Notices

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This guide contains information for template developers. It describes the concepts and advanced features of the Report Template Editor (RTE).

For information on basic tasks and the user interface please refer to the RTE online help.

1 **Overview**
   This chapter provides an overview of the possibilities of the Report Template Editor.

2 **Text Fields and Data Fields**
   This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of text fields and data fields in RTE.

3 **Tables**
   This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of tables in RTE.

4 **Matrices**
   This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of matrices in RTE.

5 **Composite Groups**
   This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of Composite Groups in RTE.

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This chapter provides an overview of the possibilities of the Report Template Editor.
Overview

With Reporting, the data you loaded for analyzing and reprocessing is automatically available for reporting. The Report Template Editor (RTE) helps you building new report templates with your own template layout, or editing existing ones, for example by adding complex calculations.

Data provided by different applications

You can use report templates in different applications, for example, in OpenLAB ECM Intelligent Reporter, OpenLAB CDS ChemStation, or OpenLAB CDS EZChrom edition. With report templates, a user can create reports with a specific design, such as a sequence overview with a sequence table and statistics, or a cross-sequence summary. The reports will contain the data selected in the current session of the respective program.

Report features

Create different report types such as single sample reports, sequence summary reports, or cross-sequence summary reports ("Report Types" on page 12).

Using report parameters allows you to create dynamic reports that contain limited data as chosen by the user, such as all data for a specific month or year ("About Report Parameters" on page 160).

File format of report templates

All report templates are based on the Report Definition Language (RDL), which is a standardized XML format provided by Microsoft®.

Snippets

The Report Template Editor (RTE) provides various preconfigured report items - also referred to as *snippets* - that you can use in your templates.
Report Template Documentation

Report Template Documentation Tool is a standalone application to view the description of the RTE supported report templates. It can also save this description in PDF format. The description about the report template includes layout of report items along with their parameter details, such as calculation variables, report parameters, expressions used, filter condition, sort condition, audit trail etc.

To launch the Report Template Documentation Tool, run the TemplateDocumentation.exe file. By default, it is located in C:\Program Files (x86)\Agilent Technologies\ChemStation. When the application is launched, an Open dialog allows you to select a report template.

Report Items

NOTE

The described report items are a superset. Not all report items are always available. The availability of report items depends on the following:

1. Type of the current template (for example, Single Sequence Summary or Cross-Sequence Summary)
2. Type and revision of the application
3. Instrument module and driver version
Report Types

Each template is of a specific report type. Depending on this report type, the template is connected to a particular database view with the data organized in a specific way.

The following report types are available:

- **With Single Injection** reports, RTE automatically creates a list of all injections in the current data scope. The generated report then shows the report items from the template separately for each injection. Therefore, you do not need to worry about repeating composite groups on injection IDs. On the other hand, you cannot compare results from different injections in one table or matrix.

  For example, the report contains a sequence table. You selected 4 injections from 2 different sequences. The generated report contains 4 separate tables, one for each injection.

- **With Single Sequence Summary** reports, RTE automatically creates a list of all sequences in the current data scope. The generated report then shows the report items from the template separately for each of the sequences. Therefore, you do not need to worry about repeating composite groups on sequence IDs. On the other hand, you cannot compare results from different sequences in one table or matrix.

  For example, the report contains a sequence table. You selected 4 injections from 2 different sequences. The generated report contains 2 separate tables, one for each sequence.

- **With Cross-Sequence Summary** reports, the data is *not* automatically grouped. Therefore, you must pay more attention to the grouping of your report items, but in return you can create report items that compare data from different sequences.

  For example, the report contains a sequence table. You selected 4 injections from 2 different sequences. The generated report contains only one table with 4 rows.
Working With Templates

To Add and Configure Report Items

1. In the Report Items browser, open the tree for the required item type, and drill down to the report item level.
2. Drag the report item to the template.
3. Grab the handles to resize the item, or grab the gray border to move the item.
4. To configure the report item, right-click the item and select Properties from the context menu. Alternatively, you can double-click the report item.
   - If you double-click a text field, you can directly enter the Value.
   - If you double-click a data field, you can directly enter the Label of the field.
   - If you double-click a table header, you can directly enter the header text.
   - If you double-click other report items, the corresponding Properties dialog opens.
5. Adjust the properties according to your requirements.
6. Select File > Save or File > Save as to save the report template.

To Move or Resize Report Items

To move a report item:
- Grab the report item border with the mouse, and drag it to the new position.
- or -
- Select the report item, and use the arrow keys.

To resize a report item:
- Grab the handles of the report item border, and drag them to the required new size.
- or -
- Select the report item, and press Shift+Arrow key.
To Align Report Items

To set the same size for multiple report items

1. Click the text field or data field from which you want to use the width or height.

2. Hold the Ctrl key while clicking the text fields or data fields that you want to adjust.

3. Right-click one of the selected items, and select the appropriate Make Same Size command from the context menu.

The width or height or both are adjusted to the size of the first selected item. The following figure shows the report items after setting the same width to all items.
To align multiple report items relative to each other

1. Click the report item you want to use to align the other report items.
2. Hold the **Ctrl** key while clicking the items you want to align.

   The first selected report items is highlighted with black squares. All other selected items are highlighted with white squares.

3. Right-click one of the selected items, and select the appropriate **Align** command from the context menu.

   All items are aligned to the first selected item. The following figure shows the report items after aligning the left margins.

4. If you align data fields that have the same width, the split line between label and value is also aligned.

   **Figure 1**   Unaligned data fields

   **Figure 2**   Aligned data fields with aligned split lines
To set equal horizontal spacing

To adjust the spacing between multiple report items, either none of the selected items must be in a composite group, or all items must be in the same composite group.

1. Select the text fields or data fields for which you want to adjust the spacing. The order in which you select the items is irrelevant.
2. Align the items horizontally (Tops, Middles or Bottoms).
   The following figure shows an example with aligned tops.
3. Right-click one of the selected items, and select **Horizontal Spacing > Make Equal** from the context menu.
   The same horizontal spacing is used between all selected items.

To set equal vertical spacing

1. Select the text fields or data fields for which you want to adjust the spacing. The order in which you select the items is irrelevant.
2. Align the items vertically (Lefts, Rights, or Centers).
   To following figure shows an example with same widths and aligned lefts.
3 Right-click one of the selected items, and select **Vertical Spacing > Make Equal** from the context menu.

The same vertical spacing is used between all selected items.

---

**To Change the Paper Size and Orientation**

1 In the **Report Properties** dialog, select the **Report** page.

2 To change the page size, select the required size under **Report Layout**.

3 To change the paper orientation, select the required format under **Paper Orientation**.

4 To remove the gray area: Move the mouse over the right border of the gray area. When the pointer becomes a double-headed arrow, drag the pointer to the left.

5 Save your settings.

   The area shown in the Editing Pane already considers the margins configured in the report properties. When you generate the report, RTE will automatically add these margins.

   If the new page width is too small for all report items to be printed, the area that exceeds the page size is shown with a light gray background.

   If there is a gray area and report items extend into this gray area, additional pages will be printed. If the gray area does not contain any report items, it will simply be ignored for the preview, and cut off when saving the template.

6 If required, delete, resize, or move the report items from the gray area.

7 To remove the gray area: Move the mouse over the right border of the gray area. When the pointer becomes a double-headed arrow, drag the pointer to the left.
Overview

Working With Templates

To Insert the Page Number

You can insert the page number or the number of total pages to your template. To do so, simply open the Special Objects category in the Report Items browser, and drag the required snippet to the header or footer section.

To Change the Font Properties for Multiple Report Items

1. Select all report items for which you want to change the font properties. To select multiple items:
   - Keep the Ctrl key pressed while clicking.
   - Drag a rectangle over the required items.
2. Click Font Properties in the toolbar.

   **NOTE**

   The button is only active, if you selected report items for which you can change the font properties. These items are:
   - Unlocked text fields
   - Unlocked data fields
   - Unlocked matrices
   - Unlocked tables
3. Adjust the font properties as required, and confirm your settings.

To Add Items to the Header or Footer

To add report items to the header or footer section of a template, simply drag the report item to the required section.

**NOTE**

The header and footer size are fixed, whereas data is generated from the results. Make sure that you provide sufficient space for all values. For example, increase the width of a field.
2 Text Fields and Data Fields

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This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of text fields and data fields in RTE.
About Text Fields and Data Fields

Available fields

The assortment of data fields in the Report Items browser depends on the following factors:

- The selected report type
- The chromatography data system

Field types

The Report Template Editor provides the following types of fields:

- **Text fields** are basically simple textboxes that can contain either static text or dynamic expressions. Text fields are, for example, used to display static headlines in a report template.

  In the Report Items browser, you find the Text field in the Special Objects category.

  ![Text field example]

- **Data fields** are divided into two parts, label and value. The label contains a static text, the value contains a dynamic expression. Data fields are typically used to show specific data, for example the sequence name or the sample name. You can, however, modify both label and value according to your requirements.

  In the Report Items browser, you find all available data fields in the Fields category.

  ![Data field example]
• Custom fields are a special type of data field. You configure the custom fields in the chromatography data system, for example, in the method definition in ChemStation. Custom fields allow you to create customized information (both labels and values) which belongs to a specific context, for example, to a sample or to a compound. RTE allows you to perform calculations with custom fields.

In contrast to the regular data fields, the label shown for custom fields is not the data field name (e.g. `Sample_CustomField01`) but rather the customized label information (e.g. "TabletWeight"). This is achieved by a combination of the Trim, Choose, and Split functions in the expression for the value. RTE automatically creates this expression.

You can configure both label and value in your chromatography data system.

• Complex custom fields are data fields that do not contain a single value but an entire XML structure. This XML structure contains various key/value pairs. If you drag such a field to the template, a dialog asks you for the key of the information you want to access. As a result, RTE creates a data field where the label is the name of the complex custom field, and the value is the specific value stored under the given key. This value is accessed with the help of the CFE function. RTE automatically creates this expression.
Text Fields and Data Fields

About Text Fields and Data Fields

Depending on the chromatography data system, the following complex custom fields may be available:

- **Injection > DiagnosticData**: information on the injection, for example start pressure, stop pressure, or air temperature. The keys depend on the chromatography data system used (see “Keys in Diagnostic Data” on page 183).

- **Sequence > CustomFields**: all labels and values contained in the data fields `Sequence_CustomField01` to 10 (or higher, if there are more than ten custom fields).

- **Sample > CustomFields**: all labels and values contained in the data fields `Sample_CustomField01` to 10 (or higher, if there are more than ten custom fields).

- **Injection > CustomFields**: all labels and values contained in the data fields `Injection_CustomField01` to 10 (or higher, if there are more than ten custom fields)

- **Compound > CustomFields**: all labels and values contained in the data fields `Compound_CustomField01` to 10 (or higher, if there are more than ten custom fields)
Using Fields

To adjust the width of the label part

Data fields are divided in two parts, label and value:

To adjust the width of the label part, move the mouse over the boundary line between label and value, and drag the line to the required width.

To enter text directly

In text fields, you can edit the text directly by double-clicking the text field in the Editing Pane. The entered text corresponds to the Value configured in the item properties. You can enter either static text or dynamic expressions (starting with an equals sign).

In data fields, you can only edit the label part directly, by double-clicking it.

To add a line break

You have various options for entering line breaks:

- With static text (no equals sign):
  - Edit the text directly in the Editing Pane, and press Enter, or
  - edit the Value of the text field in the Expression Editor, and press Ctrl+Enter.
- With an expression (starting with an equals sign):
  Edit the Value of the text field in the Expression Editor, and enter the Visual Basic constant vbNewLine. For example, the expression can look like the following:

  =$"Retention" + vbNewLine + "$Time$
2 Text Fields and Data Fields
   Using Fields
This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of tables in RTE.
About Tables

With tables, you can display results in a 2-dimensional format. Tables are used, for example, to summarize the results of samples/sequences. The amount of columns and the headlines are static, the number of rows corresponds to the number of records in the dataset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>RT</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>des-hyd cis tramadol (C)</td>
<td>2.519</td>
<td>0.6684</td>
<td>0.4971</td>
<td>0.809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des-hyd trans tramadol (B)</td>
<td>2.641</td>
<td>3.0479</td>
<td>2.2662</td>
<td>4.496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des-hyd trans tramadol (B)</td>
<td>2.641</td>
<td>3.1064</td>
<td>2.3086</td>
<td>4.582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des-hyd trans tramadol (B)</td>
<td>2.641</td>
<td>0.475</td>
<td>0.3185</td>
<td>0.649</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basically, each table contains a specific dataset that is determined by the type of the base template (see “Report Types” on page 12). Thus, without any further configuration, the table would show one row for each record in the dataset, where the records are unsorted, ungrouped, and unfiltered. In order to organize and structure the data, you have the following options for configuring a table:

- **Repeat Table On**: Display the table several times, where each table only contains the data according to the value of specific key information. The particular values (for example, compound names) are used as table headers.
- **Grouping**: The detail rows are arranged according to the distinct values of a given key information (for example, the distinct sample names).
- **Sorting**: The detail rows are sorted according to a given key information.
- **Filtering**: Exclude specific data from the table content.
- **Area Rejection**: Exclude information on peaks that are too small.
- **Show Peak Types**: Specify the type of peaks to be shown in a table (for example, Identified Peaks or Unknown Peaks).

The table report items available in the Report Items browser are all preconfigured in a specific way, so you can use them with only a few adjustments.
Using Tables

To add and remove columns

In the Editing Pane (drag and drop):

1. Select the table in the Editing Pane.
2. In the Fields category in the Report Items browser, select the information you want to add to the table, and drag the field to the table.

   While you move the mouse across the table columns, RTE selects the respective columns. When you release the mouse button, RTE will add the new column to the right of the currently selected column.

In the Editing Pane (context menu)

1. In the Editing Pane, select the table column next to which you want to add the new column.
2. Right-click that column, and select Insert Column to Left or Insert Column to Right from the context menu.

   A sub menu opens with all data categories. The categories contain all data fields that are available for the report type of the current template
3. Select the data field that you want to show in the new table column.

In the Table Properties dialog:

1. Select the table.
2. In the Table Properties, select the Columns page.
3. Double-click the required data field in the Available Fields tree.

   OR

   Alternatively, you can select the field and click .

   The corresponding table column is inserted to the right of the selected column.
To remove columns

In the Editing Pane:
1. In the Editing Pane, select the table column you want to delete.
2. Right-click the column, and select **Delete Column** from the context menu.

In the Table Properties dialog:
1. In the **Table Properties**, select the **Columns** page.
2. In the **Table Layout**, click the required column to select it.
3. Click \( \text{\texttimes} \).
   
   The column is removed from the table.

To adjust a specific column

To open the Properties dialog for one specific table column:
1. Right-click the column in the Editing Pane, and select **Column Properties** from the context menu.
2. Alternatively, open the Properties dialog for the entire table, select the **Columns** page, select the required column under **Table Layout**, and click **Column Properties**.

To change the order of table columns

In the Editing Pane:
1. Select the table in the Editing Pane.
2. In the dark gray bar at the top of the table header fields, select the column and drag it to the new position.
   
   While dragging the column, new positions are indicated by a thin blue line.

In the Table Properties dialog:
1. Open the **Table Properties** dialog.
2. Select the **Columns** page.
3. In the dark gray bar at the top of the table header fields, select the column and drag it to the new position.
   
