}} ✎
update:	Table ✎
execute url:	

If you add a Category Filter to this Bar Chart, you will get automatically 3 objects: A Background Dashboard object that will include the Bar Chart and the Category Filter:

- First select the Bar Chart Object
- Click now the command **Insert > Google Chart Filters > Category Filter**



The Dashboard will appear modified as follow:



Click the **Dashboard1** Properties icon to see the URL and Source Query:

dashboard1 Properties ✕

name:

source:

source query: ?

Click the **Bar Chart** Properties icon to see the modifications:

BarChart1 Properties ✕

name:

view columns:

param: ✎

update: ✎

execute url:

execute url mode:

In the Bar Chart the Source URL and Source Query have been replace with the **view columns** box. The data are now coming from the **Dashboard1** object. If no column is specified all data are taken from the source query box from the Dashboard1 object.

Click the **Category Filter** Properties icon to see how it is defined: this filter is bind to the BarChart1 object, through the first column (base 0).



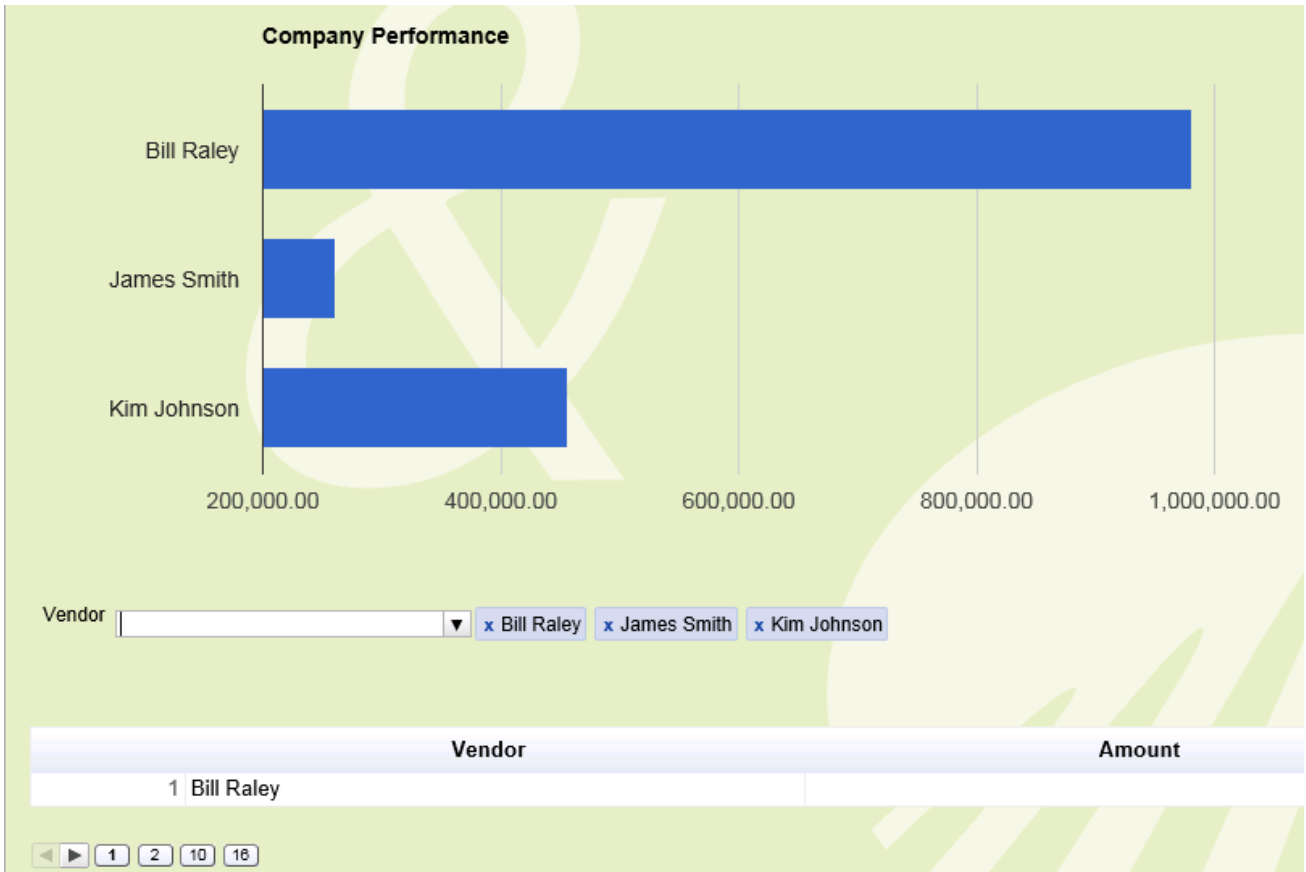
CategoryFilter1 Properties

name:

bind to:

filterColumn:

Save and Run the Dashboard: the new filter appears and allows you to select one or more vendor(s) in the list: the selected vendor names appear near the category filter and you can remove any value by clicking the blue cross on the left side of the name:



Note that the Table object under the Bar Chart is not updated by the Category Filter. It is possible to change this status by adding the “bind” in the Category Filter to the Table object: click the Category Filter Properties icon and add the Table object in the “Bind to” box:

CategoryFilter1 Bind To

All

BarChart1

Table

Ok Cancel

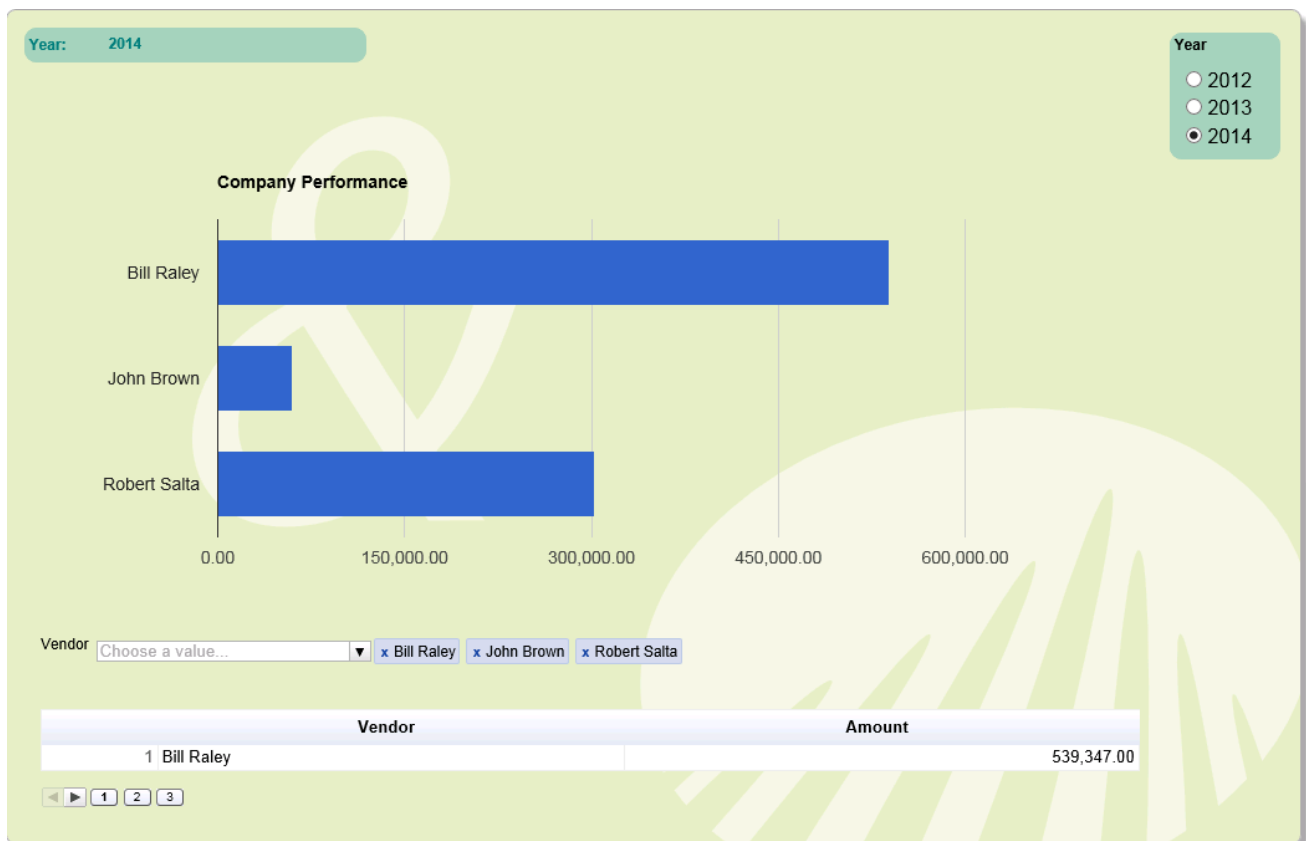
Warning 1: it could be that in the above picture the “Table” object does not appear: the reason is that this object is not included in the “Dashboard1” frame containing the Category Filter. You can select the Table object, then click Edit > Cut, the select the “Dashboard1” object and click Edit > Paste. You should then see the Table object in the Bind to above dialog box.



Warning 2: in this example the Year Radio button have been defined to update automatically the Table object and the Bar Chart. But now these Table and Bar Chart objects are inside the Dashboard1 object. You need to define again the Update List in the Year Properties box to add the Dashboard1 object:



Save and Run again the Dashboard:



You can use the Category Filter to display only some vendors to compare their sales on the selected year.

7.4.3.2. Inserting a Chart Range Filter

First select first the Google Chart Object to which you want to apply a Chart Range Filter then click the command Insert > Google Chart Filter > Chart Range Filter.

7.4.3.3. Inserting a Number Range Filter

First select first the Google Chart Object to which you want to apply a Number Range Filter then click the command Insert > Google Chart Filter > Number Range Filter.



Example: open the **Table Sample.xgc** file located in the **//BAI Demonstration/Dashboards/Other Dashboard Samples/Dashboard Samples** directory

Make a copy of this example saving it as **Table Sample with Number Range filter.xgc**

Note that the Table1 Object is fed by the following URL and Source Query and that the click on a City will update the Table2 object using the P_City parameter:

Table1 Properties ✕

name:

source:

source query:

param:

update:

Note that the Table2 object is fed by the following URL and Source Query:

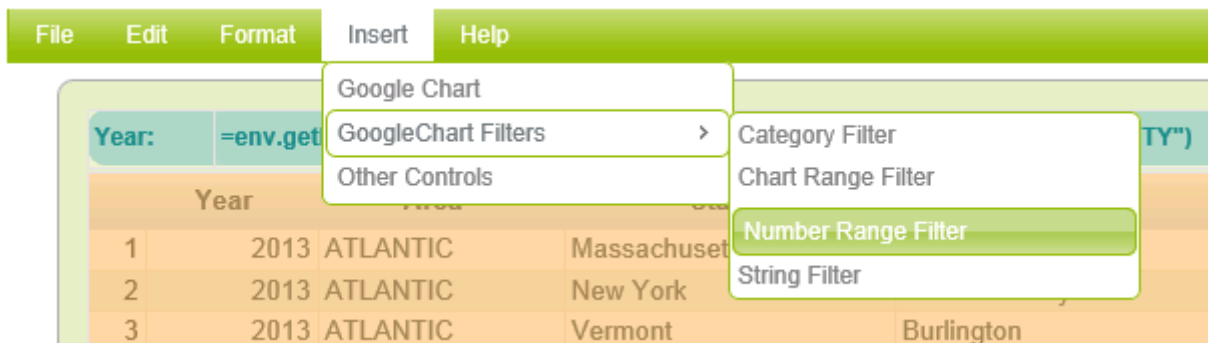
Table2 Properties ✕

name:

source:

source query:

Select the **Table1** object and click the command **Insert > Google Chart Filters > Number Range Filter**:



The Dashboard will appear modified as follow:

The dashboard shows a 'Main Dashboard Frame (Green Frame)' containing a 'Number Range Filter' for 'Age' with a range from 3.0 to 54.0. Below the filter is 'Table1 inside this Dashboard Frame' with columns: Name, Age, Donuts eaten, Close, High. The data rows are:

	Name	Age	Donuts eaten	Close	High
1	Michael	12	5	38	45
2	Elisa	20	7	55	66
3	Robert	7	3	77	80

Below this frame is 'Table2 out of the Dashboard Frame' with columns: Year, Area, State, City, Vendor, Product, Amount. The data rows are:

	Year	Area	State	City	Vendor	Product	Amount
1	2013	ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Boston	Karen Walker	2009 RED ZONE	19,140.00
2	2013	ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Boston	Karen Walker	DELTA HORSE DUAL	10,939.50
3	2013	ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Boston	Karen Walker	GMC DENILI ROAD BIKE	30,200.50



Note that the **Table2** is still out of the Dashboard1 Frame, so not link to the Number Range Filter.

The new object **Dashboard1** contains now the URL and Source Query previously defined for the **Table1**:

dashboard1 Properties
✕

name:

source:

source query:

The new **Number Range Filter** is bind to the **Table1** object and the Filter Column is defined by default to 1 but should applies to a numeric value, which is column Sum(G) in the Source query box. This column is in position 5, so you have to modify the Filter Column to 4 (Column 5 base 0 = 4):

NumberRangeFilter1 Properties
✕

name:

bind to:

filterColumn:

The **Table1** object has been modified to:

Table1 Properties
✕

name:

view columns:

param:

update:

As you can see, the Source URL and Source Query have been replaced with a **view columns** box. (If empty, all data from the dashboard1 object are taken).

Warning: the Year box was updating previously Table1 and Table2. Now you must specify that the Dashboard1 object should be updated in place of Table1:

RadYear Controls to Update
✕

All

TitleYear

LabelYear

SelectedYear

Table2

LabelCity

SelectedCity

RadYear

dashboard1

Validate, save and run the Dashboard: the result appear with the new Number Filter Range displaying by default the min and max values found in the Sum Amount column:



Year: 2013 City: IGNORE

sum Amount 211,772.0 3,702,037.0

Year: 2012 2013 2014

Year	Area	State	City	sum Amount
16	2013 WEST	Arizona	Phoenix	344,774.10
17	2013 WEST	California	Los Angeles	1,118,291.75
18	2013 WEST	California	San Diego	3,702,036.66
19	2013 WEST	California	San Francisco	1,758,942.09
20	2013 WEST	Colorado	Colorado Springs	211,772.75

◀ ▶ 1 2 3 4 5

Year	Area	State	City	Vendor	Product	Amount
1	2013 ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Boston	Karen Walker	2009 RED ZONE	19,140.00
2	2013 ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Boston	Karen Walker	DELTA HORSE DUAL	10,939.50
3	2013 ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Boston	Karen Walker	GMC DENILI ROAD BIKE	30,200.50
4	2013 ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Boston	Karen Walker	NIVRE SPECIAL EDITION	5,580.00
5	2013 ATLANTIC	Massachusetts	Boston	Tim Rosenberg	2009 RED ZONE	27,274.50

You can move the min and max cursors from the Number Range Filter to reduce the result to a shorter number of records: example between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000:

Year: 2013 City: IGNORE

sum Amount 1,496,650.0 2,014,436.0

Year: 2012 2013 2014

Year	Area	State	City	sum Amount
1	2013 NORTH-WEST	Idaho	Boise City	1,762,139.11
2	2013 NORTH-WEST	Washington	Redmond	1,601,381.54
3	2013 NORTH-WEST	Washington	Richland	1,993,657.76
4	2013 WEST	California	San Francisco	1,758,942.09

Note that this filter has no effect in the Table2 being out of the Dashboard1 object. But if you select now any city in Table1, the Table2 is updated:

7.4.3.4. Inserting a String Filter

First select first the Google Chart Object to which you want to apply a String Filter then click the command Insert > Google Chart Filter > String Filter.

