Custom Reports



Getting Help

•Access the I-Suite website at: http://isuite.nwcg.gov

Contact the I-Suite Helpdesk at: (866) 224-7677

Custom Report Tips

- Create a Custom Report in the **Report Designer** by selecting fields from a **Data View** and adding them to the report.
- Create a Custom Report in the Advanced Report Designer by constructing a valid SQL Statement.
- The **Data Views** available in both designers are based on the **Rights** associated with your **User ID**.
- If a **SQL Statement** is invalid, a message displays in the **Error Messages** box when you click the **Check** button. Correct the error in the **SQL Statement**, and click the **Check** button again.
- All reports created in both the **Report Designer** and the **Advanced Report Designer** can be saved to the database.
- The **Report Title** assigned to the Custom Report must be unique. If there is a Custom Report that contains the same name, a message displays indicating that a report was already created with that title when you save the report. You must enter a unique title for the report before saving it.
- You can **Preview** and **Print** a Custom Report on the **Report Designer** and **Advanced Report Designer** tabs.
- It is a good practice to **Save** the Custom Report before **Previewing** or **Printing** it.
- Saved Custom Reports are listed on the Manage Saved Reports tab, where they can be Printed, Edited, Deleted, Copied, Exported or Imported, as needed.
- All Custom Reports can be **Viewed** and **Printed** by other I-Suite users with the same rights.
- Only the person who originally created a report can **Delete** or **Edit** a report they created.
- Users that did not create the original Custom Report can Copy the existing report to create a new report.
- Make sure to assign a different name to a **Copied** report before saving it.
- Custom Reports can be **Exported** from the **Manage Saved Reports** tab.
- Custom Reports that were **Exported** can be **Imported** into a different database from the **Manage Saved Reports** tab.

SQL Statement Key Words

- SELECT clause identifies the data.
- FROM clause identifies the table.
- WHERE clause limits the data that the SELECT statement returns.
- GROUP BY organizes data into sets.
- COUNT (*) gives a summary value per set.

SQL Statement Best Practices

- KEYWORDS in uppercase.
- All other words in lowercase.
- Clauses each clause on a separate line.
- Complex WHERE clause can be separated onto multiple lines.
- Minimum Requirements a valid SQL statement must have at least a SELECT and a FROM clause.

SQL Statement Format

- SELECT fieldname 1, fieldname 2
- FROM tablename
- WHERE fieldname conditional value (logic_operand fieldname conditional value . . .)
- ORDER BY fieldname

conditional				logic_operand	
=	Equal To	>=	Greater Than Or Equal To		Either conditional statement being True will make entire statement True
\diamond	Not Equal To	<	Less Than	AND	Both conditional statements must be True to make entire statement true.
>	Greater Than	<=	Less Than or Equal To	NOT	Reverses the conditional statement value (True becomes False, False becomes True)
LIKE	Text Comparison (use with % for wildcard values; for example: Kind LIKE 'HC%')				

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SQL Statement Examples

SELECT RequestNumber, ResourceName AS Crew FROM vBasicRpts WHERE Status <> 'D' AND ResourceName LIKE 'M%' and KindCode in ('HC1', 'HC2')

SELECT ResourceName, CheckinDate FROM vBasicRpts WHERE KindCode = 'DIVS' and CheckinDate between '05/15/08' and '05/20/08' ORDER BY ResourceName

SELECT Agency, COUNT(*) AS [Agency Count], SUM(NumberPersonnel) AS NumberPersonnel FROM vBasicRpts GROUP BY Agency