   While dragging the column, new positions are indicated by a thin blue line.
To adjust the column widths

*For columns containing any type of value:*
1. Select the table in the Editing Pane.
2. In the dark gray bar at the top of the table header fields, drag the column borders with the mouse.

*For columns containing string values:*
1. Select the table in the Editing Pane.
2. In *Table Properties*, select the *Columns* page.
3. Select the column that you want to adjust.
4. Click *Column Properties*.
   - The *Column Properties* dialog opens.
5. In the *Column Properties* dialog, select the *Value Format* page.
6. Enter the required width (number of characters) in the *Column Width* field.
7. Save the settings.

To adjust the colors and fonts in a table

You have the following options for adjusting the colors and fonts used in a table:

- Select a table style for the entire table.
- Set the colors and fonts manually for a specific column or for the entire table. You can set the colors/fonts separately for the table headings and the table data.
- Configure conditional formatting for a specific column (see “To highlight outliers using conditional formatting” on page 30).

The settings are applied in the order shown here. Thus, the table style is overruled by the color and font specifications, which are overruled by the conditional formatting.
To select a table style:
1 In Table Properties, select the Format page.
2 Select one of the styles in the Format Styles list box.
   The corresponding appearance is shown under Preview.
3 Save the settings.

To set colors and fonts for the entire table:
1 In Table Properties, select the Style page.
2 Under Data Font Properties For All Columns, adjust the settings for the table data.
3 Under Header Font Properties For All Columns, adjust the settings for the table headers.
4 Save the settings.

To set colors and fonts manually for a specific column:
1 In Table Properties, select the Columns page.
2 Select the column for which you want to change the colors or fonts.
3 Click Column Properties.
   The Column Properties dialog opens.
4 In Column Properties, select the Font page.
5 Adjust the settings for the table data and the table header.
6 Save the settings.

To highlight outliers using conditional formatting

You can use conditional formatting, for example, to highlight outliers in a data overview. Values that are outside a specified range or meet other specific conditions are displayed in a different color or font.
1 In Column Properties, select the Conditional Formatting page.
2 Scroll to the color or font property you want to use for highlighting the outliers. For example, if you want to use bold fonts for the outliers, scroll to the Font Weight section.
Enter the expression that determines the condition. For example, if you want to highlight all compound amounts greater than 4, enter the following expression:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound_Amount</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the expression is true for, the given format is activated.

Save the settings.

To adjust the table borders

Depending on the snippet, you have the following options for adjusting the table borders:

- In some table snippets, you can select a table style for the entire table. The table style determines the style of inside borders and outside edges.
- In all table snippets, you can manually configure the table borders. The manual settings overrule the table style settings.

To choose a table style:

1. In Table Properties, select the Format page.
2. Select one of the styles in the Format Styles list box.
   The corresponding appearance is shown under Preview.
3. Save the settings.

To manually configure the table borders:

1. In Table Properties, select the Style page.
2. Adjust the default settings or the settings of each individual border.

To hide the borders, set the Style property to None.
To show the borders, set the Style property e.g. to Solid.

Save the settings.
To change the column header

To change the headers directly in the Editing Pane:
1. Double-click the table header in the Editing Pane.
   You can now edit the header text directly.
2. To confirm the new text, press Enter or click outside the header.

To change the headers in Table Properties:
1. In Table Properties, select the Columns page.
2. In Table Layout, double-click the header you want to edit.
   You can now edit the header text directly.
3. To confirm the new text, press Enter or move the mouse over the Available Fields area.

To change the headers in Column Properties:
1. In Table Properties, select the Columns page.
2. Select the column that you want to adjust.
3. Click Column Properties.
   The Column Properties dialog opens.
4. In the Column Properties dialog, select the Value page.
5. Under Header, change the text in the Header Text field.
6. Save the settings.

To create a line break in a table header

If you want to add a line break in a table header, you can use the vbNewLine constant, which is provided by Visual Basic. For example, if you want to add a line break between the words Retention and Time, the expression in the table header will look like this:

"Retention" + vbNewLine + "Time"

This type of line break is not shown in the Editing Pane, but will be applied when you generate the report.
To create a second table row

To create a second row in the table header

1. In the Table Properties, select the Columns page.
2. Under Multiple Table Rows, select the Enable Additional Header Row check box.
3. Select the column for which you want to set the heading, and click Column Properties.
   
   The Column Properties dialog opens.
4. On the Value page, provide a header text for the second header row in the Additional Header Text field.
5. On the Header Format page, configure the format of the table header.

   Both header rows will have the same format.

To create a second row in the table details

1. In the Table Properties, select the Columns page.
2. Under Multiple Table Rows, select the Enable Additional Detail Row check box.
3. Select the column for which you want to set the heading, and click Column Properties.

   We recommend using only one table details row for the first column, and adding a second table row only to the other columns. This will make it easier to identify the table rows belonging to each other in the generated report.

4. On the Value page, provide an expression for the second detail row in the Additional Value field.
5. On the Value Format page, configure the format of the two detail rows.

   The basic formatting will be the same for both detail rows. You can, however, set a different number format for each detail row.

6. On the Summary Calculations page, you can configure specific summary calculations for each detail row. From the drop-down list, choose the detail row that you want to configure.

   However, for a better overview of the results, we recommend creating a summary calculation only for one specific detail row.
7 On the **Conditional Formatting** page, you can format each detail row separately. From the drop-down list, choose the detail row that you want to configure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>RT [min]</th>
<th>Area Width</th>
<th>Area %</th>
<th>Height Width</th>
<th>Height %</th>
<th>RF Tail Factor</th>
<th>Amount [ng/μl]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linalol</td>
<td>1.355</td>
<td>32.552</td>
<td>19.894</td>
<td>0.24677</td>
<td>11.229</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>8.757</td>
<td>12.193</td>
<td>0.70556</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylparaben</td>
<td>5.082</td>
<td>53.4534</td>
<td>24.384</td>
<td>0.29075</td>
<td>13.402</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>14.775</td>
<td>14.020</td>
<td>1.0723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylparaben</td>
<td>5.897</td>
<td>48.8002</td>
<td>21.638</td>
<td>0.27072</td>
<td>13.214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td>13.126</td>
<td>13.262</td>
<td>1.0766</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexylparaben</td>
<td>8.806</td>
<td>61.2532</td>
<td>25.293</td>
<td>0.39365</td>
<td>26.034</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>16.419</td>
<td>15.505</td>
<td>1.1023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 3** Example of a double-row table

**To change the text alignment in a table**

1 In **Table Properties**, select the **Columns** page.
2 Select the column that you want to adjust.
3 Click **Column Properties**.
   The **Column Properties** dialog opens.
4 To adjust the alignment of the table header, select the **Header Format** page. To adjust the alignment of the value, select the **Value Format** page.
5 Adjust the horizontal/vertical alignment and the other cell properties as needed.
6 Save the settings.

**To adjust the number format in a table**

1 In **Table Properties**, select the **Columns** page.
2 Select the column that you want to adjust.
3 Click **Column Properties**.
   The **Column Properties** dialog opens.
4 In the **Column Properties** dialog, select the **Value Format** page.
5 Under **Number Format**, adjust the settings according to your requirements. The **Preview** area shows the appearance of the currently selected settings.

The **Number Format** section is only visible if the selected column contains numbers.

6 Save the settings.

**To configure a table footer**

You can add various functions to the table footer. These functions summarize the data of the entire table.

1. Select the column that you want to summarize, then click **Column Properties**. The **Column Properties** dialog opens.
2. In the **Column Properties** dialog, select the **Summary Calculations** page.
3. Select the functions that you want to use in the table footer. Each function will appear in a separate row.
4. Adjust the number format for each function used.
   a. Under **Number Format for Summary Calculations**, select the relevant function.
   b. Adjust the number format as required.

The **Preview** area shows the appearance of the currently selected settings.

5 Save the settings.

The selected functions are added to the table as footer rows. Each function is shown in its own footer row.

**NOTE**

If you add a summary calculation, the table will expand downwards in the generated template. However, the layout of the report item is not automatically adjusted in the Editing Pane! You need to resize the table layout to allow for the additional footer lines. Otherwise, the subsequent report items may overlay the table footer in the generated template.

**NOTE**

If a table column shows an expression that contains a calculation variable or a report parameter, you cannot add a summary calculation for this column.
### To sort a table

You can provide sorting expressions for any report item that lists multiple pieces of information, such as tables or composite groups. This procedure explains how to change the sorting expression for a table, but it basically applies also to the other report items.

1. In the properties dialog, select the **Sorting** page.
2. In the **Expression** drop-down list, select the data field you want to use for sorting.
   
   For example, you can sort by the following expressions:
   
   - **Fields > Peak > RetentionTime** if you want to sort by the retention time
   - **Fields > Sample > AcquisitionOrderNo** if you want to sort by the order of the samples in the sequence table.
   - **Fields > Sample > OrderNo** if the sequence template specifies multiple injections for a line, and you want to group and sort injections that originate from the same template line. This field contains the sequence table line number of the first injection for a template line.
   - **Fields > Injection > OrderNo** if you want to sort by the order in which the injections took place
   
   The correct name of the respective data field is shown with an equals sign in front of it. For example: `=Peak_RetentionTime`.
3. In the **Direction** drop-down list, select whether you want to sort the entries in an ascending or descending order.
4. If required, you can add expressions to sort by more than one field.
   
   The sorting expressions will be applied from top to bottom.
5. If required, change the order of the sorting expressions with the arrow buttons `↑` and `↓`. 
To filter a table

If you want to create a table that shows only specific data, you need to filter the table accordingly. This procedure shows you how to filter for a sample name, sample type, or compound name.

1. In Table Properties, select the Filtering page.

2. In the Expression drop-down list, select the data field that you want to use for filtering:
   - Fields > Sample > NAME if you want to filter for a specific sample name
   - Fields > Sample > TYPE if you want to filter for a specific sample type
   - Fields > Compound > NAME if you want to filter for a specific compound name

   The correct name of the respective data field is shown with an equals sign in front of it. For example: =Sample_Name.

3. In the Operation drop-down list, select Equals.

4. Select the Value field.
   - If you start typing, you replace the entire existing content of the field. If you press F2, the cursor is shown, and you can edit the existing content.

5. Enter the required value.

   For example:
   - ="Standard L1" as a sample name
   - =1 as a sample type, in this case the calibration samples
   - ="TRAMADOL" as a compound name

6. Click OK to confirm the settings.

   The table in the generated report now contains only the data that passed the filter condition.
To filter for peak area or area%

To exclude small peaks

1. In **Table Properties**, select the **Peaks and Repeating** page.
2. Under **Area Rejection**, select the check boxes to exclude peaks with area or area% less than a specific value.
3. Enter a value for area or area%. This value is used as a minimum value. Only peaks with an area or area% equal to or greater than this value are included in the report.

To exclude large peaks

1. In **Table Properties**, select the **Filtering** page.
2. Enter a filter expression to filter for peaks with an area or area% equal to or greater than a specific value. For example, you can use the following expressions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Peak_Area</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>=3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Peak_AreaPercent</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>=3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

After reloading a template in the Editing Pane, RTE may automatically map the filter condition to the **Area Rejection** property. This happens, if you use the **Greater Than (>)** operators. The filter expression is then removed from the **Filtering** page and is visible in the **Peaks and Repeating** page instead.
To repeat a table

This procedure shows you how to repeat a table on the compound name.

1. In Table Properties, select the Peaks and Repeating page.
2. In the Repeat Table On drop-down list, select Fields > Compound > NAME
   The name of the according data field is shown, with an equals sign in front of it: =Compound_Name.
3. Click OK to confirm the settings.
   In the table preview in the Editing Pane, a headline is added for the compound name. If you generate the report, the table will be repeated for each compound name available in the current scope.

To adjust the Repeat On field

This procedure explains how you can adjust the label, value, or format of the Repeat On field for repeated tables.

Prerequisites
In the table properties, you have provided a Repeat Table On expression.

1. In Table Properties, select the Peaks and Repeating page.
2. Click Repeat On Field Properties.
3. Choose the label, value expression, and format for the Repeat On field.
4. Click OK.
With table groups, you can structure the detail rows of a table. You can define specific header rows, and show footer rows with summary information specifically for that group.

For example, if you used two detector wavelengths for signal detection, you get two signals for each detected compound. In this case, you can create a table group for the detector wavelengths in order to show all signals of one wavelength under each other, with a group header above and a summarizing footer below the details rows.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound Name</th>
<th>RT [min]</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>RF</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uracil</td>
<td>0.594</td>
<td>47.4299</td>
<td>4.74299</td>
<td>DAD1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol</td>
<td>2.286</td>
<td>144.1872</td>
<td>14.41872</td>
<td>DAD1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl paraben</td>
<td>2.831</td>
<td>226.6008</td>
<td>22.66008</td>
<td>DAD1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl paraben</td>
<td>3.331</td>
<td>205.0484</td>
<td>20.50484</td>
<td>DAD1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propyl paraben</td>
<td>3.773</td>
<td>189.6696</td>
<td>18.96696</td>
<td>DAD1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl paraben</td>
<td>4.142</td>
<td>178.5665</td>
<td>17.85665</td>
<td>DAD1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptyl paraben</td>
<td>4.902</td>
<td>226.5179</td>
<td>22.65179</td>
<td>DAD1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSD</td>
<td>45.010</td>
<td>36.0922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL only in FLD-Signal</td>
<td>3.556</td>
<td>0.0271</td>
<td>0.00271</td>
<td>FLD1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSD</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Usage of table groups is limited to max. three groups. The order of grouping is defined by the position of the group in the list.

Two groups will be shown with header/footer lines in the report template, the third group will only be used to organize the detail rows in the table.
Preparation for using table groups

Using table groups can make the table quite complex, especially if there is more than one group. It is important that you plan the table groups in advance and know exactly how the groups will structure your data. Otherwise, you might get unexpected results and will not know which properties of which group must be changed to correct the table.

Use the following guidelines before creating table groups:

- What is the top-level element in your report template? Use this element for the Repeat Table On setting.
- Which field should be used to group the detail data? Which (static) sub headline should be used for the groups? Use this information for the Group On setting in the table group.
- Which fields should be used to sort the detail data inside each group? Use this information in the properties of the table itself. The table sorting will overrule the table group sorting.
- Which footers do you need needed for each table group? The use of headers or footers is optional. It may be useful to provide a summary of statistical information on a specific table group.
Using Table Groups

To configure a table group

1. In Table Properties, select the Grouping page.
2. Click Add to create a new table group.
   The Group Properties dialog opens. The Group Name is generated automatically.
3. In Group Properties, provide a Group On expression.
   This expression will be used to group the table detail rows.
4. If required: Select the Columns page and specify the group header and group footer information.
   To create a group header, enter a string in the Group Header column. To create a group footer, select one or more of the provided check boxes.
5. If required: Select the Filtering page and specify a filter expression for the distinct group values.
6. If required: Select the Sorting page and specify a sorting expression for the distinct group values. This sorting can differ from the sorting of the table detail rows!

NOTE The sorting of table group data is only applied within each single group. The order of the different groups in the table depends on the table sorting.
About Custom Tables

The **Custom Table** snippet allows you to report custom data on sequence level or injection level. The data will be displayed in a tabular format to report key-value pairs.

The key-value pairs are stored in complex custom fields, but the custom field information is also present in an external XML file. The XML file is referenced in the chromatographic data.