Example: open the **Timeline Chart Sample.xgc** file located in the **//BAI Demonstration/Dashboards/Other Dashboard Samples/Dashboard Samples** directory

Make a copy of this example saving it as **Timeline Chart Sample with String filter.xgc**

Note that the Timeline1 Object is fed by the following URL and Source Query:

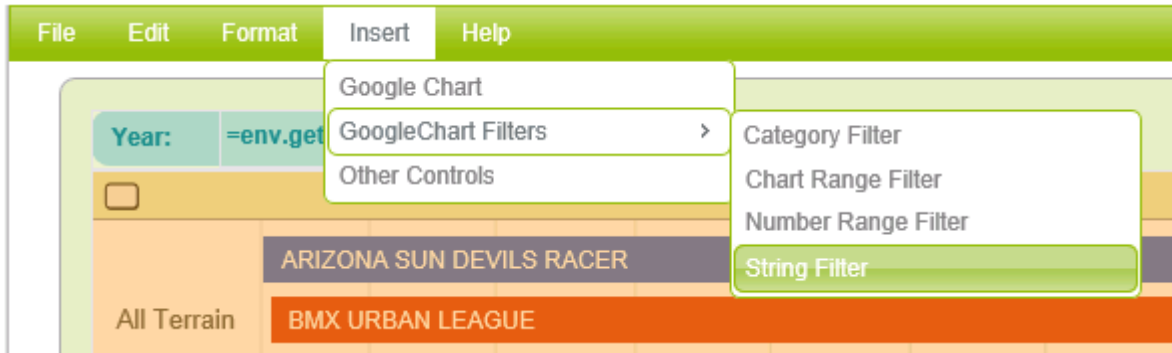
Timeline1 Properties ✕

name:

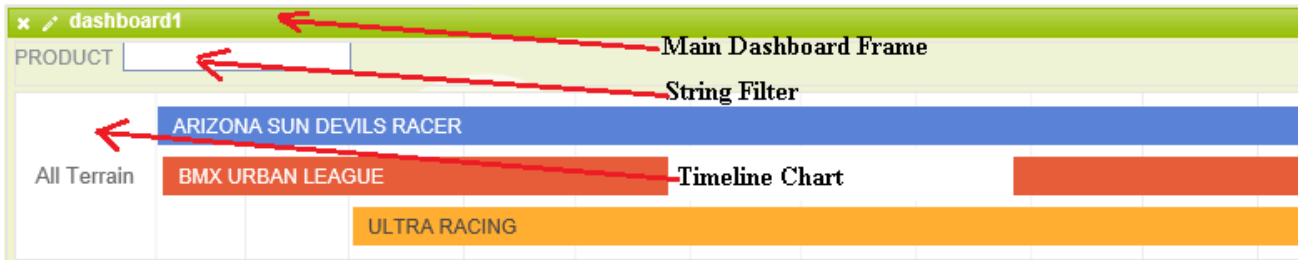
source:

source query: ?

Select the **Timeline1** object and click the command **Insert > Google Chart Filters > String Filter**:



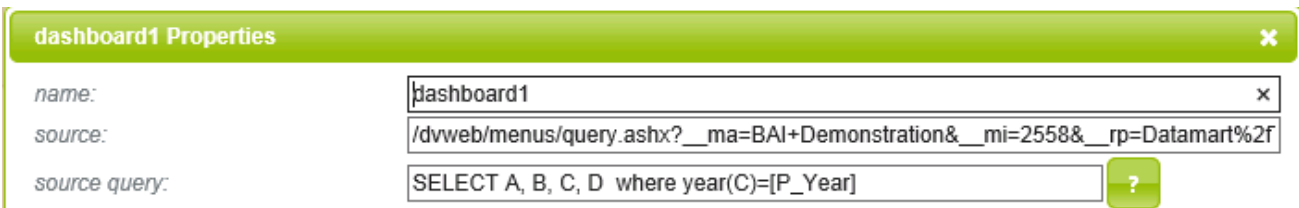
The Dashboard will appear modified as follow:



Note that the String Filter is bind to the Timeline chart and has been defined to column 1 instead of default value 0 because the need was to make a filter on the Product Name (column 2) and not on the Category Name (Column 1):



Note that the main Dashboard1 object is now fed by the Source URL and Source Query previously defined to the Timeline chart:

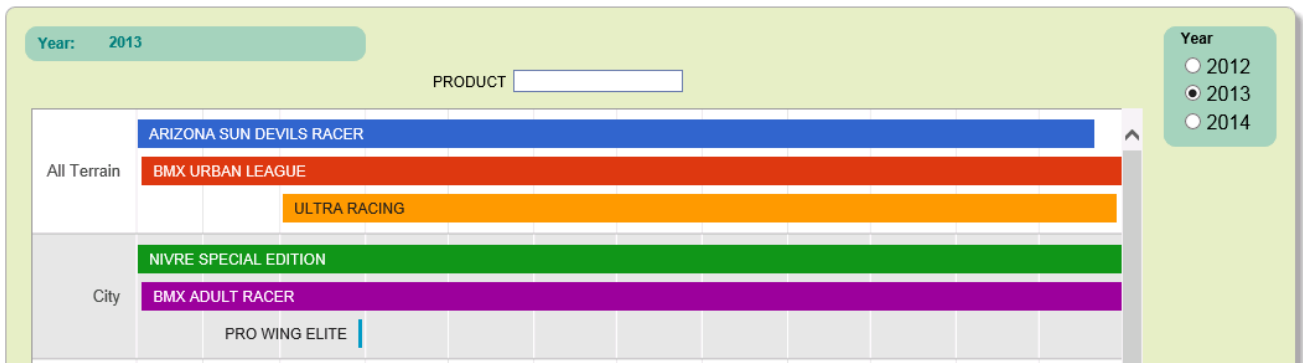


Note that the Timeline chart has been modified automatically to get the view column box instead of Source URL and Source Query:

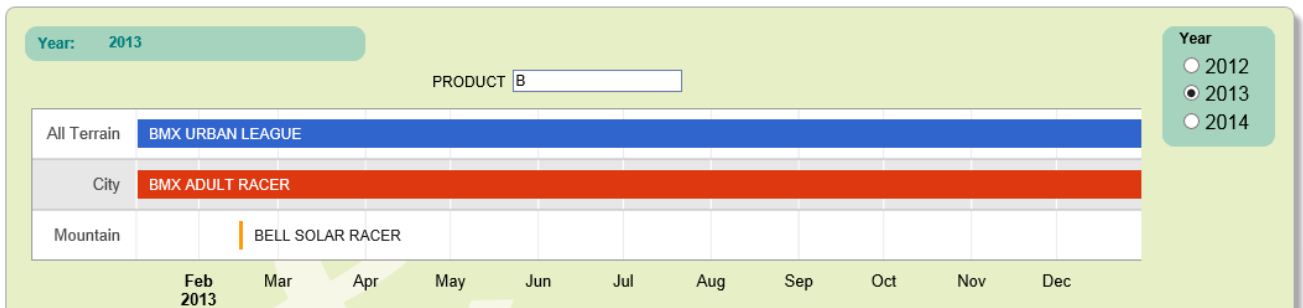


If no column is specified, all data from the Dashboard1 object are taken. If columns are specified, the syntax must be 0,1,2 etc. (Base 0 → First column =0)

Move the Product String Filter on the right top of the Dashboard1 object, then save and run the Dashboard:



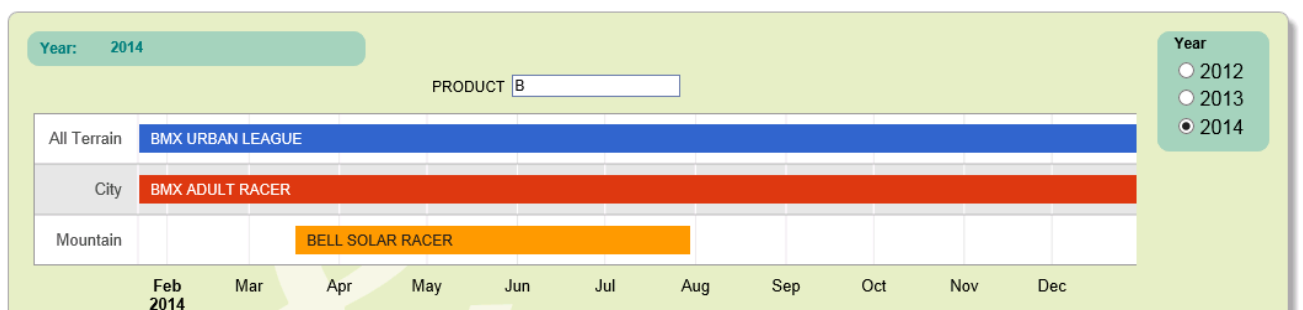
You can now enter one or several characters to see only some products to be compared, example enter a “B”:



Warning: the Year object needs to be modified to update the Dashboard1 object instead of Table1 and Timeline1 objects:



Now the year will affect also the result, with the same filter: example switch to 2014:



7.4.3.5. Filter Advanced Properties

In each Filter Type, you can see an Advanced button giving access to more properties. Click the Help button for more information from the Google Developers Site.



Example for the **Category Filter**:

CategoryFilter1 advanced ✕

<i>values:</i>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<i>useFormattedValue:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="false"/>
<i>ui.caption:</i>	<input type="text" value="Choose a value..."/>
<i>ui.sortValues:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="true"/>
<i>ui.selectedValuesLayout:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="aside"/>
<i>ui.allowNone:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="true"/>
<i>ui.allowMultiple:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="true"/>
<i>ui.allowTyping:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="true"/>
<i>ui.label:</i>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<i>ui.labelSeparator:</i>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<i>ui.labelStacking:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="horizontal"/>

Click the Help button for more information from the Google Developers Site.

Example for the **Chart Range Filter**:

ChartRangeFilter1 advanced ✕

<i>ui.chartType:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="ComboChart"/>
<i>ui.chartOptions:</i>	<input type="text" value='{"enableInteractivity":false,"chartArea":{"height":"100%"},"legend":{"pr'/>
<i>ui.chartView:</i>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<i>ui.minRangeSize:</i>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
<i>ui.snapToData:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="false"/>

Click the Help button for more information from the Google Developers Site.

Example for the **Number Range Filter**:

NumberRangeFilter1 advanced ✕

<i>minValue:</i>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<i>maxValue:</i>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<i>ui.ticks:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="auto"/>
<i>ui.unitIncrement:</i>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
<i>ui.blockIncrement:</i>	<input type="text" value="10"/>
<i>ui.showRangeValues:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="true"/>
<i>ui.orientation:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="horizontal"/>
<i>ui.label:</i>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<i>ui.labelSeparator:</i>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<i>ui.labelStacking:</i>	<input type="checkbox" value="horizontal"/>



Example for the **String Filter**:

StringFilter1 advanced	
matchType:	prefix
caseSensitive:	false
useFormattedValue:	false
ui.realtimeTrigger:	true
ui.label:	
ui.labelSeparator:	
ui.labelStacking:	horizontal

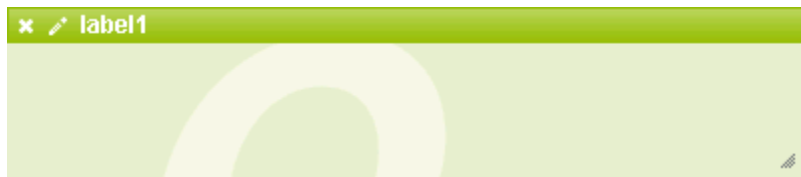
Click the Help button for more information from the Google Developers Site.

7.4.4. Insert > Other Controls

Note that all other controls (that means “objects”) that you can insert in a Google Dashboard Application are not object coming from Google but objects developed by Click&DECiDE.

7.4.4.1. Insert > Other Controls > Label

Use this command if you want to insert a **Label** in a Dashboard.xgc.

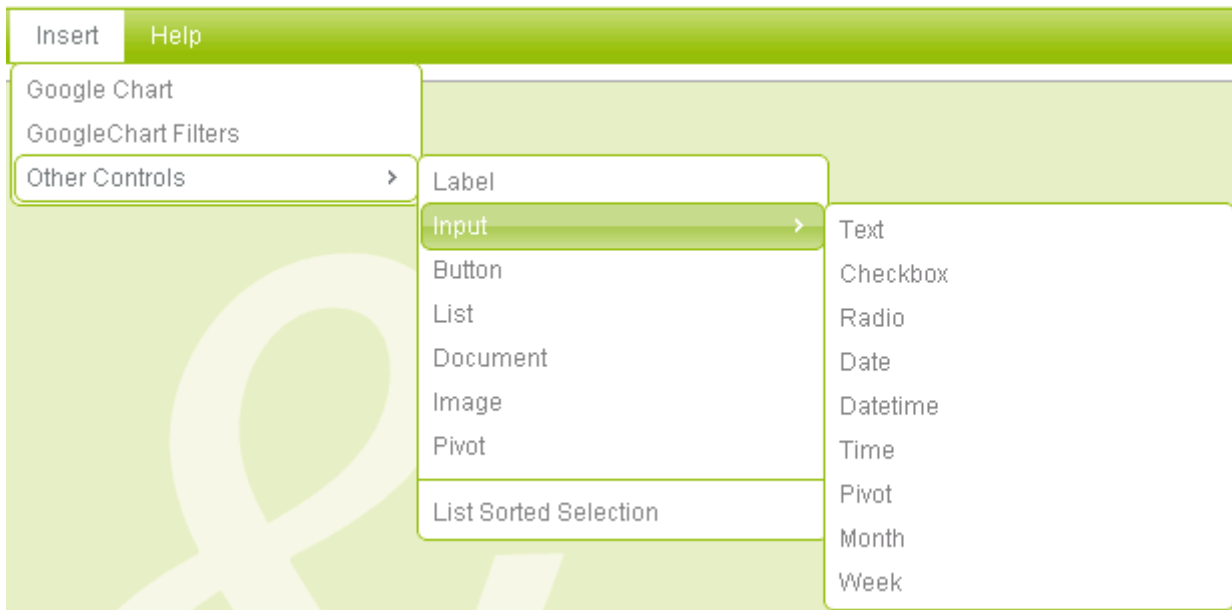


Click the **Properties** icon to change the Static Text or Title to be displayed.

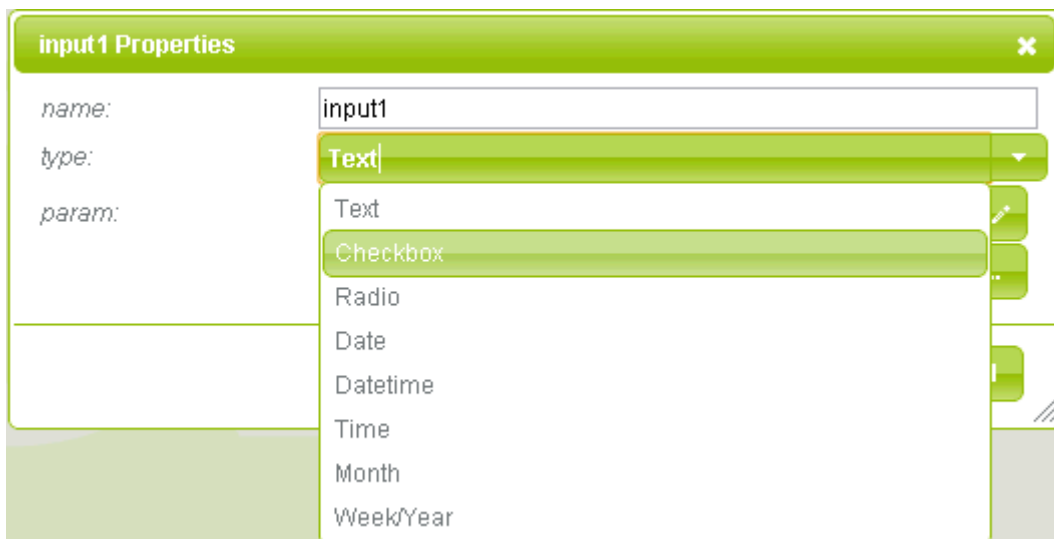
label1 Properties	
name:	label1
text:	My Static Text or Title

7.4.4.2. Insert > Other Controls > Input

Use this command if you want to insert an **Input box** in a Dashboard.xgc.



Select the **Input Type** among: **Text** (Input box where you can enter a dynamic value when running the Dashboard), **Checkbox**, **Radio** buttons, **Date** field, **Date Time** field, **Time** field, **Month** field and **Week** field.



Select the **Input Type** in the Type Combo box list.

