

## **Group Selection:**

- 1- When does it make sense to use group selection?
  - a- To identify groups that contain certain records or don't contain certain records.

Group selection allows you to test data based on summaries. If you want to identify customers who did not have an orientation, then you would need to test for the presence of an orientation in each record, and then ask whether the customer has ANY such records—and that requires evaluating a summary.

To do this, you **create a formula assigns a 1 to any record that meets the criterion.**

Since the conditional formula results in a 1, if the sum of this formula is 0, then there are no job orders in the employer group. Group selection can be used for subqueries like this, since it is a later pass.

You establish which records are coming into the report in your record selection formula, and you can use group selection for which ones are displayed.

It's an alternative to suppression, in a way, although superior, I think, because when you use running totals, you don't have to specify any special criteria to get the correct results for the displayed records. Records that don't meet the group selection criteria, however, are still IN the report—I think of them as underlying the displayed data—and that is why you have to use running totals for summaries across records, because regular inserted summaries will include non-group selected records.

### **Show running total with and without the group selection.**

You use a sum because the conditional formula {@orientation} results in a 1 or 0. The comma sets off the field you are summing from the group condition ({cs\_applicant\_main.applicant\_id}). The formula in essence says: if the sum of {@orientation} within the customer group is 0, then show me all records within that customer group. Or, if the employer has no orientation, show me that customer and all related records.

- b- To look at subsets of data without rerunning the report.  
**(Show how can just display customers who have at least one approved service)**
- c- To apply summaries as criteria to the records in the main report, e.g., show only those records where the minimum date is greater than a certain date. For example, to show customers whose first service date is within within the fiscal year, you first have to capture all records and then test to see if the first one is in the fiscal year.

## **Re-Entry Crosstab**

Show crosstab for all customers first (Re-entry Enrollments) then show for those with two or more enrollments in subprograms (Re-entry Enrollments-2).

- 1- Tables and selection formula; formulas:
  - Enr Date
  - Exit Date
  - Program
  - All but Re-Ex (to limit to subprograms)

- 2- Crosstab set-up
  - Rows, Columns, Summaries
  - Specified Order
  - Customize style tab –>horizontal summaries->show labels->suppress column and row totals and subtotals->uncheck “show cell margins”

- 3- Bold the maximum date
  - Maxdate formula – need to insert group on AppID first
  - Create a variable in the field suppression area for this summary

```
Whileprintingrecords;
Datevar x := date(currentfieldvalue);
True //to suppress
```

- Reference the variable in the conditional formula area for font for the enr date summary:

```
whileprintingrecords;
datevar x;
if currentfieldvalue = x and
gridrowcolumnvalue("@Program") <> "Re-Ex-Offender" then
crbold else
defaultattribute
```

- 4- All records are in the report, but not all used in the crosstab. See totals at end. Difference from Tom’s report—picks up 4 customers with no Re-Ex enrollment, but who are in two or more subprograms. Could match Tom’s report by requiring enrollment in Re-Ex as and additional criterion in the formulas used in the crosstab.
- 5- To limit display to those customers where there is no exit date from one program before entry into the next, use formulas:
  - ▶ Enr in SubProgs Only
  - ▶ Exit from SubProgs Only
- 6- This report is not set up to catch multiple enrollments in the SAME program (by both centers).

### **Customers in App Prog Not in Ad Hoc Table**

- 1- Command that show program enrollments with left outer join to the ad hoc table

#### ***Minus***

Command that show program enrollments with inner join to the ad hoc table

- 2- Uses selects in the from clause including for parameter for region.
- 3- Appearance in program table and NOT in Ad Hoc table can be corrected by moving eligibility for the program over to the right on the eligibility screen—for your region.