**NOTE**

It depends on the instrument drivers which XML files they provide.
3 Tables
About Custom Tables
This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of matrices in RTE.
Matrices are like pivot tables or crosstabs in a spreadsheet. As we have seen in the previous chapters, *tables* contain a variable number of rows, depending on the dataset contents, and a fixed number of columns with detail information. *Matrices*, however, also contain a variable number of columns. The number of columns depends on the dataset contents. In a table, for example, you can show a list of all compounds found in a specific injection, and the columns show the specific properties (such as amount or retention time) of each compound. In a matrix you can show a list of all injections; the number of columns corresponds to the number of detected compounds in the injected samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>des-hyd cis tramadol (C)</th>
<th>des-hyd trans tramadol (B)</th>
<th>o-desm tramadol (D)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RT</td>
<td>Concentration</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>Concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1.501</td>
<td>2.6516</td>
<td>2.6881</td>
<td>0.6177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** If your data contains multiple signals, the matrix items in the Report Template Editor will only show the main signal.
About Matrix Groups

The most important thing about matrices is that everything in a matrix is based on groups. In contrast to tables, matrices contain two different types of groups: row groups and column groups. In the snippets available in the Report Items browser, these row groups and column groups are preconfigured. You can only partially change these settings. The options that you can change may vary from snippet to snippet.

Row groups

Row groups define the data in the left part of the matrix. If a matrix contains several row groups, there are several specific columns in this left part, where each column is defined by its own row group. The following figure shows the principle:

The number of row groups and the width of the corresponding columns is defined by the snippet. You can not change these settings in the Report Template Editor.
4 Matrices
About Matrix Groups

Column groups

The column group defines the data that makes up the columns in the right part of the matrix. In some matrix snippets, you can adjust the value used to build the columns. The following figure shows the principle:

Data properties

The detail data is always displayed in the cells defined by the row groups and column groups. The details cells can be split in order to show several different values that belong to the same groups. These multiple details cells can be shown either in columns (side by side) or in rows (on top of each other). The layout type is defined by the snippet and can not be changed in the Report Template Editor. The number of details cells and their content can be configured in the matrix properties.
Using Matrices

To create a matrix

With the available matrix snippets, you can create overviews for different scenarios:

- With the **Compound Summary RT Amount** snippet, you generate an overview of the retention times and amounts for each detected compound. The compounds are shown as columns; the sample names, vial locations, and injection numbers are shown as rows. The snippet also contains summary calculations in the footer (average, standard deviation, and relative standard deviation).

- There are two **Sample Summary** snippets. With these snippets, you generate an overview of the retention time and compound amount for each sample. The sample names are shown as columns; the compound names and their respective retention times are shown as rows.
4 Matrices
Using Matrices

- The Sample Summary Area Amount snippet is not repeated on a specific field. Thus, it shows all samples in the same overview. If there are many samples, the matrix width may become quite large. This snippet is typically used to obtain an overview of a specific set of samples.

- The Sample Summary per Type is repeated on Sample_Type. Thus, the matrix is repeated several times, and each repetition shows only samples of the same sample type.

To sort a matrix

There is no Sorting page available for the matrix itself. Any sorting information must be provided separately for the respective row group or column group!

1 In the Matrix Properties, select the Grouping page.

2 To change the sort order of a row group, click Edit in the Rows section. To change the sort order of a column group, click Edit in the Columns section.

   For more information on row groups and column groups, see “About Matrix Groups” on page 47.

3 Select the Sorting page.

4 In the Expression drop-down list, select the data field you want to use for sorting.

   For example, you can sort by the following expressions:

   - Fields > Peak > RetentionTime if you want to sort by the retention time
   - Fields > Sample > AcquisitionOrderNo if you want to sort by the order of the samples in the sequence table.
   - Fields > Sample > OrderNo if the sequence template specifies multiple injections for a line, and you want to group and sort injections that originate from the same template line. This field contains the sequence table line number of the first injection for a template line.
   - Fields > Injection > OrderNo if you want to sort by the order in which the injections took place

   The correct name of the respective data field is shown with an equals sign in front of it. For example: =Peak_RetentionTime.
5. In the Direction drop-down list, select whether you want to sort the entries in an ascending or descending order.

6. If required, you can add expressions to sort by more than one field. The sorting expressions will be applied from top to bottom.

7. If required, change the order of the sorting expressions with the arrow buttons ⤅ and ⤆.

To adjust the column widths

You can adjust the width of both the static columns shown in the left part of the matrix and the width of the dynamically created columns in the right part of the matrix.

To change the width of static columns:
1. In Matrix Properties, select the Grouping page.
2. Select the appropriate row group, and click Edit.
3. In Group Properties, select the Format page.
4. Enter a suitable number of characters for the column width.
5. Save your settings.

To change the width of dynamically created columns:
1. In the Matrix Properties, select the Data page.
2. Select the appropriate column, and click Column Properties.
3. In Column Properties, select the Format page.
4. Under Column Width, enter a suitable number (in points) for the column width.
4 Matrices
Using Matrices
This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of Composite Groups in RTE.
5 Composite Groups

About Composite Groups

A composite group is a conglomeration of report items of any type that are always used together. In the Report Items browser, you find predefined composite groups in the Sequences category and in the Samples category. These groups contain a collection of data fields with basic header information on a sequence or sample.

In the Editing Pane, composite groups are marked by a surrounding rectangle.

Save locally

If you save the composite group in the Report Template Editor, the composite group is listed in the Report Items browser under the Composite Groups category. You can then reuse it for other report templates.

The xml file associated to the composite group is saved in your local file system, so that you can transfer the xml file to other computers and reuse the composite group there as well. The location depends on the host application and the operation system. For example, with OpenLAB CDS ChemStation Edition and Windows XP, the xml file is saved under C:\Documents and Settings\[username]\Application Data\Agilent Technologies\Agilent ChemStation\[version]\IntelligentReporter\CompositeGroups.

Repeat on

Composite groups can be repeated on a specific key information. The entire group is then displayed several times - once for each value of the selected information. For example, a group containing information on samples may be repeated for each sample in a sequence.

Composite groups correspond to lists in Microsoft Business Intelligence Studio.
Flowlayout

*Flowlayouts* are predefined composite groups, that repeat spectra or chromatograms to the right and downwards. The items contained in a flowlayout are preset, you cannot add other report items to such a group.

Flowlayout examples:

- **Spectra > MS Spectra Flowlayout**
- **Chromatograms > Chromatogram Flowlayout**
Using Composite Groups

To create a Composite Group

Prerequisites
You have placed several report items in the template that should always be used together. These may be report items of any type, including other composite groups.

To prepare the group:
1. Select all of the report items that you want to combine to form a composite group. You can select multiple report items in different ways:
   - Drag the mouse over the relevant items.
   - or -
   - Select the first item, then hold down Ctrl and click the other required items one after each other.
All of the required items are now selected.
2. Click the Group Items icon in the toolbar.
   A rectangle is added that encloses the selected report items.
3. To configure the group properties, right-click anywhere inside the group, and select Properties from the context menu. Be careful not to click any specific report item, as this would select the specific item instead of the group.
   The Composite Group Properties dialog opens.

To save the group:
1. Right-click anywhere inside the group, and select Save Composite Group from the context menu. Be careful not to click any specific report item, as this would select the specific item instead of the group.
2. Enter a suitable name for the group.

NOTE
Existing composite groups cannot be overwritten. You must always provide a new name when saving a composite group.

The new composite group is now available in the Report Items browser under the Composite Groups category.
To repeat a composite group

The following procedure shows you how to repeat a composite group on the sample name.

1. In the Composite Group Properties, select the Grouping page.
2. In the Group Repeat drop-down list, select Fields > Sample > NAME.
   The name of the respective database field is shown, with an equals sign in front of it: =Sample_Name.
3. Click OK to confirm your settings.

To create a nested composite group

A composite group may contain any type of report item, even other composite groups. This way it is possible to create nested groups where, for example, the outer group is repeated on the sample type, and the inner group is repeated on the sample name. The following procedure shows you how to create a nested group.

1. Create and save a composite group with sample information that is repeated on the sample name.
2. Add the field Sample_Type to your template. Place it above the previously created composite group.
3. Select both the Sample_Type field and the previously prepared composite group.
4. Create a new composite group containing the two selected items.
5. Repeat the new composite group on Sample_Type.
   If you generate the report, the different sample types are shown as headings. Under each sample type, the respective samples are listed.

**NOTE**

Nested composite groups correlate to "lists in lists" in Microsoft Business Intelligence Studio.
To filter a composite group

The filter of a composite group is only active if the composite group is repeated on a specific value.

If you need to filter a composite group that is not repeated at all, enter the expression 
`=-1` as the Group repeat on value. With -1, the composite group is shown only once, but the filter is active nonetheless.
6 Images

About Images  60
Using Images  60

This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of images in RTE.
About Images

RTE offers you the possibility to add images, such as your company logo, to the report template. Images are typically added to the report header, but you can also place them in the report body or report footer.

You find the image items in the Report Items browser under the Special Objects category. The default image is an Agilent logo, but you can change the image source and also the image size in the Image Properties dialog. The file selection dialog for the image source automatically opens when you drop the predefined image item onto the template.

Using Images

1. Drag and drop the image to your template.
   OR
   Add an the default image from the Report Items tree (Special Objects > Image).
2. Adjust the image properties.
7 Chromatograms

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  To label also the missing compounds 67
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This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of chromatograms in RTE.
About Chromatograms

With chromatogram report items, you can print signals from the detectors of the chromatographic system on the report. The report item shows the results for all injections that are included in the selected data. There is at least one signal per injection. If the detector was configured to give multiple measurements, for example a diode-array or multi-wavelength detector, the chromatogram accordingly contains multiple signals per injection.

The data shown in the chromatogram also depends on whether the chromatogram is placed in a composite group and on the grouping and filtering of the composite group.

Depending on the configuration of the report item, the signals may be shown in separate graphs, overlaid graphs, stacked graphs, or as Iso plots.

Figure 8 Example: chromatogram with three signals in separate graphs
Figure 9  Example: chromatogram with multiple signals in an overlaid graph

Figure 10  Example: chromatogram with multiple signals in a stacked graph

Figure 11  Example: chromatogram with multiple signals shown as iso plot
7 Chromatograms

About Chromatograms

Single Signal Plot and Multi Signal Plot

In the Report Items browser, different types of snippets are available for the chromatogram:

- The Single Signal Plot snippet always shows only one detector signal. The chromatogram is automatically repeated on the signal ID. Therefore, if the data contains multiple signals (for example, from multiple injections or from a multi-wavelength detector), the chromatogram is repeated several times.

- The Multi Signal Plot snippets show all signals in the same chromatogram report item. You can configure the display format and group settings.
Using Chromatograms

To show only specific samples or signals

Specific samples If you want to show only the signals for a specific sample (here: the sample SSRSD1) in a chromatogram, you can filter for the sample name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Sample_Name</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=&quot;SSRSD1&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to compare the signals for two different samples, add a second expression for the other sample name. The two expressions will automatically be linked by Or. Alternatively, you can use the Contains operator and a wildcard in the Value field:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Sample_Name</td>
<td>Contains</td>
<td>=&quot;SSRSD *&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific signals If you want display only the signals from a specific detector, you can filter for the detector name (here: DAD1). The detector name is usually contained in the first characters of the signal name. Therefore you filter for all signals where the relevant characters are contained in the signal name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Signal_Name</td>
<td>Contains</td>
<td>=&quot;DAD1&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you want to filter for one specific signal, use the complete signal name (here: DAD1 A, Sig=270,8 Ref=500,100) in the filter expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Signal_Name</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=&quot;DAD1 A, Sig=270,8 Ref=500,100&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Chromatograms
Using Chromatograms

To show only a specific sample type

This procedure shows you how to create an overlaid chromatogram that displays only the samples of a specific sample type.

To create one chromatogram for each sample type:

1. Add the data field **Fields > Sample > Type** to the report template.
2. Add the **Multi Signal Plot Overlaid** snippet to the report template.
3. Select the two items and click the Group Items icon to create a composite group.
4. Repeat the composite group on **Sample_Type**.
5. If you used multiple signals, filter the chromatogram for one specific signal. For example, the filter expression would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal_Name</td>
<td>Contains</td>
<td>&quot;DAD 1A&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To create a template with only one chromatogram for one sample type:

1. Add the **Multi Signal Plot Overlaid** snippet to the template.
2. Filter for the sample type, and if required, for a specific signal. For example, the filter expression would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample_Type</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal_Name</td>
<td>Contains</td>
<td>&quot;DAD 1A&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
If you filter for an enumeration (such as **Sample_Type**), you must enter the required number in the **Value** field. See “Enumerations” on page 176 for an overview of all enumerations.
To label also the missing compounds

By default, only the identified compounds are labeled in the chromatogram. If you want to add labels for the missing compounds at the respective retention times, proceed as follows:

1. In Multi Signal Plot Properties, select the Peak Labels page.
2. Make sure the Show Peak Labels check box is selected.
3. Select the Undetected Compounds check box.
4. Save the settings.

NOTE
The report item preview in the Editing Pane is based on built-in data, not on the actually selected data. The labels for undetected compounds will therefore be visible only after generating the report.

To switch on/off peak labeling depending on the peak

If you want to label the peaks depending on certain peak properties, you must create a customized expression for the peak labels.

1. In Multi Signal Plot Properties, select the Peak Labels page.
2. Make sure, the Show Peak Labels check box is selected.
3. Under Peak Labels, select No Label for the labels 2 to 4.
4. Click fx... to create a customized expression for Label 1.
   The Expression Editor opens.
5. Enter one of the following expressions, according to your requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Iif(Peak_Area&gt; 5,</td>
<td>Shows the retention time rounded to two decimals, but only for peaks with a calculated area greater than five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Str(Round(Peak_RetentionTime, 2)), &quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Iif(UCase(Compound_Name)=&quot;TRAMADOL&quot;,</td>
<td>Shows the label &quot;**** Tramadol found ****&quot; for the Tramadol peak. All other peaks remain unlabeled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;**** Tramadol found ****&quot;, &quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Save the settings.
To choose the peak filling based on an expression

You can use an expression to have the peaks automatically filled with specific colors. This allows you to show peaks with specific properties in a different color. For example, you can use a report parameter for the peak area, and fill all peaks with an area greater than the given value with a red color.

1. In the **Report Properties**, add a report parameter (e.g. `Report_Parameter_0`) of type **Integer**.
2. In the **Chromatogram Properties**, select the **Peak Labels** page.
3. Under **Peak Filling**, select a fill type, e.g. **Gradient type 3**. Select **Use Color** and choose `<Expression...>`.
4. In the Expression Editor, enter the required expression. For example:
   
   ```
   =Iif(Peak_Area > Report_Parameter_0, "Red", "DarkGray")
   ```

   The color and their names are listed in a separate node in the lower left panel.

In the report preview, provide a value for the report parameter. All peaks with an area greater than this value will be shown with a red filling.
To show only peaks with a certain minimum area

If you want to show only peaks with a certain minimum area, you can filter for the peak area. For example, you can show only peaks with Area% greater than 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(=\text{Peak_AreaPercent})</td>
<td>(&gt;)</td>
<td>(=5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If all peaks are filtered out, no signal is displayed.

To scale on the peak height of a certain compound

If you want scale on the peak of a certain compound, and you do not know how many other compounds there are and which peak heights they have, you can use a customized expression to scale on the correct peak.