Define, if needed, the **Parameter(s)** to be update (see paragraph “[6.2.2 Define the Parameter to be updated](#)”)

See the example **Other Controls Sample.xgc** in the BAI Demonstration Menu in the Web Portal: Dashboards > Other Dashboard Samples > Dashboard Samples:



Various Input Object Examples

Radio Button
Year: 2014

Input Box
Area: ATLANTIC;WEST

Check Box
Family: Adult;Children

List Box (multiple selection)
Category: City;Mountain

Date, Time, Datetime, Month and Week

Date: 2014-02-10 | 02/10/2014

Date&Time: 2014-02-10 11:24:22 | 02/10/2014 11:24 AM

Month: 2014-02-10 | February, 2014

Time: 11:24:22 | 11:24 AM

Week: 2014-02-10 | Week 07, 2014

Year: 2012, 2013, 2014

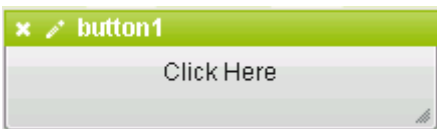
Family: All Families, Adult, Children

Category: All Categories, All Terrain, City, Mountain, Sport

Buttons: Update Selected Area(s), Update Date and Time Parameters, Current Date

7.4.4.3. Insert > Other Controls > Button

Use this command if you want to insert a **Button** in a Dashboard.xgc.



Click the **Properties** icon to change the **Text** to be displayed in the Button.

button1 Properties

name: button1

text: Click Here

param: []

update: []

execute url: []

execute url mode: Execute in same window

Advanced...

Define, if needed, the **Parameter(s)** to be update (see paragraph [“6.2.2 Define the Parameter to be updated”](#))

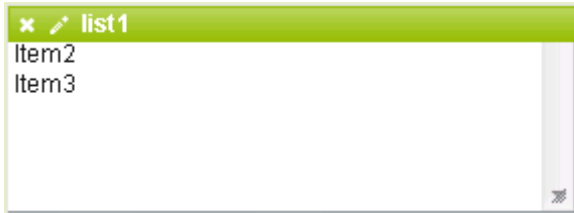
Define, if needed, the **objects** that must be **Updated** (see paragraph [“6.2.3 Define the Object to be Updated”](#))

Define, if needed, the **URL** to be run and the **URL Mode Execution**. (see paragraph [“6.2.4 Define the URL to be Run”](#))

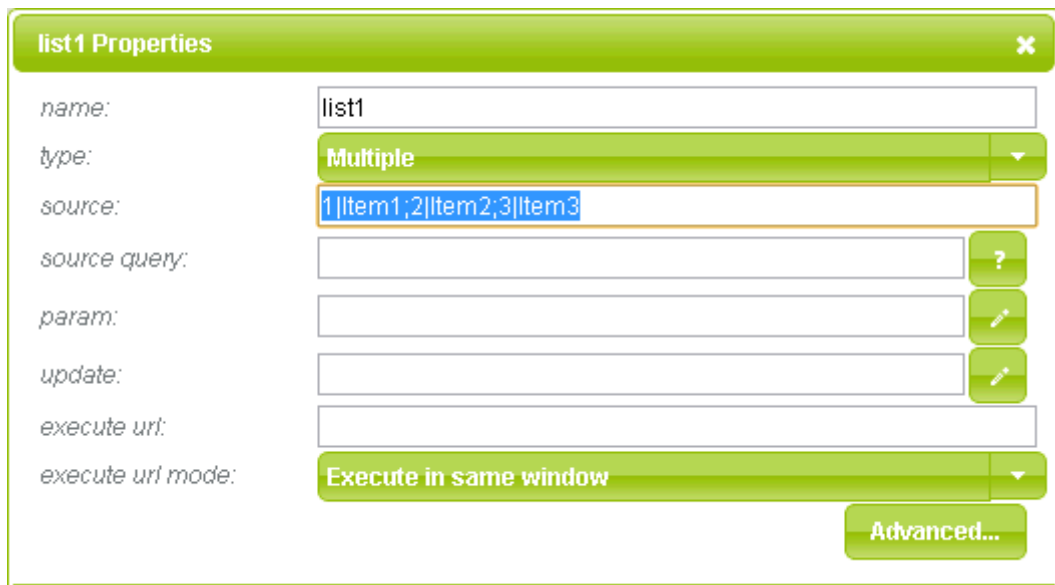


7.4.4.4. Insert > Other Controls > List

Use this command if you want to insert a **List box** in a Dashboard.xgc.



Click the **Properties** icon to change the **Source** that will feed this List:



Select the **Selection Type** among the proposed list: **Multiple** or **Single**.

Define the **Source** box. It could be a query URL as describe for the [Real-time Access Method](#), or a GCD file URL as describe for the [Google Data Table Access Method](#), or a Google Doc URL as describe for the [Google Doc Access Method](#). You also have an easier way to feed the Source box when the number of values for this list is small, with 2 alternatives:

You can enter directly the values to be used separated with a semicolon, if the values to be displayed are the same. For example if you want to display a list of Years and if the year can be used directly as criteria, you can enter for example: 2010;2011;2012;2013;2014 in the Source Box.

You also can enter the value using 2 arguments: the first one is the value to be used in the criteria (through a parameter), the second one is the value to be displayed in the List object in the Dashboard Application.

Example: 1|Item1;2|Item2;3|Item3

The list box will display vertically the values Item1, Item2 and Item3

The parameter updated by the selected value in the list box will received 1 if Item1 is selected, 2 if Item2 is selected etc. and will received 1;3 if Item1 and Item3 are selected (if Multiple value enabled).

Define the **Source Query** box, if needed and only if Source is fed by an URL. (See [Source Query Real-time](#) or [Source Query Google Data Table](#) or [Source Query Google Doc](#)).

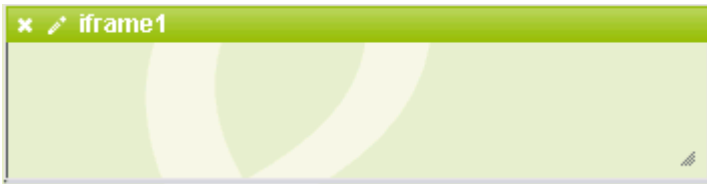
Define, if needed, the **Parameter(s)** to be update (see paragraph "[6.2.2 Define the Parameter to be updated](#)")

Define, if needed, the **objects** that must be **Updated** (see paragraph "[6.2.3 Define the Object to be Updated](#)")


Define, if needed, the **URL** to be run and the **URL Mode Execution**. (see paragraph "[6.2.4 Define the URL to be Run](#)").

7.4.4.5. Insert > Other Controls > Document

Use this command if you want to insert a **Document object** in a Dashboard.xgc.



This object has been developed to be able to insert a **PDF Report** or a **Cube** inside a Google Dashboard Application. Note, for a Cube, that the dynamic HTML format only can be run under Internet Explorer but not under Chrome neither Firefox, which will provide a static image of the Cube.

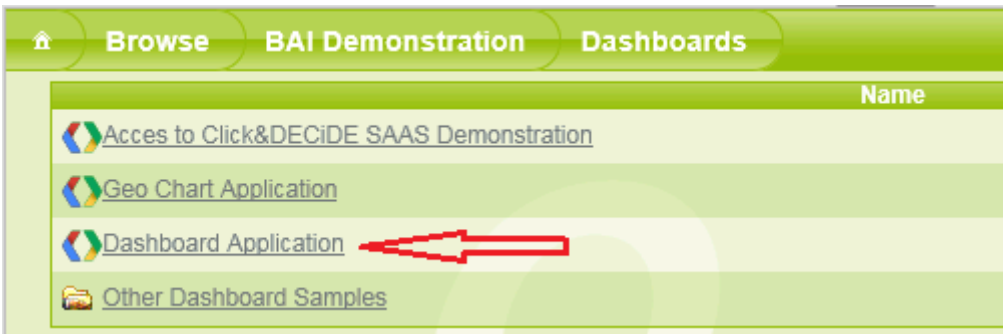
Click the  **Properties** Icon to change the **Source** that will feed this document:



In the above example the Source is the URL calling the Demo Multi Criteria Report as a PDF output format.

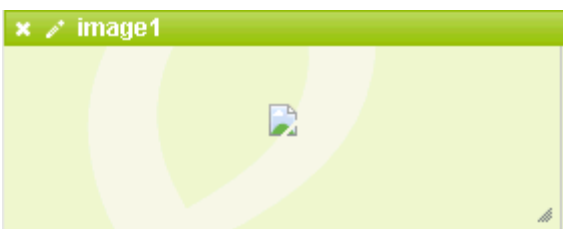
It is also possible to call a Cube, but with HTML result only under the Internet Explorer browser.

See the following example in the **Dashboard Application**: select a Vendor in the top right table and click the "Call **Document** and Graph Screen" button to see the child dashboard displaying a PDF Report:



7.4.4.6. Insert > Other Controls > Image

Use this command if you want to insert a **Picture** in a Dashboard.xgc.



Click the  **Properties** Icon to change the **Source** that will feed this picture:



The logo.png, for example, is located into the default directory:

C:\inetpub\wwwroot\dwweb\Scripts\cnd.ebis\img

You can enter another path if you need to use a picture from another location.

Define, if needed, the **Parameter(s)** to be update (see paragraph "[6.2.2 Define the Parameter to be updated](#)")

Define, if needed, the **objects** that must be **Updated** (see paragraph "[6.2.3 Define the Object to be Updated](#)")

Define, if needed, the **URL** to be run and the **URL Mode Execution**. (see paragraph "[6.2.4 Define the URL to be Run](#)").

7.4.4.7. Insert > Other Controls > List Sorted Selection

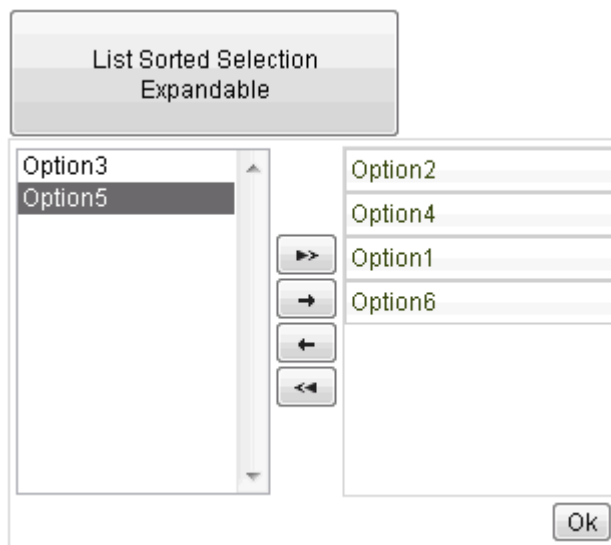
Use this command if you want to Insert an **List Sorted Selection object** in a Dashboard.xgc.

This object is quite similar to a List Box but offers more possibilities:

- The list can be **Expandable**: a button appears:



and shows the list when you click the button:



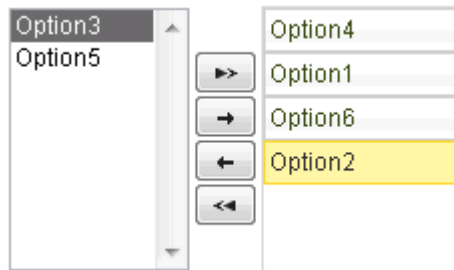
The user can change the **order** of the proposed items in the List at the run time.



- The list can be **No Expandable** and appears directly as a List, not as a Button:



- The user can change the **order** of the proposed items in the List at the run time:



See example **List Sorted Selection Sample.xgc**, inside of which, using one, two or three objects, plus a Table objects, you can create and customize your own Cross-Table.



Click the **Properties** icon to change the **Source** that will feed this List Sorted Selection object:

listSortSelCol Properties ✕

name:

type: Expandable

source: city;E|Customer;B|Salesman;L|Family;K|CategoryName;J|Product

source query: ?

param: ✎

update: ✎

execute url:

execute url mode: Execute in same window

Advanced...

Enter a **Name** for this object.

Define the **Type** among Expandable or Not Expandable.

Define the **Source**: in the example **List Sorted Selection Sample.xgc**, we have built a cross-table with 3 List Sorted Selection objects: one for the Rows, one for the Columns and one for the Measure. The Source box is fed by a list of column with first argument being hidden and second argument being the visible column name.



The content is as follow for the **Row(s)** object:

`C|Area;G|State;H|StateName;F|City;E|Customer;B|Salesman;L|Family;K|CategoryName;J|Product`

If you add in the row list the visible columns **Area** and **City**, then the SQL feeding the Table object will replace Area and City with **SELECT C, F**, using parameters (one parameter for the columns being in rows, one parameter for the columns being in column and one parameter for the column being in the measure area.

The content is as follow for the **Column(s)** object:

`C|Area;G|State;H|StateName;F|City;E|Customer;B|Salesman;L|Family;K|CategoryName;J|Product`

The content is as follow for the **Measure(s)** object:

`Sum(P)|Sum Amount;sum(M)|Sum Quantity;Avg(P)|Avg Amount;Avg(M)|Avg Quantity;Min(P)|Min Amount;Min(M)|Min Quantity;Max(Amount)|Max Amount;Max(Quantity)|Max Quantity`

The **Source** box for the Table object contains the following URL: (Google Data Table Access Method):

`/dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fList+Sorted+Sample.gcd`

And the **Source Query** box contains this SQL:

```
SELECT {CnD:"P_Column"}, {CnD:"P_Measure"} Where year(D)=[P_Year] Group by {CnD:"P_Column"} Pivot {CnD:"P_Pivot"} Format {CnD:"P_Measure", sep:" '#,##0', "} '#,##0'
```

The parameters P_Column, P_Measure and P_Pivot will replace the selected column names with their respective letters, such as this example:

If the **Row(s)** object contains the fields **Area** and **Salesman**:



And if the **Column(s)** object contains the field **Family**:



And if the **Measure(s)** object contains the fields **Sum(Amount)** and **Sum(Quantity)**:

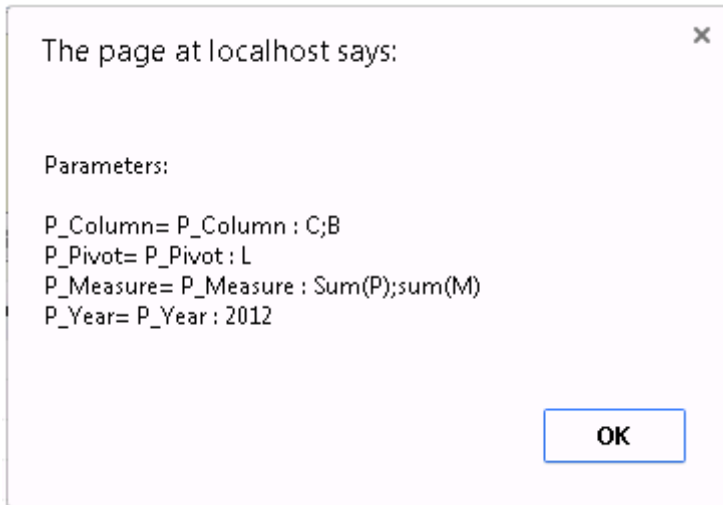


Then the SQL feeding the Table result will be translated to:

```
SELECT C,B,SUM(P),SUM(M) Where year(D)=[P_Year] Group by C,B Pivot L Format {SUM(P),SUM(M), sep:" '#,##0', "} '#,##0'
```



You can check the **Parameter Values** using the **Ctrl + double Click** on the background of the Dashboard when running:



Then, click the **Update** button which will update the Table object:



And see the result:


	Area	Salesman	Adult sum Amount	Children sum Amount	Adult sum Quantity	Children sum Quantity
1	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	412,067	705,329	330	341
2	ATLANTIC	Karen Walker	54,920	10,940	35	11
3	ATLANTIC	Tim Rosenberg	113,092	127,499	92	64
4	CENTRAL	James Smith	260,714		214	
5	CENTRAL	John Brown	282,004	384,115	215	195
6	CENTRAL	Wanda Sanders	247,778	309,642	199	123
7	NORTH-WEST	Bill Raley	668,982	311,635	538	133
8	NORTH-WEST	Joe Kramer	974,266	1,494,300	786	741
9	NORTH-WEST	Robert Salta	594,896	1,006,486	500	464
10	NORTH-WEST	Sandra Davis	863,252	719,265	754	388
11	SOUTH	Jean Martin	291,192	34,092	252	17
12	SOUTH	Jim Baxter	102,404	215,534	85	105

7.4.5. Insert > Other Controls > Pivot

New since version 13.0.4: Use this command if you want to insert a **Pivot** object in a Dashboard.xgc. This new object will replace the existing Cubes based on the Microsoft Cubes Web Components 2003 that is limited to the Internet Browser and limited to the compatibility with Windows 64-bit versions and also soon not supported anymore by Microsoft. A Pivot can also be used under Google Chrome or Mozilla Firefox browsers.

