

# Field Format

- [Overview](#)
- [Format](#)
- [Additional Format Options](#)
- [Semi Additive Fields](#)
- [Default Aggregation](#)
- [Colour](#)

## Overview

[top](#)

You can set the default format for a field on the format tab. This will then be the display type when a user adds the column to a report. The report writer may choose to change the format through the report formatting options if they wish.

The formats are limited to the data type – For example the data type below is integer so only number based formats are permitted – such as currency, decimal, percentage or time stamp.

Definition	Data Conversion	Format	Access	Hierarchy	Usage
<a href="#">Save</a>					
Field Type:	Dimension				
Converted Data Type:	Text				
Format:	<input type="text" value="Org Ref Code"/>				
Reference Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Use Existing Type <input type="radio"/> Create New Type				
	<input type="text" value="Country"/>				
Reference Codes:	AF: Afghanistan AL: Albania DZ: Algeria AS: American Samoa AD: Andorra AO: Angola AI: Anquilla				

## Format

[top](#)

Based on the type of field that the column being formatted is there are various format options. The ones listed below come default with Yellowfin, however as this is customisable there may be additional ones that comes as part of your installation.

	Common Format Options
<b>Link To URL</b>	Allows you to pass the value of the returned data into a URL link. Use the hashes ## to indicate to Yellowfin where you want the column value to be placed in the URL itself. For example: Formatting on a column of IP addresses and the URL typed in is: <a href="http://www.google.com.au/search?hl=en&amp;q=##">http://www.google.com.au/search?hl=en&amp;q=##</a> This essentially means that every IP address will be placed into it i.e.: <a href="http://www.google.com.au/search?hl=en&amp;q=10.100.32.44">http://www.google.com.au/search?hl=en&amp;q=10.100.32.44</a>
<b>Org Reference Code</b>	Converts the text in the cell to the value of an internal lookup table. E.g. AU to Australia  <i>See <a href="#">Organisation Reference Codes</a> for more information.</i>
<b>Raw Formatter</b>	Displayed the data as it would have been returned from the database – no additional formatting applied.
	<b>Text</b>
<b>Text</b>	Displays as plain text
<b>Email Address</b>	Creates a hyperlink on the text that will open an email client and pre-populate the sent to address.

<b>URL Hyperlink</b>	Creates a hyperlink on the text and will open web page on click. Assumes the text is a legitimate URL.
<b>Flag Formatter</b>	If your data contains ISO country codes you can display these as flags of the world instead of text.
	<b>Date</b>
<b>Date</b>	Displays value as a date – multiple date options exist.
<b>Time</b>	Displays value as a time field – multiple date options exist.
<b>Timestamp</b>	Displayed full date and time value
<b>Date Part Formatter</b>	Allows you display part of the date, e.g. Month Name, rather than the full date.
	<b>Numeric</b>
<b>Numeric</b>	Displays value as a decimal – allows you to set the decimal places to be used.
<b>Percentage Bar</b>	Converts a percentage value less than or equal to 100 into a bar.

## Additional Format Options

[top](#)

The display options are used to change the data format of the column such as the number of decimal places and the prefix or suffix to be applied.

Option	Description								
<b>Sub Format</b>	Depending on the format option you have chosen for the column above you will have a separate set of sub format options. Select the appropriate sub format option.								
<b>Date Other</b>	If you select 'Other' from the date sub format you will be able to build your own custom date format. For example to create a Japanese date format which includes characters, eg. would be created by adding in: <b>yyyyMd</b>								
<b>Decimal Places</b>	If you have a defined a numeric format you can set the number of decimal places to be defined. This can be used to define cents in a decimal place for \$20.00 by adding in: <b>2</b> <b>Note:</b> To convert numeric data by doing divide by 1,000 calculations etc you would use the data conversion options in advanced functions which are available on the Report Fields page.  <i>See <a href="#">Advanced Functions</a> for more information.</i>								
<b>Prefix</b>	The prefix is used to include additional characters <b>before</b> the value that is returned from the data base. This can be used to define currency for \$20.00 by adding in: <b>\$</b>								
<b>Suffix</b>	The suffix is used to include additional characters <b>after</b> the value that is returned from the data base. This can be used to define percentage for 30% by adding in: <b>%</b>								
<b>Rounding</b>	The rounding format allows you to choose how a decimal value should be rounded. <table border="1" data-bbox="310 1570 883 1755"> <tr> <td><b>Round Up</b></td> <td>Will round any decimal up e.g. 1.1 to 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Round Down</b></td> <td>Will round any decimal down e.g. 1.9 to 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Round Half Up</b></td> <td>Rounds 0.5 and above up</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Round Half Down</b></td> <td>Rounds 0.5 and below down</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Round Up</b>	Will round any decimal up e.g. 1.1 to 2	<b>Round Down</b>	Will round any decimal down e.g. 1.9 to 1	<b>Round Half Up</b>	Rounds 0.5 and above up	<b>Round Half Down</b>	Rounds 0.5 and below down
<b>Round Up</b>	Will round any decimal up e.g. 1.1 to 2								
<b>Round Down</b>	Will round any decimal down e.g. 1.9 to 1								
<b>Round Half Up</b>	Rounds 0.5 and above up								
<b>Round Half Down</b>	Rounds 0.5 and below down								
<b>Thousand Separator</b>	Turns the defaulted thousand separator for your instance on or off. For example: 1000 to 1,000								

## Semi Additive Fields

[top](#)

When the field type is a metric you will be able to set the additive type, which can be set to either Additive or Semi-Additive.

The additive type option should be set to Semi-Additive when there are fields upon which the metric is constrained by use (when business rules dictate how the column should be used in a report). When this is the case a new tab labelled Constraint is displayed to enable the user to select these constraints.

See [Constraints & Semi Additive Fields](#) for more information

## Default Aggregation

[top](#)

When the field type is a metric you will be able to set the default aggregation (e.g. Sum, Average etc).

This is used when adding the metric to a report it will automatically set the aggregation based on this default value. The options in the dropdown when the field type is a date are count, max and min. For all other field types the dropdown options are sum, average, count, max and min.

See [Aggregation](#) for more information.

## Colour

[top](#)

When the field type is a metric you will be able to define a default colour to be applied in charts.

The screenshot shows a configuration window with five tabs: Definition, Data Conversion, Format, Access, and Usage. The 'Format' tab is active. The 'Format' section includes the following settings:

- Format: numeric
- Decimal Places: 0
- Prefix: (empty text box)
- Suffix: (empty text box)
- Rounding: Round Half Up
- Thousand Separator:  Yes  No
- Bracket Negatives:  Yes  No
- Additive Type:  Additive  Semi-Additive
- Default Aggregation: Average
- Colour:  #3399cc

A 'Save' button is located in the top right corner of the configuration window.

See [Chart Formatting](#) for more information on how to use Colour Sets.

[top](#)