1. In the **Multi Signal Plot Properties**, select the **Signal Axis** page.
2. Under **Scaling**, select **All Signals in Given Scale**.
3. Click **fx...** to the right of the **To** field.
   The **Expression Editor** opens.
4. Enter the following expression:

   ```
   =lif(UCase( Compound\_Name)="TRAMADOL", Peak\_Height*1.05, ")
   ```

   This expression returns the height of the Tramadol peak, multiplied by 1.05. "Tramadol" may be written in uppercase or lowercase in the method.

5. Save the settings.
To create a single peak plot

1. Create a composite group that is repeated on Peak_ID.
   With this group, you ensure that only one single peak is shown in each chromatogram.

If you want to create a single peak plot for only one compound, you can filter the composite group for the required compound.

2. Add a chromatogram to the composite group.

3. Configure the Signal Axis of the chromatogram.
   a. Under Scaling, select All signals in given scale.
   b. Enter the following expressions for the upper limit of the signal axis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use for</th>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>=Peak_Height * 1.05</td>
<td>This expression returns the peak height multiplied by 1.05.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. There are different ways to configure the Time Axis page. With the following settings, the signal axis is labeled with absolute values, and the upper limit in each graph will correspond to the height of each peak.
   a. Under Scaling, select All Time Axes with Same Scale, and select the Custom scale check box.
   b. Enter the following expressions for the lower and upper limit of the time axis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use for</th>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>=$Round(Peak_BeginTime - 0.05*(Peak_EndTime - Peak_BeginTime), 1)</td>
<td>This expression returns the peak begin time, minus five percent of the peak duration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>=$Round(Peak_EndTime + 0.05*(Peak_EndTime - Peak_BeginTime), 1)</td>
<td>This expression returns the peak end time, plus five percent of the peak duration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Save your settings.
To create a multi page plot

If you want to divide a chromatogram into two parts, you need to add two chromatogram items to your report template. If you place them inside a composite group, make sure both chromatograms are placed inside. Also, the filter conditions for each of the chromatograms must be identical.

The only difference between the two chromatograms is the time range:
- First chromatogram: from 0 to 50% (or to 52.5% to get a small overlap)
- Second chromatogram: from 50 to 100% (or from 47.5% to get a small overlap)

To show an instrument curve

You can display various instrument curves, depending on the modules you use. This procedure shows you how to add the pump pressure instrument curve to your report.

1. In the Chromatogram Properties, select the Instrument Curves page.
2. Select the Include Instrument Curves check box.
3. To show the chromatograms together with the instrument curves, select the Include Chromatograms check box.
4. Under Filter List, click into the Expression field.
   The expression SIGNAL NAME is automatically set.
5. In the Operation field, select Contains.
6. In the Value field, enter *Pressure*.

NOTE

When creating multi-page plots, carefully consider which option you select under Search Scale Within for the scaling of the signal axis. If you select the Given Time Axis Range option, you will obtain different signal axes for each separate plot.
7 Save the settings.

8 Preview the report.

Each chromatogram in the report contains the associated pressure curve. If you used two pumps, two pressure curves will be displayed. The display format (such as Overlaid or Separate) depends on the settings in the Multi Signals page of the Chromatogram Properties.

**NOTE** In order to find out which other instrument traces are available, remove any filters in the Instrument Traces page and preview the report. The available signal names are shown in a legend.
This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of calibration curves in RTE.
About Calibration Curves

With calibration curves, you can place the visual presentation of the calibration results on your report template. The graph shows the results for all compounds and calibration samples that are included in the selected data.

**NOTE**

In order to obtain a calibration curve, you must have configured the respective samples as calibration samples in the sequence table, and you must have configured the calibration table.

Depending on the configuration of the report item, the multiple curves may be shown in separate, overlaid, or stacked graphs.

![Example: calibration curve with separate graphs](image)

**Figure 12** Example: calibration curve with separate graphs
Types of calibration curves

In the Report Items browser, the following snippets are available for the calibration curve:

- **Calib Curve Plot by Compound** contains a composite group with a calibration curve and additional information such as the formula or the correlation coefficient. The composite group is automatically repeated on the compound name. Therefore, if your data contains multiple calibrated compounds, the information is repeated several times.

- **Calibration Curves Overlaid** adds a single calibration curve item. In this item all curves contained in the current scope (defined by data selection, grouping, filtering, etc.) are shown overlaid in the same graph. You can configure the display format and group settings.
Using Calibration Curves

To create a calibration curve

With the available calibration curve snippets, you can create calibration curves for different scenarios. See the following examples:

- In order to create an overlaid calibration curve with data from multiple compounds, simply add the **Calibration Curves Overlaid** snippet to your report. The report will show only one graph in which the curves of all compounds are overlaid.

- To show the calibration curves for single compound, you have the following options:
  - Add the **Calibration Curves Overlaid** snippet and filter the calibration curve item for the required compound (for example, `Compound_Name="TRAMADOL"`). Only one calibration curve will be shown in the report.
  - Add the **Calib Curve Plot by Compound** snippet. A composite group will be shown that is repeated on the compound name. The composite group also contains some more information on the calibration curve, such as the formula or the correlation coefficient.
If a ChemStation data file was processed with a non-matching calibration table, the report shows an empty calibration curve, and no peaks are identified. This happens if the calibration table has been set up for one signal, but data have been recorded for a different signal. Ensure that the signal description in the calibration table exactly matches the DAD signal set up in the used method (for example, DAD1A 254,4 Ref 360,600).
To place multiple curves in a row

Calibration curves are shown one under each other by default. However, you can configure the report item so that multiple curves are shown side by side in the same row.

To place multiple curves in a row
1 Add a calibration curve report item to your template.
2 In Calibration Curve Properties, select the Multi Curves page.
3 Under Display format, select Separate. Only separate graphs can be shown side by side in the same row.
4 In Calibration Curve Properties, select the Layout page.
5 In the # Graphics field, enter the number of curves to be shown in one row. For example, enter 4 to show four curves in one row.
6 Save your settings.

The given number of curves is now shown in the same row.

Figure 14  Four calibration curves in the same row

To Show Disabled Calibration Points

1 In Calibration Curve Properties, select the Point Labels page.
2 Under History Points, select the Show History Points check box.

History points and disabled points use the same marker, but history points are always shown in red.
This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of spectra in RTE.
About Spectra

With spectra report items, you can place the visual output of an optical 3D detector (for example, a diode array detector) on your report template. The spectra shown in the graph correspond to your selection of the positions in each peak. You can extract spectra, for example, at the start, at the apex, or at the end of a peak. In addition, you can filter the data shown in a spectrum using the filter list.

Depending on the configuration of the report item, multiple spectra may be shown in separate graphs, overlaid graphs, stacked graphs, or as Iso plots. If there are spectra for different compounds, you can group the spectra by compound name.

Figure 15  Example: three spectra in separate graphs
Figure 16  Example: three spectra in an overlaid graph

Figure 17  Example: three spectra in a stacked graph

Figure 18  Example: three spectra shown as Iso plot
Using Spectra

With the available spectra snippets, you can create graphs for different scenarios:

- The **Spectra Plot** snippet contains a plot where all available spectra are shown in an overlaid format. By default, the spectra are grouped by peak, and multiple spectra selected from the same peak are shown in an overlaid graph.

  ![Spectra Plot Example](image)

  This snippet is typically used in combination with a composite group that is repeated on a specific information, depending on your requirements. You can, for example, create a composite group that is repeated by sample name; inside this composite group, the Spectra Plot snippet will show one graph for each peak, with overlaid spectra for all injections of the current sample.

- The **Spectra Plot All Peaks** snippet contains a plot that is embedded in two composite groups. The first composite group is repeated on the signal name, the second composite group is repeated on the peak ID. Thus, you obtain a single spectrum for each peak and signal.

  ![Spectra Plot All Peaks Example](image)
• The **Spectra Plot Compounds** snippet contains a plot that is embedded in a single composite group. The composite group is repeated on the peak ID, and it also contains the retention time and the compound name for each peak. If there are multiple signals, this snippet uses only the peaks of the main signal.

• The **Spectra Plot per Peak** snippet is repeated by peak, that is, the entire report item is displayed once for each peak in the generated report. You cannot remove the repeating by peak in the report item properties. Multiple spectra selected from the same peak are shown in an overlaid graph.
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Mass Spectrometry Report Items

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This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of Mass Spectrometry report items in RTE.
About Mass Spectra

Total Ion Chromatogram (TIC) and Extracted-Ion Chromatogram (EIC)

NOTE The number and content of TIC and EIC chromatograms depends on the settings in the data analysis method of the acquisition software.

With the Chromatograms > MS Chromatogram snippet, you can add a Total Ion Chromatogram (TIC) or an Extracted-Ion Chromatogram (EIC) to your report template.

The TIC shows the sum of all detected masses during the run. It can provide an overview, for example, in addition to a chromatogram generated with a UV/Vis detector.

![Example: UV/Vis and Total Ion Chromatogram](image)

**Figure 19** Example: UV/Vis and Total Ion Chromatogram
The EIC shows the abundance of only one specific ("extracted") mass-to-charge value during the run. You can have multiple EIC chromatograms for a single injection. The relevant mass-to-charge values are set in the data analysis method of the acquisition software.

TIC and EIC have basically the same properties as other chromatogram items. You define the type of chromatogram by filtering for the corresponding signal names or signal types. The snippet **Chromatograms > MS Chromatogram** filters for any MS signal, that is, it shows both TIC and EICs, depending on their availability. You can adjust the filter conditions as required.

**MS Spectra Plot**

With the **Spectra > MS Spectra Plot** snippet, you add the centroid spectra plot for a specific peak.

![Figure 20](image)  
**Figure 20**  MS Spectra Plot report item
Using Mass Spectra

To Show a Total Ion Chromatogram (TIC)

1. Create a group that is repeated on the compounds or peaks. MS spectra plots are typically shown per compound or per peak.
2. To show only compounds or peaks that have been found in the Total Ion Chromatogram (TIC), add the following filter condition to the group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal_Description</td>
<td>Contains</td>
<td>&quot;TIC&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Add the snippet Spectra > MS Spectra Plot to the group.

To Show an Extracted Ion Chromatogram (EIC)

1. If you want to show the EIC together with other compound information: Create a group that is repeated on compounds.
2. Add the snippet Chromatograms > MS Chromatogram to your report template. If you created a group, place the snippet inside this group.
3. In the filter conditions of the chromatogram, add a filter for the signal description:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal_Description</td>
<td>Contains</td>
<td>&quot;EIC&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternatively, add the snippet Chromatograms > MS Compound Results. It contains the EICs and corresponding MS spectra for each compound in the current scope. Separate plots are shown for the main signal (highest mass peak, with calibration role Main (1)) and the qualifier signal (peak with calibration role Qualifier (2)).
To Show an MS Spectra Plot

1. Create a group that is repeated on the compounds or peaks. MS spectra plots are typically shown per compound or per peak.

2. To show only compounds or peaks that have been found in the Total Ion Chromatogram (TIC), add the following filter condition to the group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Signal_Description</td>
<td>Contains</td>
<td><em>TIC</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Add the snippet `Spectra > MS Spectra Plot` to the group.

To Reduce the Response Offset

In UV/Vis spectra, there is typically a space (offset) shown between the graph and the x-axis. For the centroid spectra used in Mass Spectrometry, you may want to reduce this offset.

1. In the MS Spectra Properties, select the Response Axis page.

2. Under Scale Offset, enter 0 as the Low value.
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Charts

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This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of charts in RTE.
About Charts

Charts are very useful for graphic display of data. As in tables or matrices, you can present aggregated data.

The following chart types are available in RTE:

- **Line chart**
  With line charts you can visualize categorized data using a direct line to connect the values. The category values are used to label the x-axis. For example, you can categorize the data by the sample name, calibration level or compound name. Different series of data are shown as several lines in different colors.

  **Line - Simple** and **Line - Smooth**:

- **Column chart**
  Column charts are very similar to line charts. You can also visualize categorized data, but the data is shown as column bars instead of being connect with a line. The category values are used to label the x-axis. For example, you can categorize the data by the sample name, calibration level or compound name. Different series of data are shown as several bars in different colors.

  **Column - Simple**, **Column - Stacked**, and **Column - Stacked 100%**:
- **Scatter chart**

  In scatter charts, the location of the data points is determined by x and y-values. The x-values are typically numeric values or date/time values. For example, you can show the ratio of compound amount to peak area in an accuracy plot.

  **Scatter - Simple, Scatter - Lines, and Scatter - Smooth Lines:**

- **Bubble chart**

  As in scatter charts, the location of the data points is determined by x and y-values. In addition, the size of the bubbles is determined by the variance in the value of a specific data field. The bubble size therefore adds a third dimension to the graph.

  Typically, you select a value such as **Peak_Area** to determine the bubble size. The bubble size will then vary for each printed peak (that is, for each bubble). The highest value - in this example, the largest peak area - will be drawn as the biggest bubble. The smallest value - in this example, the smallest peak area - will be drawn as the smallest bubble.

  **NOTE**

  If you use a constant value, or choose a data field whose value does not vary, all bubbles will have the same size.
Preparing the Data

Using charts, especially scatter or bubble charts, can be quite complex. It is important that you plan the axis scaling, category group and series group expression in advance and know exactly how they will structure your data. Otherwise, you might get unexpected results and will not know which properties you must change in order to correct the result.

NOTE

The data shown in the chart also depends on the report type and on whether the chart is placed in a composite group:

- In Single Injection reports, the entire template content is repeated for each single injection. It is therefore impossible to compare data from several injections in the same chart with a Single Injection report.
- In composite groups you can group, sort, and filter the data that will be available in a chart.

Read and understand the following before creating a chart:

- Which chart type suits your requirements?
  - If you want to label the x-axis with string values such as Sample 1, Sample 2, Sample 3, you will typically create a line chart or column chart.
  - If you want to label the x-axis with numeric values such as the retention time or the compound amount, you will typically create a scatter chart or bubble chart.
- How many data points do you want to show in the chart? For example, one for each sample, one for each compound, or one for each peak? Which expression can you use to distinguish the data? Use this expression for the category group.
- Do you need to distinguish the data aggregated by the category group? For example, the category group may distinguish the samples names, but you used two signals and want to display one data point per signal and sample name. Use the additional expression (in this example, the signal name) as a series group expression.
- Do you need to filter the data? For example, filter the data to show only specific compounds or only specific signals.
• Which values do you want to plot on the y-axis? These values must be numeric. We recommend using aggregating functions, as the category group may contain multiple values.

• For scatter charts and bubble charts: Which values do you want to plot on the x-axis? The x-values are typically numeric or date/time values. However, it is also possible to plot text values on the x-axis.

**NOTE**

For line and column charts, the category values are identical to the x-axis values. For scatter and bubble charts, the category group only has an impact on the amount of displayed data — the x-axis values are set separately and can differ from the category values.

• Do you need to sort the data? We recommend using the same expression for sorting and grouping the category group. In line and column charts, this sorts the labels on the x-axis. For scatter charts using lines, the line connects the data points in the order given by the category group.

• For bubble charts: Which value should influence the bubble size?
Category Group

For all chart types, the category group has an impact on the amount of displayed data. You can choose a category group expression that groups multiple subsets of data together. For example, if your data contains multiple injections of the same sample, you can choose the sample name for the grouping expression. The chart will then show only one data value for each distinct sample, such as the average compound amount.

The impact of the category group on the x-axis labels depends on the chart type:

• For line and column charts, the category values are identical to the x-axis values.