7.4.5.1. Add a Pivot Object

Pivot1				
	Salesman	Diane Meyer	John Brown	Totals
Area				
East		7.00	4.00	11.00
North		11.00	7.00	18.00
South		5.00	2.00	7.00
West		8.00	3.00	11.00
	Totals	31.00	16.00	47.00

Click first the  **Properties icon** and paste the URL you need to be used in the Source box, for example the URL using the Sales.gcd data:

/dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Datamart%2fSales.gcd

Pivot1 Properties
✕

name:

source:

source query:

Validate with OK

Click now the  **Chart Editor icon**:

Pivot Editor
✕

Editable

Table ▼

sum ▼

Area

ATLANTIC

CENTRAL

NORTH-WEST

SOUTH

WEST

Totals

State	Vendor	Date	Total	Date Year	Date Month
Area					
ATLANTIC					
CENTRAL					
NORTH-WEST					
SOUTH					
WEST					
			Totals		

Drop here the Row Dimension(s)

Measure Type

Drop here the column Dimension(s)

Drop here the Measure(s)

Preview Area

For example, the data coming from the sales.gcd link in the Datamart directory we can display the following pivot: Area as rows, Vendor as Columns and Total as measure.

Warning: only one measure can be added in this version. If you add a second measure, only the first one is displayed, but you can use the **SumOverSum** function to get the result of Sum(Measure1) / Sum(Measure2).

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Page 83



Pivot Editor [Close]

Editable

Table [Dropdown]

Sum [Dropdown]

Total

Area

Area	Vendor	Bill Raley	Diane Meyer	Doug Castro	Georges Dunel	James Smith	Jean Martin
ATLANTIC			2,792,881.15				
CENTRAL						1,947,845.90	
NORTH-WEST		2,106,866.20					
SOUTH							325,283.80
WEST				7,706,376.01	3,019,050.40		
Totals		2,106,866.20	2,792,881.15	7,706,376.01	3,019,050.40	1,947,845.90	325,283.80

OK Cancel

Enlarge the Pivot to see maximum of columns horizontally.

Click OK to validate your configuration.

7.4.5.2. Run a Pivot Object:

Click File> Run (and Save this Pivot) to see the result as an end-user:

Area	Vendor	Bill Raley	Diane Meyer	Doug Castro	Georges Dunel	James Smith	Jean Martin	Jim Baxter	Joe Kramer	John Brown	Karen Walker	Kim Johnson	Ric Smith	Robert Salta
ATLANTIC			2,792,881.15								791,636.21			
CENTRAL						1,947,845.90				796,902.47				
NORTH-WEST		2,106,866.20							4,696,769.64					2,234,361.54
SOUTH							325,283.80	971,756.29				703,335.65		
WEST				7,706,376.01	3,019,050.40								8,646,072.84	
Totals		2,106,866.20	2,792,881.15	7,706,376.01	3,019,050.40	1,947,845.90	325,283.80	971,756.29	4,696,769.64	796,902.47	791,636.21	703,335.65	8,646,072.84	2,234,361.54

Use the Horizontal Scroll bar to see the Totals Column on the right side.

Use the Toolbar icon if you wish to get a full screen overview. In the full screen mode you can use the Magnifying Glass icon and the Pivot Tools icon.

7.4.5.3. Modify the Pivot Dimensions and Measures

Use the Pivot Tools icon if you wish to modify dynamically the Pivot presentation:

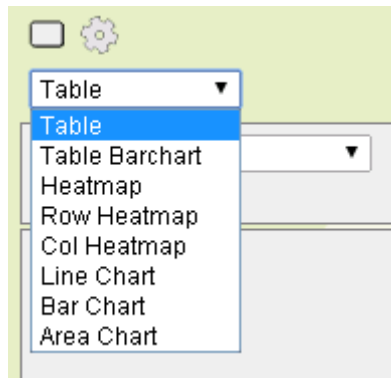


		State	Date	Date Month			
		Date Year					
Area	Vendor	Date Year		2012	2013	2014	Totals
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer			866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71	2,792,881.15
	Karen Walker			376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38	791,636.21
	Tim Rosenberg			78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	392,397.29
CENTRAL	James Smith			877,679.15	260,713.50	809,453.25	1,947,845.90
	John Brown			70,754.50	666,119.22	60,028.75	796,902.47
	Wanda Sanders			501,604.30	557,420.15	463,290.50	1,522,314.95

In the above example we have moved the **Vendor** dimension under the **Area** dimension in the Row Dimension box, and added the **"Date Year"** dimension in the Column Dimension box.

7.4.5.4. Modify the Pivot Presentation

Select in the Pivot Type list box the required presentation according to the proposed list:



- **Table Barchart:**

This Pivot Type will add Histogram Bar inside each numeric cell (except Totals) according to the displayed values:

		State	Date	Date Month			
		Date Year					
Area	Vendor	Date Year		2012	2013	2014	Totals
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer			866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71	2,792,881.15
	Karen Walker			376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38	791,636.21
	Tim Rosenberg			78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	392,397.29

- **Heatmap**

This Pivot Type will add a background range color inside each numeric cells of the current measure according to the displayed values. Another distinct range color is applied to the Total Row and Total Column that are displayed in bold.



Heatmap		State	Date	Date Month			
Sum		Date Year					
Total							
Area	Vendor	Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals	
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71	2,792,881.15	
	Karen Walker		376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38	791,636.21	
	Tim Rosenberg		78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	392,397.29	
CENTRAL	James Smith		877,679.15	260,713.50	809,453.25	1,947,845.90	
	John Brown		70,754.50	666,119.22	60,028.75	796,902.47	
	Wanda Sanders		501,604.30	557,420.15	463,290.50	1,522,314.95	
	Bill Raley		586,901.80	980,617.40	539,347.00	2,106,866.20	
	Joe Kramer		1,145,743.10	2,468,565.04	1,082,461.50	4,696,769.64	

- **Row Heatmap**

This Pivot Type will add a background range color inside each numeric **row cell** of the current measure according to the **horizontal** displayed values. Another distinct range color is applied to the Total Row and Total Column that are displayed in bold.

Row Heatmap		State	Date	Date Month			
Sum		Date Year					
Total							
Area	Vendor	Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals	
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71		
	Karen Walker		376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38		
	Tim Rosenberg		78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00		
CENTRAL	James Smith		877,679.15	260,713.50	809,453.25		
	John Brown		70,754.50	666,119.22	60,028.75		
	Wanda Sanders		501,604.30	557,420.15	463,290.50		
	Bill Raley		586,901.80	980,617.40	539,347.00		
NORTH-WEST	Joe Kramer		1,145,743.10	2,468,565.04	1,082,461.50		
	Robert Salta		330,074.50	1,601,381.54	302,905.50		

- **Col Heatmat**

This Pivot Type will add a background range color inside each numeric **column cell** of the current measure according to the **vertical** displayed values. Another distinct range color is applied to the Total Row and Total Column that are displayed in bold.



Col Heatmap		State	Date	Date Month
Sum		Date Year		
Total				
Area	Vendor	Date Year	2012	2013
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		866,456.47	1,117,395.96
	Karen Walker		376,172.84	65,860.00
	Tim Rosenberg		78,634.00	240,590.29
CENTRAL	James Smith		877,679.15	260,713.50
	John Brown		70,754.50	666,119.22
	Wanda Sanders		501,604.30	557,420.15
NORTH-WEST	Bill Raley		586,901.80	980,617.40
	Joe Kramer		1,145,743.10	2,468,565.04
	Robert Salta		330,074.50	1,601,381.54
	Sandra Davis		454,850.26	1,582,517.27
SOUTH	Jean Martin			325,283.80
	Jim Baxter		336,686.40	317,937.79
	Kim Johnson		132,729.50	455,860.15
WEST	Doug Castro		2,057,604.94	3,702,036.66
	Georges Dunel		1,058,487.55	974,480.00
	Ric Smith		2,670,371.44	3,460,295.59

- **Line Chart**

This Pivot Type will change the Pivot Cube View to a Pivot Chart View using a **Line Chart**.

Note: this chart (and the 2 next one described later) cannot be modified if you are running this option as an end-user but can be modified if you are the Author of this Pivot. In that case just double-click the Chart preview to get the Chart Editor:

Chart Editor
✕

Start | Charts | Customize

Use 1st column as labels

Recommended charts - More »


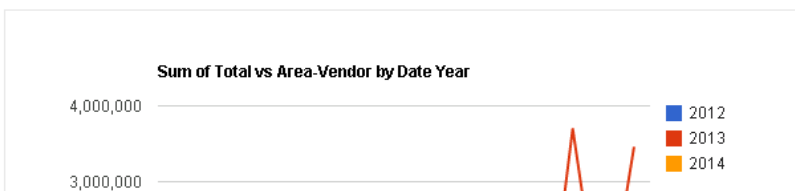
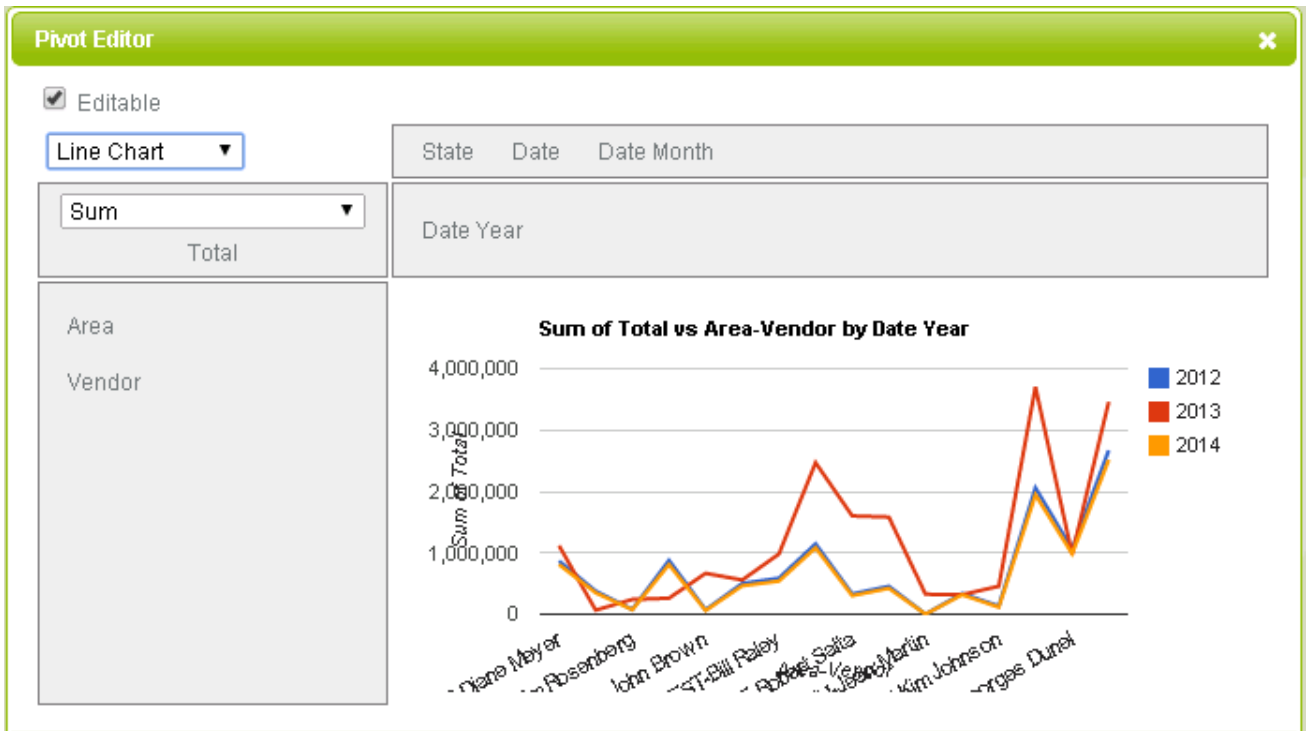


Chart name

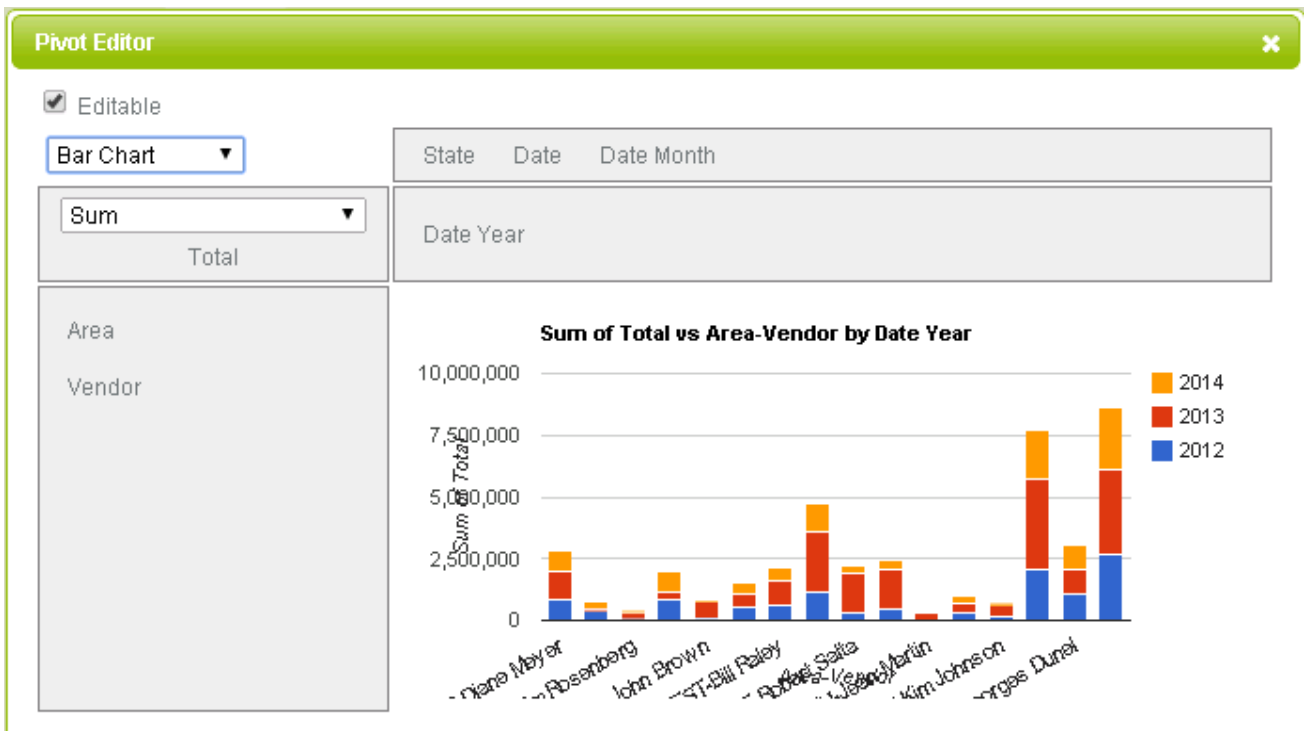
Sum of Total vs Area-Vendor by Date Year