• For scatter and bubble charts, the category group only has an impact on the amount of displayed data — the x-axis values are set separately and can differ from the category values.

Category Group Example

For example, your data may include 3 samples, where each of the samples has been injected 2 times. If you select =Injection_ID as a grouping expression, the diagram will contain 6 data points. If you select =Sample_ID, the diagram will only contain 3 data points. Each data point may show, for example, the average of the 2 peak areas.
• Line chart with the following settings:
  y-value: =Peak_Area
  Category group expression: =Injection_ID

• Line chart with the following settings:
  y-value: =Avg(Peak_Area)
  Category group expression: =Sample_ID
• Scatter chart with the following settings:
  y-value: =Peak_Area
  x-value: =Compound_Amount
  Category group expression: =Injection_ID

• Scatter chart with the following settings:
  y-value: =Avg(Peak_Area)
  x-value: =Avg(Compound_Amount)
  Category group expression: =Sample_ID
**Series Group**

You can place several series of data in the same chart. For example, you may want to create a chart that shows the stability of retention times over a set of injections. If there are several compounds, you can show a separate line for each compound. In this case, create a category group based on the injection ID, and a series group which is grouped by the compound name. The result may resemble the following line chart.

\[ Y\text{-value: } \text{Peak\_RetentionTime} \]

*Format code for y-axis label: F1*

*Category group expression: Injection\_ID*

*Category sorted by: Injection\_AcquiredDate*

*Series group expression: Compound\_Name*
Using Charts

To change the chart title and axes titles

1. In the Chart Properties, select the Chart page.
2. Under Titles, click the fx button for the title you want to change.
3. In the Expression Editor, enter the title. You can use static titles without an equals sign or dynamic expressions starting with an equals sign.
4. Save the settings.

To change the values plotted on the y-axis

1. In the Chart Properties, select the Data page.
2. Under Data Values/Select Y-Value, select the required data field or expression that you want to plot on the y-axis. As the y-value must be numeric, only data fields returning numeric values are available in the list.
3. Click \(\text{〈}\) to move the selected expression to the active settings, which are shown on the right side.
4. Select the previously used expression on the right side, and click \(\text{〉}\) to remove it from the active settings.
5. Save the settings.
To change the y-axis labels

1. In the **Chart Properties**, select the **Data** page.
2. Under **Data Values**, click **Data Value Properties**.
3. In the **Data Value Properties**, select the **Label** page.
4. If you want to completely hide the y-axis labels, clear the **Show Y-Axis Labels** check box.
5. If you want to use a different format for the numbers defined by the y-value expression, click **fx** to enter the required Format Code (see “Format Codes” on page 124).
6. Save the settings.

To change the values plotted on the x-axis

**For line charts or column charts**

1. In the **Chart Properties**, select the **Data** page.
2. Under **Category Properties/Select Grouping for X-Axis**, select the required data field or expression that you want to plot on the x-axis.
   
   This expression is used both to group the data and to label the x-axis. The expression may return string values or numeric values.
3. Save the settings.

**For scatter charts and bubble charts**

1. In the **Chart Properties**, select the **Data** page.
2. Under **Data Values/Select X-Value**, select the required data field or expression that you want to plot on the x-axis (typically a numeric value).
3. Save the settings.
To change the x-axis labels

1. In the **Chart Properties**, select the **Data** page.
2. Under **Category Group**, click **Category Properties**.
3. In the **Category Properties**, select the **Label** page.
4. If you want to completely hide the x-axis labels, clear the **Show X-Axis Labels** check box.
5. The usage of the expression for x-axis labels depends on the type of diagram:
   * For line charts and column charts:
     - If you want to use different labels than the ones resulting from the category group expression, click **fx** and enter the required expression in the **Expression Editor**.
     - Use an expression that is based on an identifier equivalent to the identifier of the category group expression. For example, if the category is grouped on the sample ID, you could display the sample name. Displaying the sequence name or the injection order number would lead to ambiguous x-axis labels.
   * For scatter charts and bubble charts:
     - If you want to use a different format for the numbers defined by the x-value expression, click **fx** to enter the required Format Code (see “Format Codes” on page 124).
6. Save the settings.

To change the legend title

1. In the **Chart Properties**, select the **Legend** page.
2. Under **Visibility**, make sure the **Show Legends** and **Show Legend Title** check boxes are selected.
3. Click **fx** to enter a legend title.
4. Save the settings.
To change the series labels

To check the type of series label
1. In the Chart Properties, select the Data page.
2. Under Data Values, click Data Value Properties.
3. In the Data Value Properties, select the Label page.
4. Check the status of the Show Series Expression check box.
   If you clear this check box, RTE will use default series labels such as Series 1, Series 2, Series 3 and so on.
   If you select this check box, RTE will use a dynamic expression for the series labels. See the following steps to change this expression.
5. Save the settings.

To change the expression for series labels
1. In the Chart Properties, select the Data page.
3. In the Series Properties, select the Label page.
4. Click fx to change the expression.
   By default, this expression is empty. With an empty series label expression, the series labels are built using the series expression from the Data Fields page in the Chart Properties.
5. Save the settings.
To plot different y-values in the same chart

The category group and series group expressions define the basic set of data. However, you can provide multiple expressions as y-values and thus plot different y-values for the same data.

1. In the Chart Properties, select the Data page.
2. Under Category Group, select the category group expression.
3. If required, select a series group expression under Series Group.

**NOTE**
As multiple y-values are displayed the same way as multiple series values, using both options at the same time may lead to an overcrowded chart.

4. Under Data Values/Select Y-Value, select the required data fields and click to move them to the active settings.
5. If required: Under Data Values/Select X-Value, select the same number of data fields as for the y-value. You can select the same x-value expression multiple times. X-values are only available for Scatter and Bubble charts.
6. If required: Under Data Values/Select Size, select the same number of size expressions as for the y-value. You can select the same size expression multiple times. Size expressions are only available for Bubble charts.
7. Save the settings.
12
Method Information

About Method Information 106
To filter for a specific section 107
Add a single method parameter 108
Add tabular method information 109

This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of method information in RTE.
About Method Information

With the Method Information snippets, you can add information on the used methods to your report. This includes information on the method parameters and instrument settings such as the signals, flow rates, or pressure limits.

The method information is structured in up to five levels. Each level may contain single data fields, tables, or a combination of both. The content of each level depends on the system generating the method file. The data in each level is organized in sections with specific section names. You can create filter expressions using these section names.
To filter for a specific section

**Find out in which level the section is contained**

1. In the **Method Properties**, select the **Setpoint** page.
2. Select only one of the levels.
3. Save the settings.
4. Generate the report.
5. Check whether the required section is included in the report. If it is not, repeat the procedure with the next level.

**NOTE**

If you clear the higher levels and select only one of the lower levels, for example only level 5, the report still includes the section names contained in the higher levels. The detail information is shown only for the selected level. If you want to hide the section as well, create a filter for the required sections.

**Filter for the required section**

If you want to show only a specific section, you can create a filter for the section name as described in the following procedure. This will remove all sections, including their sub sections, that do no match the filter expression.

1. In the **Method Properties**, select the **Filter** page.
2. Under the level that you identified above, create a filter expression for the required section. The filter expression is always **SECTION NAME**.
   
   For example: **SECTION NAME=Signals**
3. Save the settings.
Add a single method parameter

**Prerequisites**
Load a data file that contains a processing method or acquisition method.

1. Drag one of the single method parameter snippets (for example, **Method Information > Single Data Analysis Method Parameter**) to the report template. The **Select Method Parameter** dialog opens.

   **NOTE** If the loaded data does not contain a method, the dialog will be empty.

2. In the **Methods** field, all methods are listed that are present in the loaded data. Select the required method.

3. In the **Method Browser** field, expand the tree and select the required method parameter.

4. Click **OK**.
Add tabular method information

If a method contains tabular information, such as the solvent composition that changes over time, you can report the single rows of the table.

**Prerequisites**

Load a data file that contains a processing method or acquisition method.

1. Drag one of the single method table row snippets (for example, Method Information > Single Acquisition Method Table Row) to the report template. The Select Method Parameter dialog opens.

2. In the Methods field, all methods are listed that are present in the loaded data. Select the required method.

3. In the Method Browser field, expand the tree and select the required method table row.

4. Click OK.

**NOTE**

This table row contains only the values. You must add the headers separately.

If you want to add an entire table, use the Method Information Multi Column or Method Information Single Column snippets and filter them for the required sections (“To filter for a specific section” on page 107).
12 Method Information
Add tabular method information
13

Other Snippets

Instrument Information  112
Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF) Counters  112
Instrument Modules  112
Fraction Delay and Results  113

This chapter contains information on snippets that are based on previously described report items, but preconfigured for specific purposes.
Instrument Information

Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF) Counters

Certain instrument drivers provide Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF) information. This information includes, for example, the number of injections for a front inlet septum, the number of runs with a column, or the total time a lamp has been switched on. If the values exceed the Service Due limits, the EMF counters return a *value exceeded* information. The exact keys and values depend on the instrument driver.

NOTE

If your instrument driver does not support EMF values, or if all values are within the Service Due limits, the message **EMF counter information is not available** is shown in the generated report.

Instrument Modules

The **Instrument Modules** snippet (only available in the context of ChemStation) shows information on the modules such as the module name, serial number, or firmware version.

NOTE

You cannot configure the **Instrument Modules** snippet. There is no Properties dialog available.
Fraction Delay and Results

The Fraction Delay and Fraction Results snippets help you when you use a fraction collector.

With the Fraction Delay table, you get an overview of your system's fraction delay (delay volume or delay time): At the precise time the detector finds a peak start or end, the detected compound is in the detector cell and not at the diverter valve, therefore it would be too early to switch the valve to the collect position. The valve switching has to be delayed until the compound has moved from the detector cell to the inlet of the diverter valve.

With the Fraction Results table, you get an overview of the collected fractions.
13 Other Snippets
Instrument Information
This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of expressions in RTE.
Expressions are used to define the value of a data field or text field item, the values shown in a table column, specific properties such as the background color of an item, or for many other purposes. The most basic expression is a reference to a specific data field, but expressions can also contain mathematical functions on different data fields.

An expression always starts with an equals sign. The most basic expression is one that refers to a specific data field, for example the sequence name: \( =\text{Sequence\_Name} \).

However, you may need to create more complex expressions during template development. For example, you may filter for sample names with a certain prefix, compare numbers with a certain threshold value, or calculate one value from another using a custom formula.

The **Expression Editor**, which is part of RTE, helps you build dynamic expressions that include data fields and logical or mathematical functions.

---

**NOTE**

All expressions are written in Microsoft Visual Basic. Therefore, you can use any function available in Visual Basic. The only consequence may be that the Expression Editor shows a red, serrated line, if the used functions are not modelled by RTE. In addition, the preview on the report item in the properties dialog or in the Editing Pane may not be shown correctly. However, when the report template is generated, the functions are nevertheless used correctly.

For more information on Microsoft Visual Basic, refer to https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/visual-basic/.

---

**NOTE**

The notation of functions or data fields in the **Expression Editor** is *not case-sensitive*. 
Operators

Arithmetic

Table 1  Arithmetic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>NUMBER^POWER</td>
<td>Raises a number to the power of another number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>NUMBER1*NUMBER2</td>
<td>Multiplies two numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>NUMBER1/NUMBER2</td>
<td>Divides two numbers and returns a floating-point result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod</td>
<td>NUMBER1  Mod  NUMBER2</td>
<td>Divides two numbers and returns only the remainder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>NUMBER1 + NUMBER2</td>
<td>Adds two numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>NUMBER1 - NUMBER2</td>
<td>Subtracts one number from another, or indicates the negative value of a numeric expression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison

Table 2  Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>Less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;=</td>
<td>Less than or equal to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>Greater than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=</td>
<td>Greater than or equal to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Equal to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Not equal to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Like | Compares two strings. The string to be compared with must contain wildcards:  
* ? matches any single character.  
* * matches any number of adjacent characters. |
14 Expressions
About Expressions

Logical

Table 3 Logical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And</td>
<td>Performs a logical conjunction on two Boolean expressions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Performs logical negation on a Boolean expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td>Performs a logical disjunction on two Boolean expressions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concatenation

Table 4 Concatenation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Generates a string concatenation of two expressions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Concatenates two strings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Functions

Program Flow

Table 5 Program Flow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choose</td>
<td>choose(NUMBER, &quot;argument_1&quot;, &quot;argument_2&quot;, [...], &quot;argument_n&quot;)</td>
<td>Selects and returns a value from a list of arguments. Note that the first argument is addressed with the number &quot;1&quot;, not with &quot;0&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iif</td>
<td>Iif(CONDITION, THEN-VALUE, ELSE-VALUE)</td>
<td>Returns one of two values, depending on the evaluation of the condition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Aggregate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Avg(FIELDNAME)</td>
<td>Returns the average of all non-null values of the specified field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Count(FIELDNAME)</td>
<td>Returns a count of non-null values of the specified field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CountDistinct</td>
<td>CountDistinct(FIELDNAME)</td>
<td>Returns a count of the distinct values of the specified field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CountRows</td>
<td>CountRows</td>
<td>Returns the number of rows, including rows with null values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Max(FIELDNAME)</td>
<td>Returns the maximum value from all values of the specified field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Min(FIELDNAME)</td>
<td>Returns the minimum value from all non-null values of the specified field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| StDev        | StDev(FIELDNAME)  | Returns the standard deviation of non-null values based on a sample of the entire population:  
|              |                   | \[ s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x})^2} \]  |
| StDevP       | StDevP(FIELDNAME) | Returns the standard deviation of non-null values based on the entire population:  
|              |                   | \[ s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x})^2} \]          |
| Sum          | Sum(FIELDNAME)    | Returns a sum of the values of the specified field.                         |
| First        | First(FIELDNAME)  | Returns the first of the values of the specified field.                     |
| Last         | Last(FIELDNAME)   | Returns the last of the values of the specified field.                      |

**Note** There is no specific function for the relative standard deviation. This must be manually calculated as \((\text{Stdev}/\text{Avg} \times 100)\).
Aggregating functions always refer to all records in a scope and return only one value. This value is either calculated from those records or selected according to specific criteria. Therefore, aggregating functions are automatically used, for example, for the creation of table headers or footers. You can use aggregating functions if you need to summarize your data.

**Math**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abs</td>
<td>Abs(NUMBER)</td>
<td>Returns the absolute value of a single-precision floating-point number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exp</td>
<td>Exp(POWER)</td>
<td>Returns e raised to the specified power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log</td>
<td>Log(NUMBER)</td>
<td>Returns the natural (base e) logarithm of a specified number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log10</td>
<td>Log10(NUMBER)</td>
<td>Returns the base 10 logarithm of a specified number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pow</td>
<td>Pow(NUMBER, POWER)</td>
<td>Returns a specified number raised to the specified power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Round(NUMBER)</td>
<td>Rounds a double-precision floating-point value to the nearest integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sqrt</td>
<td>Sqrt(NUMBER)</td>
<td>Returns the square root of a specified number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Int(NUMBER)</td>
<td>Returns an integer, obtained by truncating (not rounding!) the provided number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Conversion, Date/Time

### Table 8  Conversion, Date/Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cstr</td>
<td>Cstr(...)</td>
<td>Convert to string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val</td>
<td>Val(&quot;198th Street&quot;)</td>
<td>Returns the numbers contained in a string as a numeric value of appropriate type. If the string does not contain any numbers, 0 is returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDbl</td>
<td>CDbl(...)</td>
<td>Convert to Double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CInt</td>
<td>CInt(...)</td>
<td>Convert to Integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDate</td>
<td>CDate(&quot;October 19, 1962&quot;)</td>
<td>Convert to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Str</td>
<td>Str(NUMBER)</td>
<td>Returns a string representation of a number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Day(DATETIME)</td>
<td>Returns an integer value from 1 to 31 representing the day of the month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>Hour(DATETIME)</td>
<td>Returns an integer value from 0 to 23 representing the hour of the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Month(DATETIME)</td>
<td>Returns an integer value from 1 to 12 representing the month of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MonthName</td>
<td>MonthName(MONTH)</td>
<td>Returns a string value containing the name of the specified month. MONTH is the numeric designation of the month. For example, January is 1, February is 2, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>Now</td>
<td>Returns a date value containing the current date and time according to your system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Year(DATETIME)</td>
<td>Returns an integer value from 1 to 9999 representing the year part of a specified date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>Returns a date value containing the current date according to your system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Expressions

#### About Expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chr</td>
<td>Chr(65)</td>
<td>Returns the character associated with the specified ANSI character code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InStr</td>
<td>InStr(HAYSTACK, NEEDLE)</td>
<td>Returns an integer specifying the start position of the first occurrence of one string (NEEDLE) within another (HAYSTACK).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InStrRev</td>
<td>InStrRev(HAYSTACK, NEEDLE)</td>
<td>Returns the position of the first occurrence of one string (NEEDLE) within another (HAYSTACK), starting from the right end of the string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lcase</td>
<td>Lcase(STRING)</td>
<td>Returns a string or character converted to lower case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Left(STRING, LENGTH)</td>
<td>Returns a string containing a specified number of characters from the left end of a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Len</td>
<td>Len(STRING)</td>
<td>Returns an integer containing the number of characters in a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Right(STRING, LENGTH)</td>
<td>Returns a string containing a specified number of characters from the right end of a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split</td>
<td>Split(STRING, DELIMITER)</td>
<td>Returns a zero-based, one-dimensional array containing a specified number of substrings. The specified delimiter is used to create the substrings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTrim, RTrim, Trim</td>
<td>Trim(STRING)</td>
<td>Returns a string containing a copy of a specified string with no leading spaces (LTrim), no trailing spaces (RTrim), or neither leading nor trailing spaces (Trim).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### About Expressions

#### FormatDateTime

FormatDateTime(DATE, FORMAT)

Returns a string expression representing a date/time value in a specified format. The following formats are available (used without quotes, not case-sensitive):

- DateFormat.GeneralDate or 0: Displays a date and/or time. If there is a date part, it is displayed as a short date. If there is a time part, it is displayed as a long time. If present, both parts are displayed.
- DateFormat.LongDate or 1: Displays a date using the long date format specified in your computer’s regional settings.
- DateFormat.ShortDate or 2: Displays a date using the short date format specified in your computer’s regional settings.
- DateFormat.LongTime or 3: Displays a time using the time format specified in your computer’s regional settings.
- DateFormat.ShortTime or 4: Displays a time using the 24-hour format (hh:mm).

#### FormatNumber

FormatNumber(DATE, DIGITSAFTERDECIMAL, LEADINGDIGIT, PARENS, GROUP)

Returns an expression formatted as a number. You can use the following parameters, or use blanks for the default settings:

- DIGITSAFTERDECIMAL: Numeric value, indicates how many places are displayed to the right of the decimal. Default: -1, the computer’s regional settings are used.
- LEADINGDIGIT: True or False, indicates whether a leading 0 is displayed for fractional values. The computer’s regional settings are used by default.
- PARENS: True or False, indicates whether to place negative values within parentheses. The computer’s regional settings are used by default.
- GROUP: True or False, indicates whether or not to group numbers using the group delimiter specified in the locale settings. The computer’s regional settings are used by default.

#### FormatPercent

FormatPercent(NUMBER)

Returns an expression formatted as a percentage (that is, multiplied by 100) with a trailing % character.
With Format Codes, you define the output format of numeric or date/time values. You can either select one of the predefined Format Codes from the given drop-down lists, or enter your own Format Code in the Expression Editor.

**NOTE** Format Codes do *not* start with an equals sign!
You can use the following placeholders:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Zero placeholder. The number is always displayed, even if it is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Digit placeholder. The number is only displayed if it is different than 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>Decimal point as defined by the country settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>Group separator. Show a thousand separator, if required, as defined by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>country settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>Show the number with 1 digit using the decimal point and group separator as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>defined by the country settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>Show the number with 2 digits using the decimal point and group separator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as defined by the country settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>Show the number with 3 digits using the decimal point and group separator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as defined by the country settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Day of the month (1—31).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dd</td>
<td>Day of the month (01—31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Hour (1—12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh</td>
<td>Hour (01—12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Hour (1—24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Hour (01—24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Minute (1—59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>Minute (01—59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Month (1—12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>Month (01—12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMM</td>
<td>Abbreviation of the Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>Second (01—59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tt</td>
<td>AM/PM designator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td>Year (00—99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zzz</td>
<td>Offset from UTC time zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table shows some examples of how the Format Code defines the output format.

Table 11  Format Codes - Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Format String</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>#.###</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#.##</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#.####</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#.#####</td>
<td>0.1230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/27/2007 5:11:30 PM</td>
<td>HH:mm:ss</td>
<td>17:11:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/27/2007 5:11:30 PM</td>
<td>dd/MM/YY</td>
<td>02/27/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/27/2007 5:11:30 PM</td>
<td>h tt</td>
<td>5 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/27/2007 6:11:30 PM</td>
<td>zzz</td>
<td>+01:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on the Format Codes, refer to the MSDN library (http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/26etazsy(v=VS.100).aspx).
Using Expressions

To calculate with a custom field

You can use the value of a custom field in another expression, just as you can use any value of any data field. However, if you only refer to the field name, the plain content of the custom field is shown, which is composed of a label, a separator, and a value. If you create an expression in which you want to refer only to the value, you need to use the same expression as it is given by default in the custom field value.

In order to calculate with the content, you must first transform the content to a number using the `Val` function.

The following examples show you the results for a sample custom field containing the label `TabletWeight` and the Value 1020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Sample_CustomField01</td>
<td>TabletWeight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Trim(Choose(1,Split Sample_CustomField01,&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Trim(Choose(2,Split Sample_CustomField01,&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=2 * Val(Trim(Choose(2,Split Sample_CustomField01,&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;)))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If there are more than ten custom fields defined, use the following expressions to access the value. You need to know the label of the required custom field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=CFE(First(Sample_CustomFields),&quot;TabletWeight&quot;)</td>
<td>1020 (returned as a string)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=2 * Val(CFE(First(Sample_CustomFields),&quot;TabletWeight&quot;))</td>
<td>2040 (calculated number)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To compare numbers using the Iif function

With the *Iif* function you can, for example, compare a number with a fixed limit, and return either the value itself or an error message. Let's say that you check whether the compound amount is lower than 0.05 μg/ml. If the amount is lower, the actual amount should be displayed. If it is higher, the message "too high" should be displayed.

The general syntax of the *Iif* function is:

```
=Iif(condition, then-value, else-value)
```

In this example, the complete expression would be:

```
=Iif(Compound_Amount < 0.05, Compound_Amount, "too high")
```

The unit of the amount is not part of the expression. The unit is defined in the chromatographic data system and is stored in a separate data field.

To filter data with varying notations (upper/lower case)

If you use expressions that compare the content of a data field with another value (for example, when filtering the table data), be aware that the database contents may contain both uppercase and lowercase. The notation may vary, especially if the entry is provided by the user when preparing the measurement, as, for example, the sample name or sequence name. To ensure that all relevant records are considered, transform the database content to a standardized notation before comparing it.

Table 14  Functions to transform the notation of data fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCase</td>
<td>=LCase(fieldname)</td>
<td>Transforms all characters in the given field to lowercase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCase</td>
<td>=UCase(fieldname)</td>
<td>Transforms all characters in the given field to uppercase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The complete entry in the *Filter* page would look like this:

Table 15  Complete entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=UCase(Sample_Name)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>TRAMADOL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**To filter empty fields**

Sometimes, you may want to know if a data field contains a value or is empty. For example, you only want to display fields that are not empty. Empty data fields are not always actually empty; sometimes they contain a certain kind of null information. Therefore, it is advisable to use a special syntax to filter for fields with actual content.

To exclude empty *strings*, use the following expression:

Table 16  Expression for excluding empty strings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=fieldname &lt;&gt; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To exclude empty *numbers*, use one of the following expressions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=fieldname</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>=0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To filter for date and time**

When filtering for a date or date range, you must enclose the date in hash marks:

Table 17  Filtering for a date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Injection_AcquiredDate</td>
<td>&gt;=</td>
<td>=#01/25/2007#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you do not provide a specific time of day, the system assumes the time #0:00:00#. Therefore, in order to filter for one entire day, you must filter for a date range as follows.

**Table 18**  Filtering for a date (single day)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Injection_AcquiredDate</td>
<td>&gt;=</td>
<td>01/25/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Injection_AcquiredDate</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>01/26/2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is not possible to filter for a time without using the date.

**To filter for similar names**

If you have different samples in a sequence, and the samples names differ only by a number (for example, "Sample 1", "Sample 2", "Sample 3" etc.), you can filter for those similar sample names using the Contains operator together with wildcards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Sample_Name</td>
<td>Contains</td>
<td>&quot;<strong>Sample</strong>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This filter returns all samples that contain "Sample" in their name.

The following wildcards are available:

- ? matches any single character.
- * matches any number of adjacent characters.
To format a date or time value

To show the date or time value in a specific format, use the Format function in combination with format codes ("Format Codes" on page 124).

Examples:

- Show a date in the format "Monday, August 3":
  
  \[=\text{Format(Injection\_AcquiredDate,"dddd, MMM d")}\]

- Add the GMT time offset information to a date, in the format "05/05/2015 3:50:00 AM GMT+2:00":
  
  \[=\text{Injection\_AcquiredDate} \& " GMT" \& \text{Format(Injection\_AcquiredDate,"zzz")}\]

- Show the date in ISO-8601 standard format:
  
  \[=\text{Format(Injection\_AcquiredDate,"yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:sszzz")}\]

  This format is recommended in a compliant environment. It shows the date and time unambiguously for all time zones in the world.

To repeat on sample names beginning with

You can repeat composite groups not only on specific data fields but also on customized expressions. Using expressions you can, for example, repeat the composite group on the first part of a sample name. Let's say that a sequence contains the following samples:

- Sample1_a
- Sample1_b
- Sample1_c
- Sample2_a
- Sample2_b
- Sample2_c

Now let's say you want to repeat the composite group only two times, that is, for Sample1 and Sample2. The first part of the expression must therefore call the \textit{Split} function, that divides the sample name in two parts, using the underscore as a delimiter:

\[=\text{Split(Sample\_Name, ",")}\]
The result of this function is a list containing the following subentries:

- Sample1; a
- Sample1; b
- Sample1; c
- Sample2; a
- Sample2; b
- Sample2; c

The next part of the expression must be a *Choose* function that always returns the first element of a list:

```
Choose(1, [list] )
```

The list in this example is returned by the Split function:

```
=Choose(1, Split(Sample_Name, ","))
```

This expression returns the following results:

- Sample1
- Sample1
- Sample1
- Sample1
- Sample2
- Sample2
- Sample2

If you use this expression to repeat the composite group, you will get only two composite groups, as there are only two distinct values.
To show only part of a value

Depending on the value of a data field, you may want to show only part of the value.

For example, the data fields **Sample_DilutionFactor** and **Sample_Multipliers** show five numbers separated by semicolon, but only part of the numbers may be set by the chromatographic data system. Therefore the value may look like 10; 0; 0; 0; 0 if only the first number is set. To display only the number 10 instead of the entire string, you can use the following expression:

\[ \text{=Choose(1, Split(Sample_Multipliers, ";")} \]\n
- The *Split* function divides the string in several parts, using the semicolon as a delimiter. In this example, the different parts are the single numbers.
- The *Choose* function selects and returns a specific value from a list of values. In this example, it returns the first value, that is, the number 10.

Relative Standard Deviation

No single function returns the value for the relative standard deviation. If you need to display this value, you must calculate it using the following expression:

\[ \text{=(StDev(fieldname)/Avg(fieldname)*100)} \]

To show the type of injection

In analytical data generated by Agilent ChemStation as a source system, the field **Injection_Volume** may contain positive or negative values:
- Positive values represent the actually injected sample volume.
- Negative values represent several special injection actions. The following values are used:
  - -1: no injection
  - -2: manual injection
  - -3: injector program
  - -4: external injector
To display either the actually injected volume or the appropriate description, you can use the following expression:

```plaintext
=Iif(Injection_Volume >= 0, CStr(Round(Injection_Volume, 4)) & " " & Injection_VolumeUnit, choose( Int(Abs(Injection_Volume)), "no injection", "manual injection", "injector program", "external injector"))
```

If the original value is positive, it is only rounded off to four decimals. If it is negative, the `Int`, `Abs`, and `Choose` functions are applied.

The `Abs` function removes the algebraic sign. Thus, negative numbers are transformed to positive numbers. Positive numbers are left unchanged.

The `Int` function transforms double-precision floating-point numbers to integer values. It returns the number in front of the decimal point (obtained by truncating, not by rounding).

The `Choose` function selects and returns a value from a list of arguments. The first parameter is a number that indicates the relevant value. In the example above, the `Choose` function returns “no injection” if its first parameter is 1.

**To show the sequence line number**

Relevant for data acquired by *OpenLAB CDS ChemStation Edition C.01.06 or higher*:

If you analyze a sequence, you can report the sequence line numbers, sample numbers, and injection numbers. Use the following fields in your template:

- **Sample_AcquisitionOrderNo**: Running sequence line number at the acquisition time. This is the preferred value in most cases.
- **Sample_OrderNo**: First sequence line number for a sample at the acquisition time. If a sequence template specifies multiple injections for a line, this field shows the sequence line number of the first injection, at the acquisition time. It shows the same number for all of these injections in the report.
- **Injection_OrderNo**: Order number of the injection if a sample got injected multiple times. Starts with 1.

To illustrate the different fields and their meanings, see the following examples:

- “Example with multiple injections” on page 135
- “Example with cyclic calibration” on page 136
Example with multiple injections

Table 19  Sequence template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence line nr.</th>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Inj/Vial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cal. Std.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sample A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sample B</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cal. Std.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20  Items in the Run Queue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cal. Std.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sample A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sample A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sample B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sample B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cal. Std.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example with cyclic calibration

In this example, the calibration standard (A) is run two times before each sample block. A sample block can contain up to three samples. As both samples are run two times each, the last run of Sample 2 is therefore preceded by another calibration cycle.

The **Sample_OrderNo** for the last run of Sample 2 is still 6, as this was the sequence line number of the first injection of Sample 2.