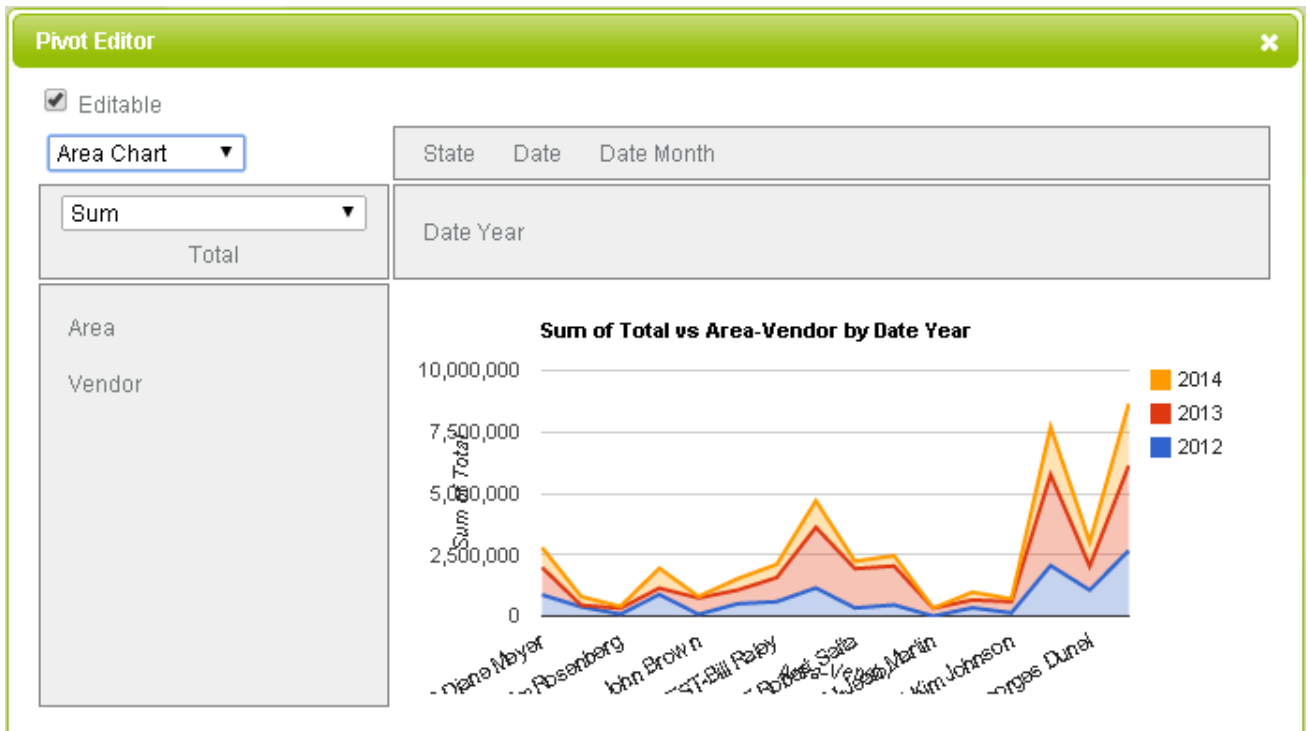
- **Bar Chart**

This Pivot Type will change the Pivot Cube View to a Pivot Chart View using a **Bar Chart**:



- **Area Chart**

This Pivot Type will change the Pivot Cube View to a Pivot Chart View using an **Area Chart**:



7.4.5.5. Modify the Pivot Measure Presentation

Select in the Pivot Measure Type list box the required presentation according to the proposed list:

- Integer Sum
- Sum**
- Integer Sum
- Count
- Count Unique
- List Unique
- Average
- Sum over Sum
- Sum as Percent of Total
- Sum as Percent of Row
- Sum as Percent of Col
- Count as Percent of Total
- Count as Percent of Row
- Count as Percent of Col

- **Sum** (default measure type): will display the value with 2 decimals, decimal and thousand separators.

Sum		Date Year				
Total						
Area	Vendor	Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Total
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71	2,792,881.1
	Karen Walker		376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38	791,636.2
	Tim		78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	392,397.2



- **Integer Sum:** will display the value with zero decimals and thousand separators.

Integer Sum		Date Year				
Total						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	866,456	1,117,396	809,029	2,792,881
		Karen Walker	376,173	65,860	349,603	791,636
		Tim Rosenberg	78,634	240,590	73,173	392,397

- **Count:** will display the number of occurrences of the values in the cell.

Count		Date Year				
Total						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	8	7	8	23
		Karen Walker	3	1	3	7
		Tim Rosenberg	1	1	1	3

- **Count Unique:** will display the distinct number of occurrences of the values in the cell. If we replace the Total Field in the measures with the State field, we get the number of distinct State where each Vendor Has sold something for each year.

Count Unique		Date Year				
State						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	2	2	2	2
		Karen Walker	1	1	1	1
		Tim Rosenberg	1	1	1	1

- **List Unique:** will display the distinct occurrences of the values in the cell. The same previous example will display the Distinct State Codes instead of the number of distinct values found:



List Unique		Date Year				
State						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	NY, VT	VT, NY	NY, VT	NY, VT
		Karen Walker	MA	MA	MA	MA
		Tim Rosenberg	MA	MA	MA	MA
	CENTRAL	James Smith	WI	WI	WI	WI
		John Brown	MN	ND, MN	MN	MN, ND
		Wanda	ND, MN	ND, MN	ND, MN	ND, MN

- **Average:** will display the average of the values in each cell. In the previous example, using again the Total field as measure:

Average		Date Year				
Total						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	108,307.06	159,627.99	101,128.59	121,429.62
		Karen Walker	125,390.95	65,860.00	116,534.46	113,090.89
		Tim Rosenberg	78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	130,799.10

- **SumOverSum:** this function requires 2 fields in the Measure Box Area. The result will be a division between the Sum of the first field (Total) and the Sum of the second field (Quantity):



<input type="text" value="Sum over Sum"/>		Date Year				
Total Quantity						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	1,368.81	1,665.27	1,371.24	1,474.59
		Karen Walker	1,580.56	1,431.74	1,589.11	1,570.71
		Tim Rosenberg	1,404.18	1,542.25	1,407.17	1,486.35
	CENTRAL	James Smith	1,234.43	1,218.29	1,232.04	1,231.26
		John Brown	1,768.86	1,624.68	1,715.11	1,643.10
		Wanda Sanders	1,254.01	1,731.12	1,252.14	1,394.06
	Totals		1,333.64	1,598.74	1,332.94	1,416.25

- **Sum as Percent of Total:** will display Percent value in each cell compared to the **Main Total Sum** cell (including all rows and all columns):

<input type="text" value="Sum as Percent of Total"/>		Date Year				
Total						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	10.51%	13.55%	9.81%	33.88%
		Karen Walker	4.56%	0.80%	4.24%	9.60%
		Tim Rosenberg	0.95%	2.92%	0.89%	4.76%
	CENTRAL	James Smith	10.65%	3.16%	9.82%	23.63%
		John Brown	0.86%	8.08%	0.73%	9.67%
		Wanda Sanders	6.08%	6.76%	5.62%	18.47%
	Totals		33.62%	35.28%	31.11%	100.00%

- **Sum as Percent of Row:** will display a Percent value in each cell compared to the **Main Row Total Sum** cell (including all rows):



Sum as Percent of Row ▼		Date Year				
Total						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		31.02%	40.01%	28.97%	100.00%
	Karen Walker		47.52%	8.32%	44.16%	100.00%
	Tim Rosenberg		20.04%	61.31%	18.65%	100.00%
CENTRAL	James Smith		45.06%	13.38%	41.56%	100.00%
	John Brown		8.88%	83.59%	7.53%	100.00%
	Wanda Sanders		32.95%	36.62%	30.43%	100.00%
Totals			33.62%	35.28%	31.11%	100.00%

- **Sum as Percent of Column:** will display a Percent value in each cell compared to the **Main Column Total Sum** cell (including all columns):

Sum as Percent of Col ▼		Date Year				
Total						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		31.27%	38.42%	31.55%	33.88%
	Karen Walker		13.57%	2.26%	13.63%	9.60%
	Tim Rosenberg		2.84%	8.27%	2.85%	4.76%
CENTRAL	James Smith		31.67%	8.97%	31.56%	23.63%
	John Brown		2.55%	22.91%	2.34%	9.67%
	Wanda Sanders		18.10%	19.17%	18.06%	18.47%
Totals			100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

- **Count as Percent of Total:** will display a Percent value in each cell compared to the **Main Total Count** (number of values) (including all rows and all columns):



Count as Percent of Total ▼		Date Year				
Total						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	13.33%	11.67%	13.33%	38.33%
		Karen Walker	5.00%	1.67%	5.00%	11.67%
		Tim Rosenberg	1.67%	1.67%	1.67%	5.00%
	CENTRAL	James Smith	10.00%	3.33%	10.00%	23.33%
		John Brown	1.67%	3.33%	1.67%	6.67%
		Wanda Sanders	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	15.00%
	Totals		36.67%	26.67%	36.67%	100.00%

- **Count as Percent of Row:** will display a Percent value in each cell compared to the **Main Row Count** (number of values) (including all rows):

Count as Percent of Row ▼		Date Year				
Total						
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor	Area	Vendor				
	ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer	34.78%	30.43%	34.78%	100.00%
		Karen Walker	42.86%	14.29%	42.86%	100.00%
		Tim Rosenberg	33.33%	33.33%	33.33%	100.00%
	CENTRAL	James Smith	42.86%	14.29%	42.86%	100.00%
		John Brown	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%	100.00%
		Wanda Sanders	33.33%	33.33%	33.33%	100.00%
	Totals		36.67%	26.67%	36.67%	100.00%

- **Count as Percent of Column:** will display a Percent value in each cell compared to the **Main Column Count** (number of values) (including all columns):



Count as Percent of Col Total		Date Year				
Area		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Vendor						
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		36.36%	43.75%	36.36%	38.33%
	Karen Walker		13.64%	6.25%	13.64%	11.67%
	Tim Rosenberg		4.55%	6.25%	4.55%	5.00%
CENTRAL	James Smith		27.27%	12.50%	27.27%	23.33%
	John Brown		4.55%	12.50%	4.55%	6.67%
	Wanda Sanders		13.64%	18.75%	13.64%	15.00%
		Totals	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

7.4.5.6. Working with Parameters in a Pivot

You can define some parameters whose values will be updated when making a single click anywhere on the Pivot result. To do so, first add the required parameters in the **Edit > Parameter** command:

For example, in this pivot feed with the sales.gcd data file, we add 3 parameters, the one used by the report "Demo Multicriteria" in the Click and DECiDE Web Demonstration.wfv project file:

AREA_PARAM for the **Area** dimension

SALNAME_PARAM for the **Vendor** dimension

P_DATE for the **Date Year** dimension

Parameters
✕

```
AREA_PARAM [string] = {"value":"IGNORE"}
SALNAME_PARAM [string] = {"value":"IGNORE"}
P_DATE [number] = {"value":"IGNORE"}
```

name:

type:

Initialisation

type:

value:

Then, click the **Properties icon** of the Pivot object:



Pivot1 Properties

name:

source:


source query: ?

param: ✎

update: ✎

execute url:

execute url mode:

Click now the  icon on the right of the Param box and add the first AREA_PARAM parameter:
Click the List Box of the Name field and select the AREA_PARAM parameter.
Check the Type (String by default)
Click the Initialisation Type and select the **Dimension Selection** (New since version 13.0.4):

Pivot1 Parameters

name:

type:

type:

value:

- Selection
- Column selection
- Dimension selection**
- Script
- Value
- Url

Validate by clicking "Apply" and also add the 2 other parameters SALNAME_PARAM and P_DATE:



Pivot1 Parameters
✕

AREA_PARAM [string] = {"selection":{"dim":"Area"}}

SALNAME_PARAM [string] = {"selection":{"dim":"Vendor"}}

P_DATE [number] = {"selection":{"dim":"Date Year"}}

name:

type:

Initialisation

type:

value:

Note that the Dimension Name in the value box is linked to each parameter (case sensitive).

Run now the Pivot and check the values given to these 3 parameters according to the mouse click.

To avoid too many data in the following examples, apply a filter to get only Atlantic and Central areas:

Table ▾

Sum ▾

State Date Total Date Month

Quantity

Date Year

		Date Year				
Area	Vendor		2012	2013	2014	Totals
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		633.00	671.00	590.00	1,894.00
	Karen Walker		238.00	46.00	220.00	504.00
	Tim Rosenberg		56.00	156.00	52.00	264.00
CENTRAL	James Smith		711.00	214.00	657.00	1,582.00
	John Brown		40.00	410.00	35.00	485.00
	Wanda Sanders		400.00	322.00	370.00	1,092.00
Totals			2,078.00	1,819.00	1,924.00	5,821.00

In the above screen, if you select nothing, all parameters should be defined to IGNORE. Press Ctrl+Double click to see the parameter values:

Parameters:

```

AREA_PARAM= AREA_PARAM : IGNORE
SALNAME_PARAM= SALNAME_PARAM : IGNORE
P_DATE= P_DATE : IGNORE

```

Now; click the **Central** cell in the above pivot result. All data in the red frame will apply to the parameters:



		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Area	Vendor					
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		633.00	671.00	590.00	1,894.00
	Karen Walker		238.00	46.00	220.00	504.00
	Tim Rosenberg		56.00	156.00	52.00	264.00
CENTRAL	James Smith		711.00	214.00	657.00	1,582.00
	John Brown		40.00	410.00	35.00	485.00
	Wanda Sanders		400.00	322.00	370.00	1,092.00
Totals			2,078.00	1,819.00	1,924.00	5,821.00

Check again the parameter values: The AREA_PARAM is CENTRAL, the 3 vendors are in the SALNAME_PARAM but the P_DATE is ignored because all years are concerned.

Parameters:

```
AREA_PARAM= AREA_PARAM :
CENTRAL;CENTRAL;CENTRAL
SALNAME_PARAM= SALNAME_PARAM : James Smith;John
Brown;Wanda Sanders
P_DATE= P_DATE : IGNORE
```

Now; click the **Karen Walker** cell in the above pivot result. All data in the red frame will apply to the parameters:

		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Area	Vendor					
	Diane Meyer		633.00	671.00	590.00	1,894.00
ATLANTIC	Karen Walker		238.00	46.00	220.00	504.00
	Tim Rosenberg		56.00	156.00	52.00	264.00
CENTRAL	James Smith		711.00	214.00	657.00	1,582.00
	John Brown		40.00	410.00	35.00	485.00
	Wanda Sanders		400.00	322.00	370.00	1,092.00
Totals			2,078.00	1,819.00	1,924.00	5,821.00

Check again the parameter values: The AREA_PARAM is ATLANTIC, the SALNAME_PARAM is only Karen Walker but the P_DATE is ignored because all years are concerned.

Now; click the cell containing the value "156" in the above pivot result. All data in the red frames will apply to the parameters:



		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Area	Vendor					
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		633.00	671.00	590.00	1,894.00
	Karen Walker		238.00	46.00	220.00	504.00
	Tim Rosenberg		56.00	156.00	52.00	264.00
CENTRAL	James Smith		711.00	214.00	657.00	1,582.00
	John Brown		40.00	410.00	35.00	485.00
	Wanda Sanders		400.00	322.00	370.00	1,092.00
Totals			2,078.00	1,819.00	1,924.00	5,821.00

Check again the parameter values: The AREA_PARAM is ATLANTIC, the SALNAME_PARAM is only Tim Rosenberg and the P_DATE gets the value of the year 2013:

Parameters:

```
AREA_PARAM= AREA_PARAM : ATLANTIC
SALNAME_PARAM= SALNAME_PARAM : Tim Rosenberg
P_DATE= P_DATE : 2013
```

Now; click the cell containing the value “485” in the vertical Totals Column in the above pivot result. All data in the red frames will apply to the parameters:

		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Area	Vendor					
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		633.00	671.00	590.00	1,894.00
	Karen Walker		238.00	46.00	220.00	504.00
	Tim Rosenberg		56.00	156.00	52.00	264.00
CENTRAL	James Smith		711.00	214.00	657.00	1,582.00
	John Brown		40.00	410.00	35.00	485.00
	Wanda Sanders		400.00	322.00	370.00	1,092.00
Totals			2,078.00	1,819.00	1,924.00	5,821.00

Check again the parameter values: The AREA_PARAM is CENTRAL, the SALNAME_PARAM is only John Brown but the P_DATE is ignored because all years are concerned:

Parameters:

```
AREA_PARAM= AREA_PARAM : CENTRAL
SALNAME_PARAM= SALNAME_PARAM : John Brown
P_DATE= P_DATE : IGNORE
```

Calling Dynamically a Report from a Pivot:

Now, we can add an URL in that Pivot that will call the “Demo Multi Criteria” Report. In the Web Portal the Share button will build the following URL if you select the 3 parameters Area, Salesman and Date for this report:



/dvweb/Menus/ShowParameters.aspx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2316&AREA_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&P_DATE=&__f=PDF&__e=0

We can modify this URL as follow to not show the parameters but to run directly the report from a click in the Pivot:

/dvweb/Display.aspx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2316&AREA_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&P_DATE=&__f=PDF&__e=1&__nav=0&__content=1

Click the **Properties icon** of the Pivot object and paste this URL in the “execute url” box:

Pivot1 Properties
✕

<i>name:</i>	<input type="text" value="Pivot1"/>
<i>source:</i>	<input type="text" value="/dvweb/menus/query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=25"/>
<i>source query:</i>	<input type="text"/> ?
<i>param:</i>	<input type="text" value="{AREA_PARAM=('{selection': '{dim': 'Area'}}), {SALNAME_PA"/> ✎
<i>update:</i>	<input type="text"/> ✎
<i>execute url:</i>	<input style="border: 2px solid #4CAF50;" type="text" value="E_PARAM=&P_DATE=&__f=PDF&__e=1&__nav=0&__content=1"/>
<i>execute url mode:</i>	Execute in new window ▾

Advanced...

Define the “execute url mode” as in new window. Validate and run the Pivot:

		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Area	Vendor					
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71	2,792,881.15
	Karen Walker		376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38	791,636.21
	Tim Rosenberg		78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	392,397.29
CENTRAL	James Smith		877,679.15	260,713.50	809,453.25	1,947,845.90
	John Brown		70,754.50	666,119.22	60,028.75	796,902.47

If you click for example the value **1,117,395.96** for **Diane Meyer** (Area **ATLANTIC** and Year **2013**) the “Demo Multi Criteria” report is immediately run and will display the corresponding result for the following parameter values:

Parameters:

```

AREA_PARAM= AREA_PARAM : ATLANTIC
SALNAME_PARAM= SALNAME_PARAM : Diane Meyer
P_DATE= P_DATE : 2013

```

The report will be:

Area	Code	Salesman name	Date	Amount
ATLANTIC				
ATLANTIC	4	Diane Meyer		
			3/15/2013	\$226,166.15
			6/16/2013	\$167,186.29
			6/18/2013	\$158,318.20
			10/27/2013	\$56,262.50
			11/6/2013	\$224,130.25
			11/27/2013	\$87,451.07
			12/24/2013	\$197,881.50
			2013	\$1,117,395.96
		Diane Meyer		\$1,117,395.96
ATLANTIC				\$1,117,395.96
General total:				\$1,117,395.96

Generated Report File: Demo Multi Criteria.pdf

Alternative: instead of entering the dimension name in the value box, you can write in lowercase characters the words “row” or “col”. In that case the value given to the parameter will be the string concatenation of the dimensions displayed in the row or the column.

The “row” will return the string concatenation of the row dimensions, each dimension being separated with a dash.

The “col” will return the string concatenation of the column dimensions, each dimension being separated with a dash.

Of course this can be useful only if you have at least 2 row dimension or 2 column dimensions.

This alternative allows you to get the full value of all dimensions being in row or column instead of the unique value of the selected cell in a Pivot.

Example: replace “Area” with “row” and “Vendor” with row in this window:

Pivot1 Parameters
✕

```
AREA_PARAM [string] = {"selection":{"dim":"row"}}
SALNAME_PARAM [string] = {"selection":{"dim":"row"}}
P_DATE [number] = {"selection":{"dim":"Date Year"}}
```

name:

type:

Initialisation

type:

value:

Validate and remove the “execute url” as the new values given by the “row” parameter cannot be used to run the previous report “Demo Multi Criteria”.

Run again the Pivot and check the values given to each parameter according the location of your click:



		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Area	Vendor					
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71	2,792,881.15
	Karen Walker		376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38	791,636.21
	Tim Rosenberg		78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	392,397.29
CENTRAL	James Smith		877,679.15	260,713.50	809,453.25	1,947,845.90
	John Brown		70,754.50	666,119.22	60,028.75	796,902.47
	Wanda Sanders		501,604.30	557,420.15	463,290.50	1,522,314.95
Totals			2,771,301.26	2,908,099.13	2,564,577.59	8,243,977.97

Selecting a total in a cell:

In the above example, if you click the value “240,590.29” and then check the parameter values, you will get “ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg” for the AREA_PARAM, “ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg” for the SALNAME_PARAMETER, and “2013” for the P_DATE.

Parameters:

AREA_PARAM= AREA_PARAM : ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg
SALNAME_PARAM= SALNAME_PARAM : ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg
P_DATE= P_DATE : 2013

Selecting a Vendor in a cell:

		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Area	Vendor					
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71	2,792,881.15
	Karen Walker		376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38	791,636.21
	Tim Rosenberg		78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	392,397.29
CENTRAL	James Smith		877,679.15	260,713.50	809,453.25	1,947,845.90
	John Brown		70,754.50	666,119.22	60,028.75	796,902.47
	Wanda Sanders		501,604.30	557,420.15	463,290.50	1,522,314.95
Totals			2,771,301.26	2,908,099.13	2,564,577.59	8,243,977.97

In the above example, if you click the value “Tim Rosenberg” and then check the parameter values, you will get “ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg” for the AREA_PARAM, “ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg” for the SALNAME_PARAMETER, and “IGNORE” for the P_DATE.

Parameters:

AREA_PARAM= AREA_PARAM : ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg
SALNAME_PARAM= SALNAME_PARAM : ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg
P_DATE= P_DATE : IGNORE



Selecting an Area in a cell:

		Date Year	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Area	Vendor					
ATLANTIC	Diane Meyer		866,456.47	1,117,395.96	809,028.71	2,792,881.15
	Karen Walker		376,172.84	65,860.00	349,603.38	791,636.21
	Tim Rosenberg		78,634.00	240,590.29	73,173.00	392,397.29
CENTRAL	James Smith		877,679.15	260,713.50	809,453.25	1,947,845.90
	John Brown		70,754.50	666,119.22	60,028.75	796,902.47
	Wanda Sanders		501,604.30	557,420.15	463,290.50	1,522,314.95
Totals			2,771,301.26	2,908,099.13	2,564,577.59	8,243,977.97

In the above example, if you click the value “ATLANTIC” and then check the parameter values, you will get “ATLANTIC-Diane Meyer;ATLANTIC-Karen Walker;ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg” for the AREA_PARAM, each value being separated by a semicolon. You will get “ATLANTIC-Diane Meyer;ATLANTIC-Karen Walker;ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg” for the SALNAME_PARAMETER, and “IGNORE” for the P_DATE.


Parameters:

```

AREA_PARAM= AREA_PARAM : ATLANTIC-Diane
Meyer;ATLANTIC-Karen Walker;ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg
SALNAME_PARAM= SALNAME_PARAM : ATLANTIC-Diane
Meyer;ATLANTIC-Karen Walker;ATLANTIC-Tim Rosenberg
P_DATE= P_DATE : IGNORE

```

7.4.5.7. Filtering data in a Pivot

When running a Pivot, you can apply some filter to not see all data. To do so, just click the Pivot Tools  icon, and then double-click the required Dimension Field. A window will appear with all values of that dimension.

You can then unselect some of them, clear all values, or select all values.

To validate, just leave this window by clicking again in the Pivot background.

Example:



Table: [Sum] Total

State Date Date Month Quantity

Date Year

Area Vendor

Area (5)

Select All Select None

- ATLANTIC (33)
- CENTRAL (27)
- NORTH-WEST (64)
- SOUTH (15)
- WEST (90)

Area	Vendor	Date Year	2012
			66,456.47
			76,172.84
			78,634.00
			77,679.15
			70,754.50
			01,604.30
			66,901.80
			45,743.10

Double click the Area Dimension to get this list of value

Unselect the required value(s) or Select None or Select All...

Just click the Pivot windows again to apply the filter modifications:

Table: [Sum] Total

State Date Date Month Quantity

Date Year

Area Vendor

Area (5)

Select All Select None

- ATLANTIC (33)
- CENTRAL (27)
- NORTH-WEST (64)
- SOUTH (15)
- WEST (90)

Area	Vendor	Date Year	2012
			36.40
			29.50
			04.94

Click anywhere out of this window to apply the selection

Note that the filter selection is not saved when you leave the Pivot. It is only a temporary way to search for data when consulting the result.



7.5. Help Command

This command is calling and opening the online current User Manual.
The last Edition Date is displayed on first page, as it could be updated periodically.



The file name is `ClicknDECiDE_BAI_Google_Chart_User_Guide_V2013.pdf`

http://www.clickndecide.com/sites/default/files/assets/files/resources/clickndecide_bai_google_chart_user_guide_v2013.pdf



8. Advanced Properties

Most of the Objects that can be inserted in a Dashboard Google Application propose an Advanced button that will be describe here only one time for the common parts:

8.1. Basic and Common Advanced Properties


Most of the objects you can insert will display the following common Advanced Properties:


Click any **Object Properties**  icon of a Button for example:

button1 Properties ✕

name:

text:

param: 

update: 


execute url:


execute url mode:

Advanced...

Click the **Advanced** button:

button1 advanced ✕

text color: 

back color: 

font:

border:

boxshadow:

visible:

Or for a standard Google Chart, the common Advanced box can display:

BarChart1 advanced ✕

title: ✕

height: ✕

width: ✕

Most of the **Advanced** buttons display standard options as the one displayed in the above example, but sometimes the proposed list of options can contains more options.

8.1.1. Title

This is the **Title** for any object which can be a free text.



8.1.2. Height

This is the **height size** in pixels (Automatically updated if you modify the height with the mouse).

8.1.3. Width

This is the **width size** in pixels (Automatically updated if you modify the width with the mouse).


8.1.4. Text Color

This is the **Text** color that you can customize. Click the right icon to access the color Editor. The chosen color and color code will appear in the text color box. Remove this code to delete the color.

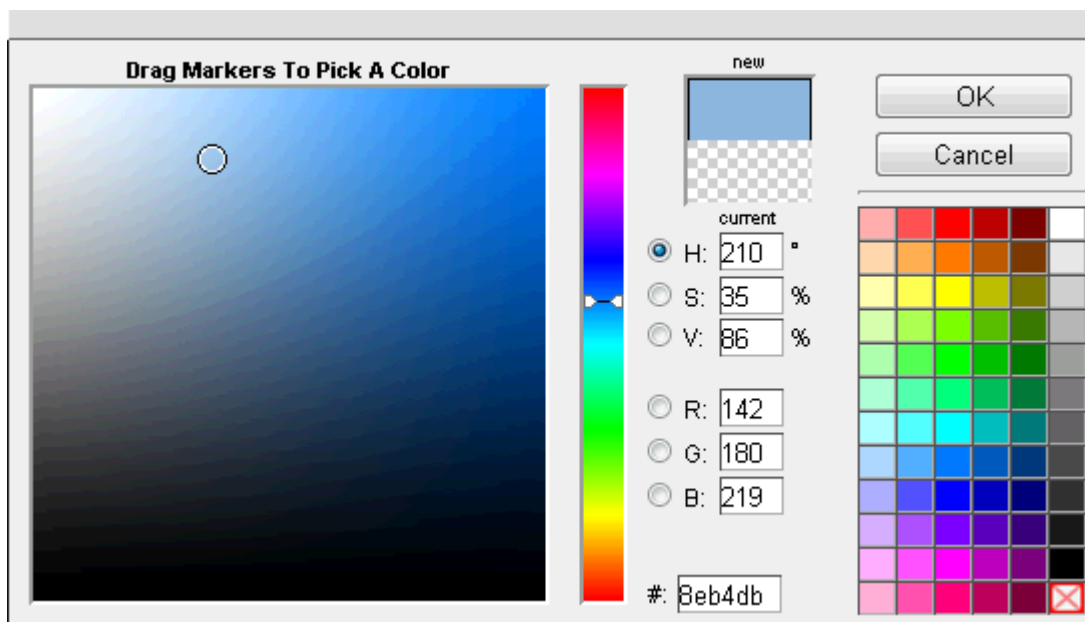
text color: 

8.1.5. Back Color

This is the **Background** color that you can customize. Click the right icon to access the color Editor. The chosen color and color code will appear in the back color box. Remove this code to delete the color.

back color: 

8.1.6. Color Editor



Select the required color with the mouse and validate with OK. You can return to a transparent mode (No color) using the most right bottom Red Cross.

8.1.7. Font

Use this **Font** option to change some font attributes such as:

font:

▼ undefined

family: ▼

size: ▼

style: ▼

weight: ▼



8.1.7.1. Family

Select a **font family** in the proposed list, or enter manually a Family that does not appear in this list:

family:	Arial
size:	Aharoni
style:	EucrosiaUPC
weight:	Fixed Miriam Transparent
	Franklin Gothic Medium
	FrankRuehl
	FreesiaUPC
	Garamond
	Gautami
	Georgia

8.1.7.2. Size

Select a **font size** in the proposed list or enter a value that does not appear in this list:

family:	Arial
size:	12pt
style:	default
weight:	8pt
	9pt
	10pt
	11pt
	12pt
	14pt
	16pt

8.1.7.3. Style

Select a **font style** in the proposed list:

family:	Arial
size:	12pt
style:	normal
weight:	normal
	italic
	oblique

8.1.7.4. Weight

Select a **font weight** in the proposed list:

family:	Arial
size:	12pt
style:	normal
weight:	bold
▶ undefined	
	normal
	bold

Click **OK** twice and check the result:




The summary of the Font attributes will appear as follow coming back to the Advanced button:

font:

▶ Arial 12pt normal bold

8.1.8. Border

Use this **Border** option to change some border attributes such as:

▼ undefined	
style:	
width:	
color:	
radius:	


8.1.8.1. Style

Select a **border style** in the proposed list:

style:	double
width:	none
color:	hidden
radius:	dotted
	dashed


8.1.8.2. Width

Enter a **border width** as a number, optional **px** (pixel) will be added automatically:

style:	double
width:	5px
color:	
radius:	


8.1.8.3. Color

Select a **border color** by clicking the right icon to access the [Color Editor](#). The chosen color and color code will appear in the color box. Remove this code to delete the color.

style:	double
width:	5px
color:	007f00 
radius:	

8.1.8.4. Radius

Select a **radius value** in the proposed list or enter a value that does not appear in this list. This value can be an integer number (**px**) or a percent representation (%).

style:	double
width:	5px
color:	007f00 
radius:	12px

- 100px
- 50px

Click **OK** twice and check the result:



The summary of the **Border** attributes will appear as follow coming back to the Advanced button:

border:

▶ 5px double #007f00 radius:12px

8.1.9. BoxShadow

Use this **BoxShadow** option to change some Box Shadow attributes such as:



boxshadow:


▼ undefined

h-shadow:

v-shadow:

blur:

spread:

color: 

8.1.9.1. h-Shadow


Use this **h-shadow** option to add a shadow effect horizontally. Enter a number of pixels for the shadow horizontal position. Negative values are allowed. Required to define a shadow.

h-shadow:

v-shadow:

blur:

spread:

color: 



8.1.9.2. v-Shadow


Use this **v-shadow** option to add a shadow effect vertically. Enter a number of pixels for the shadow vertical position. Negative values are allowed. Required to define a shadow.

h-shadow:

v-shadow:

blur:

spread:

color: 



8.1.9.3. Blur


Use this **blur** option to modify the blur distance. Enter a number of pixels for this blur effect. Optional for a shadow.

h-shadow:

v-shadow:

blur:

spread:

color: 





8.1.9.4. Spread

Use this **spread** option to modify the size of the shadow. Enter a number of pixels this size. Optional for a shadow.

h-shadow:	<input type="text" value="10px"/>
v-shadow:	<input type="text" value="12px"/>
blur:	<input type="text" value="5px"/>
spread:	<input type="text" value="2px"/>
color:	<input type="text" value=""/>



8.1.9.5. Color

Use this **color** option to modify the shadow color. See . Optional for a shadow.

h-shadow:	<input type="text" value="10px"/>
v-shadow:	<input type="text" value="12px"/>
blur:	<input type="text" value="5px"/>
spread:	<input type="text" value="2px"/>
color:	<input type="text" value="#b6d398"/>



Click **OK** twice and check the result:



The summary of the **BoxShadow** attributes will appear as follow coming back to the Advanced button:

boxshadow:

8.1.10. Visible

Use this **Visible** option to hide or display any object in the Dashboard Application. The default value is **true...**

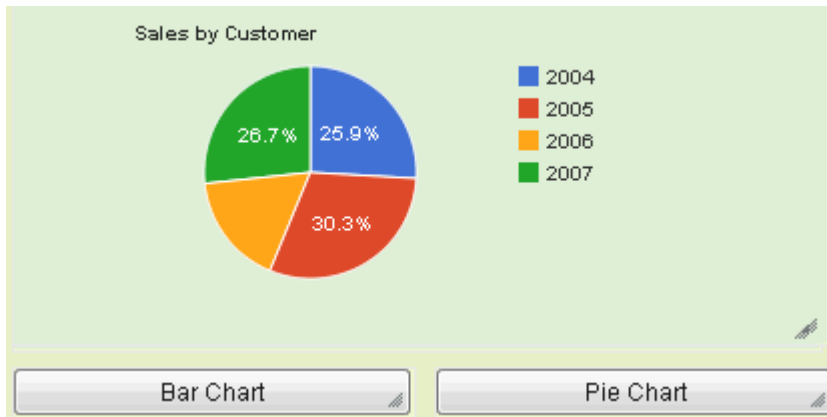
visible:

Click the **true...** button to change the value. You can enter **false** to always hide this object.