---

**Table 21** Numbers shown in the report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Sample_Acq</th>
<th>Sample_OderNo</th>
<th>Sample_NumberOfInjections</th>
<th>Injection_Acq</th>
<th>Injection_OderNo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Std.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Std.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 22** Sequence template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence line nr.</th>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Inj/Vial</th>
<th>Cal Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cal. Std. (B)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sample 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sample 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 23  Items in the Run Queue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cal. Std. (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sample 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sample 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sample 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sample 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 24  Numbers shown in the report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Sample_AcquisitionOrderNo</th>
<th>Sample_OrderNo</th>
<th>Sample_NumberOfInjections</th>
<th>Injection_AcquisitionOrderNo</th>
<th>Injection_OrderNo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Std. (B)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Std. (A)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Expressions
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15 Calculation Variables

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This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of calculation variables in RTE.
About Variables

With calculation variables, you can create a large variety of customized reports. Calculation variables offer you the possibility to store specific values or expression results under a specific name, and reuse the values in other report items in the same template.

There are different scenarios in which you can use calculation variables. Depending on the scenario, the calculation variables are referred to as **Variable**, **Aggregator**, **Category Aggregator**, or **Custom Extractor**:

- With **Variable**, you can store any single numerical value.
- With **Aggregator**, you can store a collection of single values.
- With **Category Aggregator**, you can store a collection of collections.
- With **Custom Extractor**, you can store the key/value pairs contained in the XML content of a complex custom field (for example, **Injection_DiagnosticData** or **Sample_CustomFields**).

To create a new calculation variable, you can either use the **Summary Calculations** feature of a table, or create a suitable expression for a field/table/matrix value and use the **Save Expression Result As...** function in the **Expression Editor**.

Once you have defined the variable, you can refer to it in all subsequent report items. You can not refer to a calculation variable in a report item preceding the one in which the variable is defined.

You can see a list of all calculation variables that are available for the current item in the **Expression Editor** under the **Variables** node. A list of all calculation variables used in the entire report template can be found in the **Report Properties** dialog.

The **Report Properties** dialog also allows you to rename existing calculation variables. The renaming includes both the definition and all expressions where the calculation variable is used.

See the following topics for more details on the calculation variable types.
Variable

With **Variable**, you can store any single numerical value. This value is identified by a unique name. You can provide either only a static name for the variable, or use a dynamically generated key in addition (for example, the sample name).

**Example**

The variable *AvgRetTime* may contain the average retention time of a specific compound found in a specific sample.

**Example with Unique Key Value**

The variable *AvgRetTime (Sample_Name)* can be created once for each sample in a sequence. With *AvgRetTime("SSRSD1")*, you can show the average retention time in the *SSRSD1* sample. If the variable is embedded in a composite group that is repeated on the sample name, you can automatically list the average retention times for each sample.

Aggregator

With **Aggregator**, you can store a collection of single values. The entire collection is identified by a unique name. You can apply several aggregating functions to the collection. It is not possible to select a single value from the collection.

The **Aggregator** provides the following functions:

- **Sum**
  This function returns the sum of all values currently contained in the collection.

- **Avg**
  This function returns the average of all values currently contained in the collection.

- **Stdev**
  This function returns the standard deviation of all values currently contained in the collection.
15 Calculation Variables

About Variables

- Prsd
  This function returns the relative standard deviation (Stdev/Avg*100) of all values currently contained in the collection.

- Min
  This function returns the lowest value currently contained in the collection.

- Max
  This function returns the highest value currently contained in the collection.

- Count
  This function returns the number of elements in the collection.

- Clear
  This function deletes all values from the collection. At the same time, it returns the number of deleted values.

Example

The aggregator RetTimeSSRSD1 can contain all retention times of a compound in different injections of the SSRSD1 sample. You can return the average retention time with Avg(RetTimeSSRSD1), or the standard deviation with StDev(RetTimeSSRSD1).

Example

The aggregator AvgRetTimes can contain the average retention times of the same compound in different samples. You can return the standard deviation on the average values with StDev(AvgRetTimes).
Category Aggregator

With **Category Aggregator**, you can store a collection of collections. The entire collection is identified by a unique name. You can apply several aggregating functions to each of the contained collections. It is not possible to select a single value from a specific collection.

The category aggregator provides the following functions (each function takes into account only those values belonging to the currently active value of the given data field):

- **Sum([Field])**
  
  This function returns the sum of all values currently contained in the collection.

- **Avg([Field])**
  
  This function returns the average of all values currently contained in the collection.

- **Stdev([Field])**
  
  This function returns the standard deviation of all values currently contained in the collection.

- **Prsd([Field])**
  
  This function returns the relative standard deviation (Stdev/Avg*100) of all values currently contained in the collection.

- **Min([Field])**
  
  This function returns the lowest value currently contained in the collection.

- **Max([Field])**
  
  This function returns the highest value currently contained in the collection.

- **Count([Field])**
  
  This function returns the number of elements in the collection.

- **Clear([Field])**
  
  This function deletes all values from the collection. At the same time, it returns the number of deleted values.
Example

A sample has been injected several times. One specific compound has been detected in each injection. For each sample, a collection of the retention times is created. These collections are addressed via the sample name. All of those collections are contained in a category aggregator named $CatRetentionTimes$.

You can return the average retention time for each sample with $Avg(CatRetentionTimes(Sample\_Name))$. The argument in the brackets defines the specific category, that is, the portion of values contained in $CatRetentionTimes$ to which the $Avg$ function is applied.

You may use this expression, for example, in a composite group that is repeated on the sample name. The average retention times are then automatically calculated and shown for each sample name.
Custom Extractor

There are specific data fields that do not contain a single value but an entire XML structure. This XML structure contains various key/value pairs, where the exact keys and the values depend on the chromatography data system and its configuration (see “Keys in Diagnostic Data” on page 183). With CustomExtractor, you can store this XML structure. You can apply several functions to access the single values.

The CustomExtractor provides the following functions:

- **GetValue(name)**
  
  This function returns the value stored under the given name.

- **GetNameValue(index)**
  
  This function returns a combination of key and value in the form `Key=Value`. With index=0 the function returns the first key/value pair.

- **GetValueByIndex(index)**
  
  This function returns the value of the name/value pair at the given position. The first key/value pair is indexed by 0.

- **Count**
  
  This function returns the number of key/value pairs in the XML structure.

- **Clear**
  
  This function deletes the XML structure from the Custom Extractor and returns the number 0.

Example

You can add an invisible text field to your template with the value `=Injection_DiagnosticData`. If you save this value as a Custom Extractor named `CustDiagnosticData`, you can subsequently access the start pressure of a ChemStation LC measurement via the expression:

`=CustDiagnosticData(GetValue("StartPressure"))`. 
Using Variables

To activate the use of variables

You can only use calculation variables if they are activated for your report template.

1. In Report Properties, select the Calculation Variables page.
2. Select the Use Calculation Variables in Expressions check box.
3. Save your settings.

To create a variable based on summary calculation

In this example, you create a table for each compound. Each table shows the retention time of the compound in each sample. A second column shows the difference to the average retention time of the compound in the entire sequence. To accomplish this, you create a composite group which contains one hidden table and one visible table. The hidden table is used to store the average values in a variable.

1. Make sure that variables are activated in your report template (see “To activate the use of variables” on page 146).
2. Add the data field Fields > Compound > Name to the template.
3. Add two Compound Summary tables to the template.
4. Select all three items, and click the Group Items icon in the toolbar to create a composite group.
5. Repeat the composite group on Compound_Name.
6. If required, filter the composite group for the main signal (Peak_Calibrole=1).
7. Prepare the first table to store the variable.
   a. Remove the Repeat On setting from the table.
   b. In the Advanced page, clear the Visible check box.
   c. On the Columns page, select the RT column and click Column Properties.
d On the **Summary Calculations** page, select the **Average** function, and enter `VarAvgRT` as the **Variable Name**.

e Confirm all settings.

f In the Editing Pane, resize the table so that it requires only minimal space.

8 Prepare the second table to show the difference between retention time and retention time average.

a Remove the **Repeat On** setting from the table.

b On the **Columns** page, add a **Custom Field** to the table layout.

c Move the new column to the right of the **RT** column and adjust its size.

d In the **Column Properties** of the new column, enter the following expression as a value:

\[ = \text{Peak\_RetentionTime} - \text{VarAvgRT} \]

e On the **Format** page, adjust the number format for the new column to **Number**, 1234.00, and set **Rounding** to 4 decimal places.

f Confirm all settings and generate a preview.

The generated report will show the difference between the individual retention times and the sequence average.

---

**To use a variable**

**To create a variable:**

1 Make sure that variables are activated in your report template (see “**To activate the use of variables**” on page 146).

2 Add two text fields or a data fields to the template.

3 Select the two fields, and click the Group Items icon in the toolbar to create a composite group.

4 Repeat the composite group on **Sample\_Name**.

5 Enter a customized expression as a value for one of the fields, for example a correction factor for the sample amount:

\[ = \text{Sample\_Amount} \ast 99 \]

6 Click **Save Expression Result As**...

The **Save Expression Result As** dialog opens.
7 Make sure that the Variable option is selected, and enter a Calculation Variable Name, for example VarAmountCorrected.

NOTE
No special characters are allowed in the variable name.

8 Save your settings.

To use the variable in subsequent report items:
1 Resize the composite group to provide space for new report items.
2 Add a table with compound information to the composite group, for example the Compound Results table.
3 Add a new column to the table. Enter a customized expression as a value for the new column, for example the compound amount multiplied by the corrected sample amount: \( =\text{Compound\_Amount} \times \text{VarAmountCorrected} \)

To rename a variable
1 In Report Properties, select the Calculation Variables page.
2 Select the variable you want to rename.
3 Click Rename.
   The Rename Calculation Variable dialog opens.
4 Enter the new name for the variable.
5 Save your settings.
   The variable is now renamed in all expressions in which it is used, in the entire report template.
To use a variable with a unique key

The following example describes how to create a table that compares a compound's retention time in each sample with the average retention time.

To prepare the variable:
1. Make sure that variables are activated in your report template (see “To activate the use of variables” on page 146).
2. Add two text fields to the template.
3. Select the two text fields and click to create a composite group.
4. Repeat the composite group on Compound_Name.
5. In the first text field, enter a static text. For example, RT Average.
6. In the second field, enter an expression for the average retention time: \(=\text{Avg(Peak\_RetentionTime)}\)
7. Save the expression of the second field as a variable. Use the following settings:
   - Calculation Variables: Variable
   - Calculation Variable Name: For example, VarRTAverage
   - Unique Key Value: =Compound_Name

**NOTE**

In the Unique Key Value setting, you must use the same value as you used for repeating the composite group.

To use the variable:
1. Underneath the composite group, create a Compound Summary table.
2. Add a table column with the following expression: \(=\text{Peak\_RetentionTime - VarRTAverage(Compound\_Name)}\)
To use an Aggregator

This example describes how to compare the average peak areas for two different sets of samples (for example, calibration samples and checkout samples, or samples with a name containing SampleA and samples with a name containing SampleB).

To prepare the variables:
1. Add the Compound Results table two times to the template.
2. Filter the tables according to the samples for which you want to obtain the average peak areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Sample_Type</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=1</td>
<td>The first table contains only calibration samples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Sample_Type</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=2</td>
<td>The second table contains only checkout samples.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. In each table: Open the Column Properties dialog of the Area column, and save the value as a variable. Use the following settings:
   - Calculation Variables: Aggregator
   - Calculation Variable Name: For example, AreaAggregator1 in the first table, and AreaAggregator2 in the second table.
   - Category: [None]
   - Condition: [None]
To use the variables:

1. Underneath the two tables, create a text field with the following expression:
   \[=\text{Avg}(\text{AreaAggregator1}) - \text{Avg}(\text{AreaAggregator2})\]

   Instead of the \textit{Avg} function, you can also apply the \textit{Sum}, \textit{Stdev}, \textit{Prsd}, \textit{Min}, \textit{Max}, or \textit{Count} function to the \textit{Aggregator} variables.

\textbf{NOTE}

Clear function

If you create and use the \textit{Aggregator} inside a \textit{composite group}, use the \textit{Clear} function at the end of the group. Add two hidden text fields with the following expressions:

\[=\text{Clear}(\text{AreaAggregator1})\]
\[=\text{Clear}(\text{AreaAggregator2})\]

This clears all contents of the \textit{Aggregator}, which ensures that the values are not mixed in subsequent group repetitions.
To use a Category Aggregator

This example describes how to compare the average peak areas for two different sets of samples. In contrast to the other example (see “To use an Aggregator” on page 150), the information is now prepared and shown separately for each compound.

To create the variables:

1. Add the Compound Results table to the template twice.
2. Repeat both tables on Compound_Name.
3. Filter the tables according to the samples for which you want to obtain the average peak areas.
4. In each table: Open the Column Properties dialog of the Area column, and save the value as a variable. Use the following settings:
   - Calculation Variables: Aggregator
   - Calculation Variable Name: For example, AreaAggregator1 in the first table, and AreaAggregator2 in the second table.
   - Category: Compound_Name
   - Condition: [None]

**NOTE**
For the Category setting, you must use the same value as in the Repeat On setting for the tables.

To use the variables:

1. Underneath the tables, add two text fields to the template:
   - The first text field shows some static text and the compound name:
     \[\text{"Difference between average areas for" + Compound_Name}\]
   - The second text field shows the calculated value:
     \[\text{Avg(AreaAggregator1(Compound_Name))} - \text{Avg(AreaAggregator2(Compound_Name))}\]
2. Select the two fields and create a composite group.
3. Repeat the composite group on Compound_Name.
   After a number of tables, the generated template will show the text fields for each single compound.
**To create an Aggregator based on a condition**

This examples describes how to sum up only those peak areas that are greater than a certain value. To sum up the areas per compound, a composite group is used that is repeated on **Compound_Name**.

1. Add the **Compound Results** table to the template.
2. Open the **Column Properties** dialog of the **Area** column, and save the value as a variable.
   a. Under **Calculation Variables**, select **Aggregator**.
   b. Under **Calculation Variable Name**, enter a name. For example, **AreaIf**.
   c. Under **Condition**, double-click **Expression**.
   d. In the **Expression Editor**, enter the following expression: \( \text{Peak\_Area} > 3 \)
   e. Save your settings.
3. Underneath the table, add a text field that shows the sum of all areas that meet the condition. Use the following condition: \( \text{Sum(AreaIf)} \)
4. Add another text field that contains the **Clear** function: \( \text{Clear(AreaIf)} \)
5. Clear the **Visibility** check box for the text field with the **Clear** function.
6. Select the table and both text fields, and create a composite group.
7. Repeat the composite group on **Compound_Name**.

For each compound, the generated template will show a table with all injections, and a textbox with the sum of peak areas. The sum is based on all peak areas greater than 3.

**To use a Custom Extractor**

The following example describes how to access the diagnostic data provided by a ChemStation system.

**To create a custom extractor:**
1. Add a text field to the template.
2. Enter the expression \( \text{Injection\_DiagnosticData} \) as a value.
3. In the Expression Editor, click **Save Expression Result As**.
   - The **Save Expression Result As** dialog opens.
4 Make sure that the **CustomExtractor** option is selected, and enter a **Calculation CustomExtractor Name**, for example *MyDiagnosticData*.

**NOTE**

No special characters are allowed in the variable name.

5 Save your settings.

6 Set the text field to invisible.

**To use a Custom Extractor**

1 Add a text field to the template, and place it underneath the text field created before.

2 Enter the following expression to access the start pressure of an injection: 
   \[=\text{MyDiagnosticData(GetValue(\text{"StartPressure"})})\]. You can also select the variable and the function in the Expression Editor in the lower panels.