Sometimes you would like to hide or show an object according to a condition. An example exists in the **Dashboard GC sub.xgc** file located in the following directory:

//BAI Demonstration/Dashboards/Other Dashboard Samples/Dashboard Samples

This example displays 2 charts in the same place, and 2 buttons allow to make them hidden or visible.



In the **Bar Chart** button, the parameter P_Chart is updated as follow:

```
{P_Chart={"value":"Bar"}}
```

The action will update the Chart named "**customer_bar_chart**".

In the **Pie Chart** button, the parameter P_Chart is updated as follow:

```
{P_Chart={"value":"Pie"}}
```

The action will update the Chart named "**customer_pie_chart**".

In the **customer_pie_chart** graph, the Visible option that you can see using the Advanced button contains this command:

```
env.getParameterValue("P_Chart")==="Pie"
```

In the **customer_bar_chart** graph, the **Visible** option that you can see using the Advanced button contains this command:

```
env.getParameterValue("P_Chart")==="Bar"
```

When running this Dashboard Application, the Parameter **P_Chart** has the following default value defined in **Edit> Parameter**:

```
{P_Chart={"value":"Bar"}}
```

So, the Bar Chart is displayed by default because the condition in the Visible attribute is set to

```
env.getParameterValue("P_Chart")==="Bar"
```

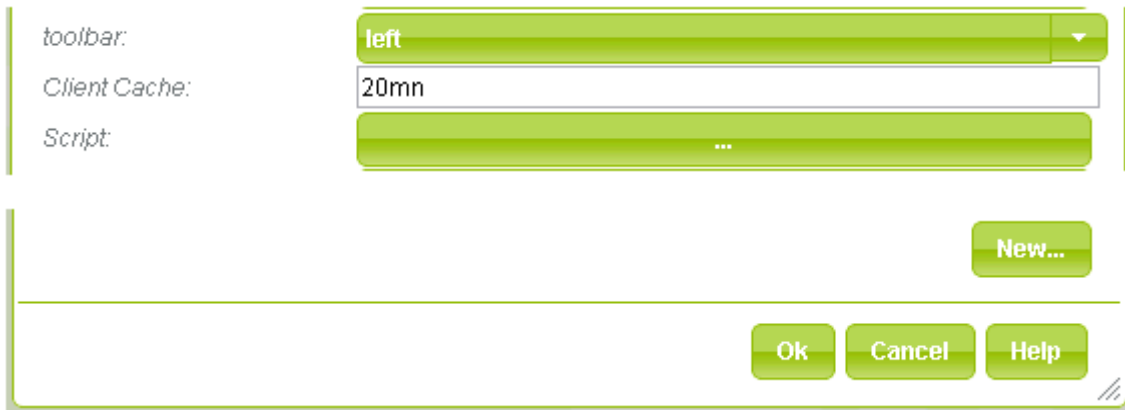
When the user clicks the **Pie Chart button**, the parameter **P_Chart** takes the value {P_Chart={"value":"Pie"}} and the **Pie Chart** is updated.

So, the Pie Chart is now displayed because the condition in the Visible attribute is set to

```
env.getParameterValue("P_Chart")==="Pie".
```

8.2. Object Receiving Data Advanced Options

All the objects that can receive data contain up to 5 special options not available in objects that are not updated with data: this concerns most of the Google Chart Objects but also some Other Objects such as Input, List that can receive data.



8.2.1. Toolbar

This option allows you to display or hide the Toolbar icon, by default visible on the left top corner of a Table Grid or any Google Chart. This icon allows the user to get a full screen mode. This icon can be set to **Left**, **Right** or **None** (Hidden).

8.2.2. Client Cache

This option allows to define a Cache Connection, the default value is 20 minutes, and make faster the response time when, running a Dashboard Application. If you select for example the Area WEST and the Year 2013 and get the result in 15 seconds the first time, then, later when selecting again the same values, the response time will be immediate. You can modify this value if needed, using zero when no cache connection is required.

8.2.3. Script

This option allows to define a specific script to improve your Google Dashboard Application. You will find below some most used scripts, nice to know:

Script Syntax (case sensitive)	Explanation
Functions	
<code>env.getParameterValue("ParamName")</code>	Returns the Parameter value
Table with H-Bar in the rows (the table must have the allowHtml = true property)	
<code>env.tableBarFormat(x, {width:y})</code>	Displays a Horizontal Bar in all rows of a Table for the column whose position is x and size is y (in pixels).
Table with solid color for values and background (the table must have the allowHtml = true property)	
<code>env.tableColorFormat(x, {range: {from:null, to:500000, color:"red", bgcolor:"#cee5ce"}});</code>	Displays with solid colors the result value and the background in all rows of a Table for a column whose position is x, according to one condition.
<code>env.tableColorFormat(x, {range:[{from:null, to:20000, color:"red", bgcolor:"cee5ce"}, {from:20000, to:40000, color:"#007f3f"} , {from:40000, to:null, color:"blue"}]});</code>	Displays with solid colors the result value and the background in all rows of a Table for a column whose position is x, according to several conditions.
Table with gradient color for values and background (the table must have the allowHtml = true property)	
<code>env.tableColorFormat(x, {gradientrange:{from:800000, to:null, color:"blue", fromBgColor:"yellow", toBgColor:"green"}});</code>	Displays with gradient solid colors the result value and the background in all rows of a



	Table for a column whose position is x, according to one condition.
<pre>env.tableColorFormat(x, {gradientrange:[{from:800000, to:null, color:"red", fromBgColor:"yellow", toBgColor:"red"}, etc..]});</pre>	Displays with gradient solid colors the result value and the background in all rows of a Table for a column whose position is x, according to several conditions.
Visible/Hidden conditions	
<pre>env.getParameterValue("P_Chart")==="Pie"</pre>	The parameter value is equal to "Pie": if true, the object is visible.
<pre>env.getParameterValue("P_Chart")!=="Bar"</pre>	The parameter value is not equal to "Bar": if true, the object is visible.
Date and Time	
<pre>new Date().toISOString()</pre>	Returns the current date time

8.2.4. New

This option allows you to add some specific options supported by this object. You also can remove some unnecessary options by clicking on the small black cross. The option list can be thus customizable, according to your need.

Warning: remember that the case is sensitive!

See next paragraph about the [Help](#) button which will give you some information of the available functions you can use, depending on the current Google Chart object.

Example: you insert a Table under the Chrome browser and click the **Properties** icon, then the Advanced button: you get the default advanced functions as follow:



As you can see nothing appears about the number of rows per page for the Table Grid, but you can add a new function to manage the number of rows by page, manually or automatically.

8.2.4.1. Adding automatically a new Advanced Function:

Leave this above screen and click now the **Chart Editor** icon. For a Table you will get this screen if you click the **Customize Tab**:

Chart Editor

Start Charts **Customize**

Chart name

	Name	Salary	Full Time
1	Mike	\$10,000	Yes
2	Jim	\$8,000	No
3	Alice	\$12,500	Yes
4	Bob	\$7,000	Yes

Features

Alternate rows Row number

Sort by column

none Ascending

Paging

Paging 10

OK Cancel

Click now the **Paging** check box and select a value in the combo list, for example 10.

Paging

Paging 10

Note that other options are proposed and enabled by default.

Validate and go back to the **Advanced** button in the the **Table Properties**:

Table1 advanced

showRowNumber: true

width: automatic

height: 151

booleanRole: certainty

hAxis: {"useFormatFromData":true,"viewWindow":{"max":null,"min":null}}

vAxes: [{"useFormatFromData":true,"viewWindow":{"max":null,"min":null}}

page: enable

pageSize: 10

backColor: transparent

New



As you can see some new functions have been added automatically in the Advanced box.

You can now customize the `pageSize` with a number such as 5 or 12 that were not proposed in the combo list.

Any customizable function can be removed using the tight black cross **x** .

8.2.4.2. Adding manually a new Advanced Function:

Taking the same previous example as the Google Table Object, if you click the [Help](#) button, you can see some more functions that you can add for a Table, such as for example the `alternatingRowStyle`.

Name	Type	Default	Description
<code>allowHtml</code>	boolean	false	If set to true, formatted values of cells that include HTML tags will be rendered as HTML. If set to false, most custom formatters will not work properly.
<code>alternatingRowStyle</code>	boolean	true	Determines if alternating color style will be assigned to odd and even rows.

To add manually this function, click the **New** button and enter the function name (case sensitive):

The page at localhost says:

Enter new property name

OK Cancel

Validate with **OK**. The new function is added in the Advanced box, enter the required value according to what is proposed in the Help: **true** is the default value:

Script:

visible:

`alternatingRowStyle:` **x**

Added manually

New...

Ok Cancel Help

Click **OK** and save and run the Dashboard:



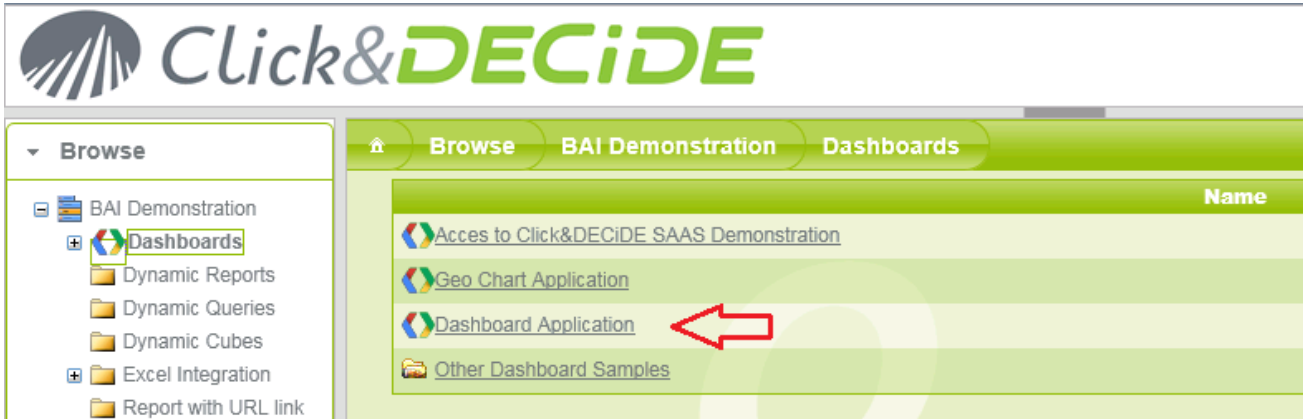
With this option set to "true"				With this option set to "false"			
MonthName	Amount	NetPrice	Year	MonthName	Amount	NetPrice	Year
1 January	1 132 555,75	1 097 524,25	2011	1 January	1 132 555,75	1 097 524,25	2011
2 January	2 588 203,00	2 394 602,18	2012	2 January	2 588 203,00	2 394 602,18	2012
3 January	1 214 060,25	1 175 767,85	2013	3 January	1 214 060,25	1 175 767,85	2013
4 February	952 792,75	914 262,45	2011	4 February	952 792,75	914 262,45	2011
5 February	4 813 456,25	4 532 966,19	2012	5 February	4 813 456,25	4 532 966,19	2012
6 February	1 019 137,25	977 456,35	2013	6 February	1 019 137,25	977 456,35	2013
7 March	1 170 187,50	1 088 729,25	2011	7 March	1 170 187,50	1 088 729,25	2011
8 March	4 441 389,75	4 131 702,76	2012	8 March	4 441 389,75	4 131 702,76	2012
9 March	1 267 853,50	1 181 771,85	2013	9 March	1 267 853,50	1 181 771,85	2013
10 April	285 836,25	267 376,50	2011	10 April	285 836,25	267 376,50	2011

8.2.5. Help

This option allows to call the Google Developers Help for each Google Chart referenced in their site. Here you can discover some features that you would like to add in your Google Chart Object. See the previous chapter about the [New](#) command to see how to add such a new function.

9. Calling a Child Dashboard from a Parent Dashboard

As you can see in the example "Dashboard Application" in the BAI Demonstration Menu, the first main Dashboard displays a button that can call another sub-dashboard, passing the required values to several parameters:



This Dashboard Application is corresponding to the "Dashboard GC Main.xgc" file located into the **C:\Program Files\Click and DECiDE\BAI\DemoWeb\Dashboards\Dashboard Samples** directory, and can be visible in the Web Portal in the following branch:

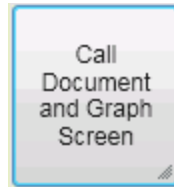


Name	Size	Modification
Area Chart Sample.xqc	24,658	9/19/2013 9:47:04 AM
Bar Chart Sample.xqc	23,792	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Bubble Chart Sample.xqc	25,720	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
CandleStick Chart Sample.xqc	25,421	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Click&DECIDE SAAS Dashboard.xqc	15,146	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Column Chart Sample.xqc	18,467	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Combo Chart Sample.xqc	21,421	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Dashboard GC Main.xqc	44,161	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM
Dashboard GC Sub.xqc	38,470	9/9/2013 8:37:52 PM

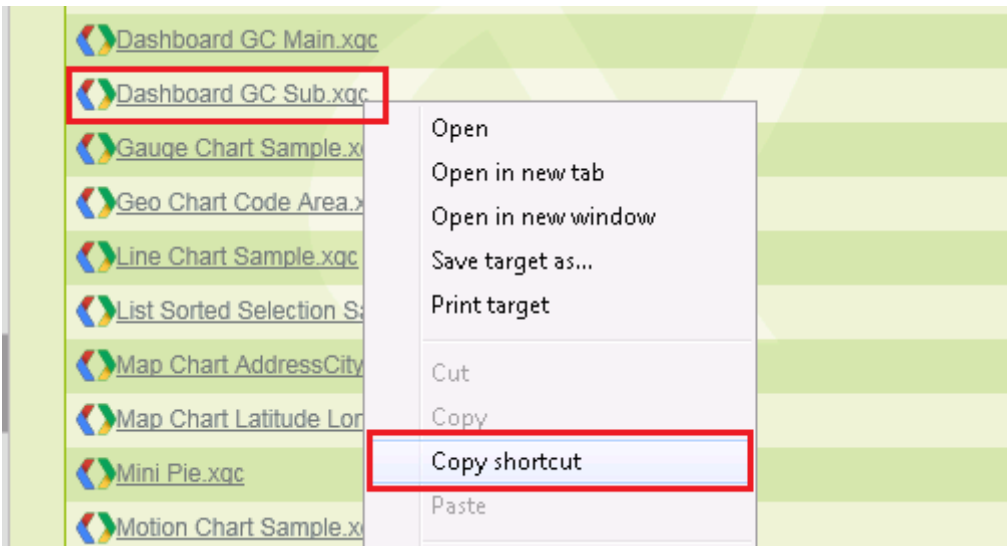
Parent Dashboard

Child Dashboard

The Parent Dashboard (“Dashboard GC Main.xqc” file) is calling the Child Dashboard (“Dashboard GC Sub.xqc” file), using a button “Call Document and Graph Screen”:



This button is running the URL calling the Child Dashboard when the user clicks it. To know what is the Child Dashboard, display the “Dashboard GC Sub.xqc” file in the Web Portal, then put the mouse on this file, make a right mouse click and select the **Copy Shortcut** command:



Then paste the shortcut in the “execute URL” box of the button:

http://servername/dvweb/Menu/Display.aspx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Dashboard+Samples%2fDashboard+GC+Sub.xqc

Then add the required parameter(s) as follow: **&ParameterName=** for each required parameter:

In the given example the “Call Document and Graph Screen” button executes this URL:

/dvweb/Menu/Display.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Dashboard+Samples%2fDashboard+GC+Sub.xqc&PRODREF_PARAM=&FAMILY_PARAM=&YEAR_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&CUSTOMER_PARAM=&CUSTOMER_NAME_PARAM=



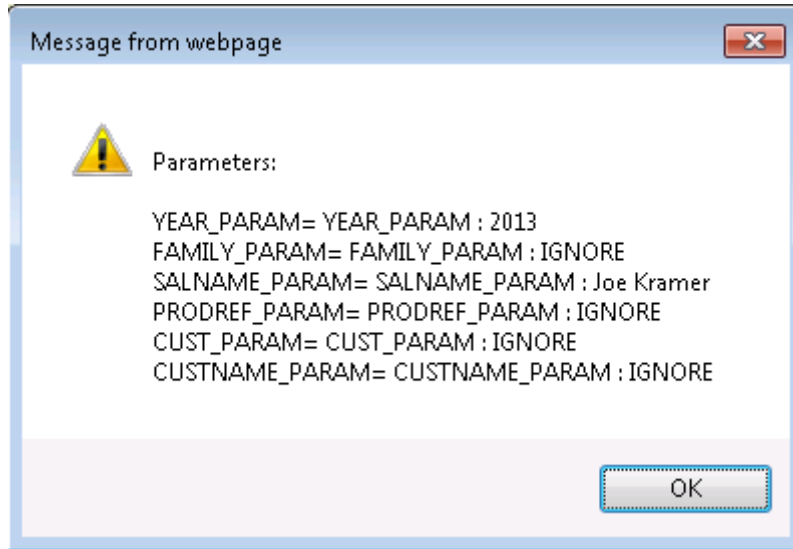
Comments:

The `Display.ashx` is used to display the result without showing the parameters and without showing the Navigation Bar.

All the **parameters** used in the Child Dashboard are defined in this URL and will take the value according to the User action in the Parent Dashboard before clicking the “**Call Document and Graph Screen**” button.

When no value is written in the above URL, that means IGNORE by default.

If the user, for example, selects the year 2013 and the Vendor Joe Kramer, he can checks with the Ctrl + double click action that the values of all parameters will be:



And when the User will click the “**Call Document and Graph Screen**” button, the URL will be updated as follow:

/dwweb/Menu/Display.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Dashboard+Samples%2fDashboa rd+GC+Sub.xgc&PRODREF_PARAM=IGNORE&FAMILY_PARAM=IGNORE&YEAR_PARAM=2013&SALNAME_PARAM=Joe%20Kramer&CUST_PARAM=IGNORE&CUSTNAME_PARAM=IGNORE

The Child Dashboard will be opened and displayed in the same window with the result for the Vendor Joe Kramer and for the year 2013:

Google Chart Dashboard Application

Chosen Salesman: Joe Kramer

Chosen Year: 2013

Chosen Family: IGNORE

CUST	CUSTNAME	Amount
1	1004 On 2 Wheels	287,671.00
2	1010 The Polar Bicycle	858,072.10

Sales by Customer

Click&DECIDE

SALES BY CUSTOMER

Report printed for the year 2013

For all customers

By the salesman Joe Kramer

FAMILY	PRODUCTS	TOTAL AMOUNT	Ratio
Adult	2009 RED ZONE	\$35,000.00	7.03%
	ARIZONA SUN DEVILS RACER	\$110,250.00	22.07%
	BMX ADULT RACER	\$78,008.00	15.62%
	BMX URBAN LEAGUE	\$72,000.00	14.42%
	GMC DENILI ROAD BIKE	\$25,080.00	5.02%
	GMC RACER WOOMEN BLUE	\$27,918.00	5.59%
	NIVRE SPECIAL EDITION	\$98,115.00	19.65%
	SCHWINN EXCURSION RACER	\$32,670.00	6.54%
	SHOREWOODS WOMENS CRUISER	\$20,304.00	4.07%
Total Family	Adult	\$499,435.00	43.59%
Children	DELTA HORSE DUAL	\$20,894.50	3.23%
	IRON MAVERICK MASTER	\$365,990.00	58.72%

10. Coming Back to the Parent Dashboard

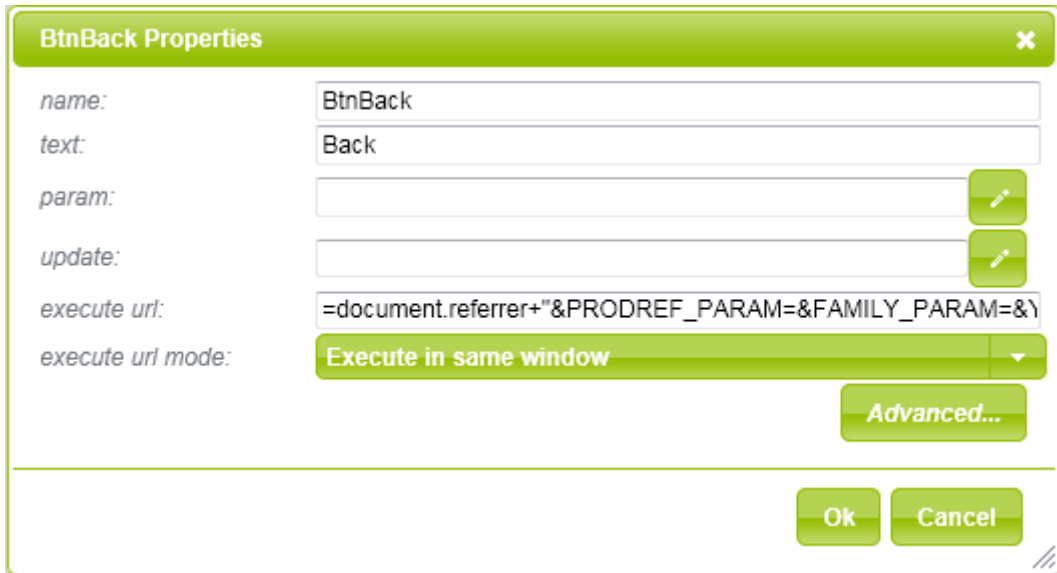
Most of the time, when you call a Child Dashboard from a Parent Dashboard, as describe in the previous chapter, you will need to come back to the Parent Dashboard, with the same parameter values and sometimes with new values for some parameters.



You have 2 ways to come back to the previous Parent Dashboard:

10.1. Coming back automatically

You can use a button (or any other object that can execute an URL) and use the `=document.referrer` command, and add, if needed, the parameter name(s) that must come back with a value updated. In the given example, the Child Dashboard "Dashboard GC Sub.xgc" Dashboard contains this "Back" button:

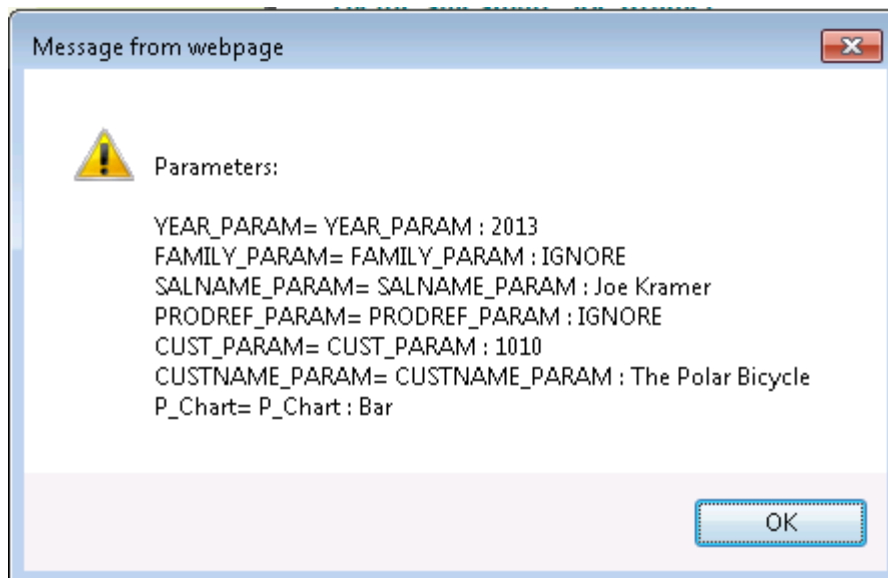


The execute URL box contains the following URL:

```
=document.referrer+"&PRODREF_PARAM=&FAMILY_PARAM=&YEAR_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&CUST_PARAM=&CUSTNAME_PARAM="
```

But when the User comes back from the Child Dashboard to the Parent Dashboard, this URL will contain the most recent values for each parameter updated by the User actions.

Example: if the User has selected in the Parent Dashboard the Year 2013 and then the Vendor Joe Kramer, then has called the Child Dashboard and selected the customer "The Polar Bicycle", the parameter values will be:



And the Back URL will be:



=document.referrer+"&PRODREF_PARAM=&FAMILY_PARAM=&YEAR_PARAM=2013&SALNAME_PARAM=Joe%20Kramer&CUST_PARAM=1010&CUSTNAME_PARAM=The%20Polar%20Bicycle"

When clicking the Back button in the Child Dashboard, the previous Parent Dashboard will be display.

10.2. Coming back manually

Instead of using the `=document.referrer` command, you also can enter the required full URL whose shortcut has been copied and modified with the required parameter(s):

- Display the `Parent Dashboard.xgc` file in the Web Portal (in our example it will be the `Dashboard GC Main.xgc` file)
- Make a **right mouse click** on this Dashboard file and select the **Copy Shortcut** command.
- Paste this shortcut in the "execute URL" box of the Back button and add, if needed, the required parameters.

With our example, the URL should be as follow:

http://localhost/dvweb/Menus/Display.aspx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Dashboard+Samples%2fDashboard+GC+Main.xgc

and can be modified, adding the parameters, as follow:

/dvweb/Menus/Display.aspx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2558&__rp=Dashboard+Samples%2fDashboard+GC+Main.xgc&PRODREF_PARAM=&FAMILY_PARAM=&YEAR_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&CUST_PARAM=&CUSTNAME_PARAM=

11. Technical Appendix

Here are some technical information about shortcuts, URLs functions etc.

11.1. Shortcut Pages

Warning: all shortcuts have changed in version 2013

Click&DECIDE Version 2013	
Shortcut Pages	
Old Shortcut Page	Replace with
/dvweb/Display.aspx	/dvweb/ Menus /ShowParameters.aspx
	/dvweb/ Menus /Display.aspx
	/dvweb/ Menus /Display.ashx
	/dvweb/ Menus /Download.ashx
/dvweb/WebQuery.ashx	/dvweb/ Menus /Query.ashx

For compatibility reasons, old shortcuts are still supported but we recommend you to switch to the new syntax.



11.2. Common Parameters

Click&DECIDE Version 2013				
Common Parameters				
Shorcuts	Description	Old Name	Type	Unit/Values/Example
__ca=	Value for the Cache (1)		Integer	Minutes
__f=	Output format name	__format	String	PDF, HTML, Excel+XLS, ASCII, Excel+XLSX,Google+Data+Table etc
__ma=	Menu Alias	__mnu_alias=	String	__ma=BAI+Demonstration
__mi=	Menu Iem ID	__mnu_itemid=	Integer	__mi=2316
__rp=	Relative Path	__relative_path=	String	__rp=Area+Chart+Sample.xgc
__t=	Type	__type=	String	vision
__it=	Item Type	__item_type=	Integer	(1 : query; 2 : report; 3: pivot; 4 : cube)
__in=	Item Name	__item_name=	String	

(1) Only concerns the Dashboard Applications (Query.ashx)

11.3. ShowParameters

Show Parameters				
Function	Description	Supported Parameters	Action	Remarks
ShowParameters.aspx				
/dvweb/Menus/ShowParameters.aspx?	Show the parameter list for the selected item	__sav=0	shows the file	
		__sav=1	downloads the file	
		__e=0	displays parameters before running	Old name: _exec=
		__e=1	runs without showing parameters	Old name: _exec= Note: if __e=1 and if a result already exists for the same query string, the result will be directly displayed. You need to click again the Run or Export button to reload the report or query.
/dvweb/Menus/ShowParameters.aspx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2316				



11.4. Display

Display		
Function	Description	Comment
Display.aspx		
/dvweb/Menus/ Display.aspx?	Displays a runnable Menu item result with the navigation bar (Under a tablet or smartphone, no navigation bar is displayed).	Note: in the case of a runnable item, if the result already exists, it will be directly displayed, if not it will be run without the possibility to cancel. To run directly an item with the possibility to cancel, you must use ShowParameters.aspx with the &__e=1
/dvweb/Menus/Display.aspx?_ma=BAI+Demonstration&_mi=2558&_rp=Area+Chart+Sample.xgc		
Display.ashx		
/dvweb/Menus/ Display.ashx?	Displays a runnable Menu item result without the navigation bar, useful for drill-down/drill-up reports or Parent/Child Dashboards.	Note: in the case of a runnable item, if the result already exists, it will be directly displayed, if not it will be run without the possibility to cancel.
/dvweb/Menus/Display.ashx?_ma=BAI+Demonstration&_mi=2558&_rp=Dashboard+GC+Main.xgc		

11.5. Download

Download		
Functionalities	Description	Comment
Download.ashx		
/dvweb/Menus/ Download.ashx?	Downloads a Menu Item or its result.	Note: in the case of a runnable item, if the result already exists, it will be directly displayed, if not it will be run without the possibility to cancel. To run directly an item with the possibility to cancel, you must use ShowParameters.aspx with the &__e=1&__sav=1
/dvweb/Menus/Download.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2538&YEAR_PARAM=&SALNAME_PARAM=&PROD_REF_PARAM=&__f=PDF		



11.6. Query/WebQuery

Query /WebQuery		
Function	Comment	
Query.ashx		
/dvweb/Menus/Query.ashx?	Returns the raw data from a Menu Item Result.	Always run without the possibility to cancel. Use the &__ca=NN (minutes) to enable the browser cache in order to improve the performances.
/dvweb/Menus/Query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2528&P_Year=&__f=Google+Data+Table		
/dvweb/Menus/Query.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2528&P_Year=["P_Year","P_Year"]&__f=WebQuery		
WebQuery.ashx		
/dvweb/WebQuery.ashx?	Returns the raw data from a Menu Item Result.	Short version of Query.ashx used for WebQueries. Do not need the &__f=WebQuery flag.
/dvweb/WebQuery.ashx?__ma=BAI+Demonstration&__mi=2528&P_Year=["P_Year","P_Year"]		
Note that for WebQuery URL longer than 255 characters, you can use the TinyURL describe in the Web Portal User Guide page 57.		

11.7. Share button shortcuts

Copy Shortcut in the Share Button		
Parameters		
Checked	Value	Result
No	default	The URL will not contain this parameter and the default value will be used for the query
Yes	Empty	The URL will contain &PARAM= or &PARAM=["PARAM","PARAM"] for WebQueries
	default	The URL will not contain this parameter and the default value will be used for the query
	other	The URL will contain &PARAM=VALUE

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