**NOTE**

In this example, you access the start pressure with the key *StartPressure*. See “Keys in Diagnostic Data” on page 183 or “To find out the available keys for a complex custom field” on page 155 for information on other available keys.
To find out the available keys for a complex custom field

If you are not sure which keys are available in a complex custom field, you can use the following procedure to view the entire XML structure. The keys are given as Name attributes of the CustomField tags.

1. Add the complex custom field (for example, the field DiagnosticData in the Injection category) to the template.

   The CustomExtractor Info dialog opens and asks you for a key name.

2. Leave the input field empty and click Cancel.

   RTE adds the field to the template. The label shows the name of the field (for example, Injection_DiagnosticData), and the value shows the XML content.

3. Adjust the width of the field to the template width.

4. Generate a report preview to see the entire XML content.

5. Find the Name attributes. The values of these attributes are the keys that you can use for this complex custom field.

   For example: Name="StartPressure"

To clear a variable

1. Drag the snippet Special Objects > Clear Calculation Variable to the report template.

   The Clear Calculation Variable dialog opens.

2. Select the variable for which you want to clear the value.

   If no variables are listed, you do not use any variables in your template.

3. Click OK.

   An invisible text field is added to the template. As a value, it contains the expression to clear the value of the variable. For example,

   =Code.DVL.Clear("myVar")

   The text shown in the invisible text box is simply the return code of the clear function. As the field is invisible, nothing will be shown in the report preview.

   Below this invisible text box, the system will use the cleared value of the variable.
15 Calculation Variables
Using Variables
This chapter describes the Report Template Audit Trail in RTE.
About the Report Template Audit Trail

The Report Template Audit Trail provides a detailed list of all modifications of a template. The list includes the following information:

- **Template Version**: Each time you save the template, the template version increases by one.
- **User Name**: Name of the user who modified the template. The name is provided by the operating system.
- **Machine Name**: Name of the PC on which the template was modified.
- **Date Time**: Date and time when the template version was saved.
- **Audit Entry**: Description of the modification.

The modifications are written to the Report Template Audit Trail when you save the report template. Thus, the Report Template Audit Trail shows all changes up to the last saving date.
17
Report Parameters

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This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of report parameters in RTE.
Using report parameters lets you create dynamic report templates. There are two basic types of parameters:

- **Interactive report parameters (default):**
  You need to provide these parameters each time before the report is generated. An additional report parameter pane is shown at the top of the report preview area, where you can enter the required values. When you click View Report, the report is generated using the given parameters.

- **Internal report parameters:**
  There is no input field for these parameters in the report preview. You set the parameter to a fixed value when you develop the template. The report is automatically generated using the given values.

Examples for internal parameters are:

- Correction factors that you use in several expressions
- Amount values that you use in conditional formatting

You can then use the value from a report parameter in almost any expression in the entire template. The only exception are filters for the graphical objects (chromatograms, calibration curves, spectra, charts), which do not expressions with report parameters yet.
Using Report Parameters

To create a single report parameter

This procedure explains how to create a simple report parameter with only one single value.

2. Click **Add**.
   
   A new parameter is created and added to the list.
3. Adjust the parameter name. For example, enter *Correction Factor*.
4. Adjust the data type. For example, select **Integer**
5. In the field **Prompt name**, provide a label for the report parameter. For example, enter *Correction Factor:*
   
   This text will be shown in the report parameter pane at the top of the preview area, where users provide the required values for the report parameters.
6. If required, select the **Internal** check box.
   
   • To create an **interactive** report parameter: Ensure that the check box is cleared.
     
     When you preview the report, you will have to provide a value before you can generate the report.
   
   • To create an **internal** report parameter: Select the check box.
     
     For internal report parameters, no input field will be shown in the report preview. The report is automatically generated using the default value.
7. Optional: Provide several labels and values under **Available Values**. To simplify matters, use the same entries for **Label** and **Value**.
   
   If you provide several available values, their labels will be shown as a drop-down list where only one single value can be selected.
8 Provide a default value for the report parameter.

For interactive report parameters, the default parameter will be shown as a suggested value in the report preview. For internal report parameters, and also if the template is used in the context of an automated sequence run, the system will automatically access this default value.

To create a multi-value report parameter

1 Create a new report parameter, and provide the information for Parameter name, Data type and Prompt name.

2 Under Available Values, enter the values that you want to offer to the user.

The labels will be shown in the user interface, the values will be used by the report when you calculate with the report parameter.

3 Select the Multi-Value check box.

The available values will be shown as list of check boxes in the report preview.

4 Enter one or more default values.

The default value must correspond to one of the available values. You can provide multiple default values. In this case, multiple check boxes will be selected by default.
To calculate with a report parameter

Report parameters provided either internally or interactively can be used for customized calculations. The way report parameters are referenced in expressions depends on the parameter type (single-value or multi-value).

Single-value report parameter

Syntax: =<ParameterName>

Example:

Your report contains a table with peak results. You want to offer the possibility to multiply the results by a correction factor.

1. In the Report Parameters dialog, create a single report parameter named CorrectionFactor with the data type Integer and the default value 1.
2. In the table, enter the following expression in the Value field for the column:
   
   =Compound_Amount * CorrectionFactor

This syntax is valid as long as the Multi-Value check box is cleared. Even if you enter several values under Available Values, the user can only select one of these values, and the expression is unambiguous.

Multi-Value report parameter

If you have selected the Multi-Value check box, all selected values will be stored in a collection. Therefore, you must add an index to the parameter name to refer to a specific value.

Syntax: =<ParameterName>(<index>)

Example:

For a multi-value report parameter named MyPara, use the following:

- =MyPara(0) to refer to the first selected value
- =MyPara(1) to refer to the second selected value
- ... etc.
To filter for a single report parameter

For example, you want to use a report parameter to filter for peak areas.

In the Report Parameters dialog, you create a report parameter named Report_Parameter_0 with the data type Float and the default value 0.5.

To filter for peak areas that are greater than the value of the report parameter, use the following filter settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Peak_Area</td>
<td>&gt;=</td>
<td>=Report_Parameter_0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you generate the report, you can enter a value for Report_Parameter_0. The results are filtered for peak areas greater than or equal to the given value.

To filter for a multi-value report parameter

If you use multi-value report parameters, you may want to filter for multiple values at the same time. For example, you have create the report parameter STypes for sample types, and provide the following available values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calibration</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the user selects multiple values, you want to show a table for all selected values. To achieve this, you can use the following filter expression for the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=Join(STypes, &quot; &quot;) .Contains(Sample_Type)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `Join` function returns a string, created by concatenating the elements of an array. In this example, the array is the multi-value report parameter `STypes`. The second parameter of the `Join` function (in this example, a space " ") is the delimiter to be used when creating the string.

The `Contains` function returns `true`, if the preceding string contains the characters given as a parameter to the `Contains` function.
17 Report Parameters
Using Report Parameters
This chapter describes the characteristics and usage of advanced report features such as document maps, locked report items, or custom assemblies.
About Document Map

The document map offers you a list of bookmarks in the report preview. With these bookmarks, you can easily jump to the page in the report that contains the corresponding information. For example, the report contains a sequence with 20 samples. Each sample has been injected several times, and for each injection there is a results table. With the bookmarks in the document map, you can directly jump to each specific injection.

Sequence Summary Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Name</th>
<th>Sample 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injection Data File Name</td>
<td>1EA-1201_003.D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>RT [min]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-desm tramadol (D)</td>
<td>0.915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans- tramadol (A)</td>
<td>1.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAMADOL</td>
<td>1.617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des-hyd cis tramadol (C)</td>
<td>2.502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des-hyd trans tramadol (B)</td>
<td>2.686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injection Data File Name</th>
<th>1EA-1202_004.D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>RT [min]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-desm tramadol (D)</td>
<td>0.915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans- tramadol (A)</td>
<td>1.473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAMADOL</td>
<td>1.616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des-hyd cis tramadol (C)</td>
<td>2.581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des-hyd trans tramadol (B)</td>
<td>2.685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can create bookmarks for repeated tables or matrices: With these report items, the document map expression is always the same as the repeat-on expression.

In addition, you can specify bookmarks for other report items, such as text fields or data fields, inside a repeated composite group. In most cases the bookmark will reflect the value that you used to repeat the composite group. However, you can also customize this expression according to your requirements.

When you export a report to PDF that contains a document map, the bookmarks will be available in PDF as well.

**Using Document Map**

This example describes a sequence with several samples. Each sample has been injected several times. The document map shows a bookmark for each injection.

1. Create a new **Single Sequence Summary** template.
2. Add the following report items to your template and place them under each other:
   a. The **Sample_Name** data field
   b. The **Injection_DataFileName** data field
   c. The **Compound Results** table
3. Select the **Compound Results** table and the **Injection_DataFileName** field, and click the **Group Items** icon to create a composite group containing these two items.
4. Repeat the group on **=Injection_ID**.
5. Select the composite group and the **Sample_Name** data field, and click the **Group Items** icon in the toolbar to create another, superordinate composite group.
6. Repeat the superordinate composite group on **=Sample_Name**.
7. Set the document map expression for the **Sample_Name** data field to **=Sample_Name**.
8. Set the document map expression for the **Injection_DataFileName** field to **=Injection_DataFileName**.
9 In the report preview, click on the Plus icon to expand the document map.
Locked/Unlocked Report Items

About locked/unlocked report items

You can only lock or unlock items if you have the Lock/unlock report item privilege. Privileges are configured in the Control Panel.

You can lock either single report items or composite groups containing multiple report items. A locked item is protected against any modification.

What is possible with a locked item:

- View properties.
- Move the item inside the template.

What is impossible with a locked item:

- Modify properties.
- Remove the item from the template.

For example, you can lock a composite group containing complex calculations that have been validated and approved. With the lock, you make sure that the items are not changed by accident.
To lock or unlock report items

Prerequisites

To be able to carry out the procedure as described, you need the corresponding privileges. Privileges are configured in the Control Panel.

1. Select the report item.

   If the item is locked, a small red lock icon is shown in the top left corner of the selection border.

2. To unlock a locked item: Right-click the item and select Unlock from the context menu. Alternatively, you can click the Unlock Report Item icon in the toolbar.

3. To lock an item: Right-click the item and select Lock from the context menu. Alternatively, you can click the Lock Report Item icon in the toolbar.
Custom Assemblies

With custom assemblies, you can add your own programming to the report template. You can program specific classes and methods to enhance the functions in the Expression Editor with your own functions.

You can add custom assemblies in the Report Properties dialog. There you specify the class names and instance names. You can use these instances and their methods in the Expression Editor. In the Expression Editor, these classes and instances are listed under the Custom Classes category.

To add a custom assembly

2. In Report Properties, select the Custom Assemblies page.
3. Click to navigate to the custom assembly.

**NOTE**

The custom assembly must be located in the same folder as the application executables for the Report Template Editor (e.g. IntelligentReporting.RenderServiceHost.exe).

4. Click Open to add the selected assembly.
5. Under Classes and Instances: Enter the fully qualified class name of the class you want to use, and specify a unique instance name to be used in the report template.
To use code from a custom assembly

1 In the Expression Editor, expand the Custom Classes category, and select the class you want to use.

2 In the lower middle panel, select the instance of the class you want to use.
   All methods provided by the class are listed in the lower right panel.

3 Double-click the method to insert it into your expression.
   For example, if there is the instance Obj with the method myMethod, the code Obj.myMethod will be added to your code in the Expression Editor.
This chapter contains a list of all operators and functions available in the Expression Editor.
Enumerations

Some data fields contain specific numbers that stand for certain values. These *enumerations* typically represent all data that is shown in a drop-down list in your chromatography data system.

**Display enumerations**

If you add an enumeration data field by dragging it from the *Report Items* browser > *Fields* node to the report template, the application automatically creates an expression to show the text value corresponding to the stored number. Also if you use the prepared table or matrix snippets, they show the corresponding text.

If you add the database field directly in the Expression Editor, use the `Choose` function to show the text value (see Table 5 on page 118). For example:

```
=Choose(First(CalibCurve_Origin)+1 , "Ignore", "Include", "Force", "Connect")
```

Note that the first argument is addressed with the number "1", not with "0".

**Filter for enumerations**

If you want to filter for a specific value of an enumeration, you must enter the correct number in the *Value* field. The following sections you find the text list values and corresponding numbers of all enumerations.

**Peak_BaselineModel enumeration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Linear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Exponential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ExtendedExponential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sequence_DABracketingMode enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>StandardClearCalibration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>StandardOverlap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OverallSequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SequenceBackCalculation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Peak_CalibRole enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Qualifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ignore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NewMain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NewIgnore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DetectorMain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CalibCurve_Origin enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Connect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CalibCurve_Type enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Linear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quadratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cubic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exponential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Logarithmic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AverageRF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Piecewise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>LogLog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Compound_QuantitationType enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AreaPerc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HeightPerc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LogArea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>LogHeight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CustomExpression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Compound_Type enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UncalibratedExpected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PeakSum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NotIdentifiedExpected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ManuallyIdentifiedExpected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ManuallyUnidentifiedExpected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample InjectorPosition enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instrument_Technique enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LiquidChromatography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GasChromatography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MassSpectrometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CapillaryElectrophoresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>UVVis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MicroFluidics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Peak_Type enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tangent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AreaSum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>FrontShoulderDropLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>FrontShoulderTangent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ManualNegative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ManualNegativeShoulderDropLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ManualNegativeShoulderTangent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ManualShoulderDropLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ManualShoulderTangent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ManualTangentSkimExpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ManualTangentSkimNewExpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ManualTangentSkimNormal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>NegativeShoulderDropLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>NegativeShoulderTangent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>NormalPeak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>RearShoulderDropLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>RearShoulderTangent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ReCalcSolventPeak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>ShoulderDropLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ShoulderTangent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>TangentSkimExpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>TangentSkimNewExpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>TangentSkimNormal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Injection_DAMethodQuantitationType enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Area%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ESTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ESTD% (only populated for imported ChemStation data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Height%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ISTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ISTD% (only populated for imported ChemStation data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Norm%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

To report whether mass % is calculated, use the Single Data Analysis Method Parameter snippet and select the value **Method Parameters > Compound Parmeters > Calculate mass %** (“Add a single method parameter” on page 108).
### Sample_Type enumeration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Calibration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Checkout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SystemSuitability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CalibrationCheck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DoubleBlank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MatrixDup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>MatrixBlank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>TuneCheck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ResponseCheck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Spike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keys in Diagnostic Data

Keys in the Injection_DiagnosticData field

The keys used in the Injection_DiagnosticData field depend on the generator that created the data. They may include Early Maintenance Feedback (EMF) counters such as the number of hours of the detector lamp.

The following table shows the most common keys according to the generator used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ChemStation</th>
<th>ChemStore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAD1UVOOnTime</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAD1UVBurnTime</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DADVisOnTime</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAD1VisBurnTime</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartPressure</td>
<td>BegPumpPres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StopPressure</td>
<td>EndPumpPres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartFlow</td>
<td>BegPumpFlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StopFlow</td>
<td>EndPumpFlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PumpType</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartLeftTemp</td>
<td>BegLTemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StopLeftTemp</td>
<td>EndLTemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartRightTemp</td>
<td>BegRTemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StopRightTemp</td>
<td>EndRTemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AirTemp</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InjVolume</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActInjVolume</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InjVolumeText</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActInjVolumeText</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are not sure about the correct keys, see “To find out the available keys for a complex custom field” on page 155.
In This Book

This guide contains information for template developers. It describes the concepts and advanced features of the Report Template Editor (RTE).