

Home Menu > Operations

The creation or modification screens are similar, they list all the properties of the function. In the case of a standard function, the properties can be viewed, but not modified.



The easiest way to write a function is to duplicate a standard function and adapt it.

Enter an operation

Operation type	<input type="text"/>	
Operation name	<input type="text"/>	
Outcoming type	<input type="text"/>	
Parameters type	<input type="text"/>	
Add...	<input type="button" value="Change..."/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Symbol	<input type="text"/>	
Description	<input type="text"/>	
Display	<input type="text"/>	
Add...	<input type="button" value="Change..."/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>		

Types of Operation

- Manipulation of character strings, e.g. replacing a character.
- Manipulation of date, for example adding a number of days.
- Manipulation of numeric data, e.g. obtaining the absolute value of a number.
- Conversion operation, e.g. IfThenElse.
- Grouping operation, for example, the average.

Operation name

Returned Type

- String of Character
- Digital
- Date

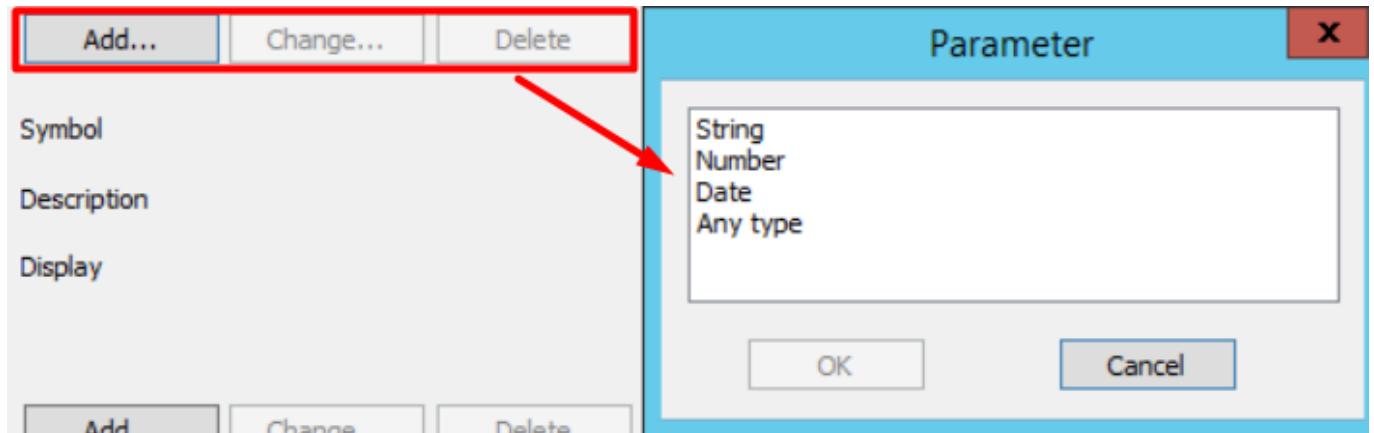
Some operations (for example, grouping operations) can return different types of data depending on

the type of parameters given to them. For example:

- Min(<Date>) \Rightarrow <Date>
- Min(<Digital>) \Rightarrow Digital

This can be done by defining a returned type identical to the first or last parameter entered.

Parameter type



There is no limitation on the number of parameters. Each parameter can be of 3 types:

1. String of characters
2. Digital Numérique
3. Date

Some operations can use different types of parameters (e.g. grouping operations). In this case, it is possible to specify that the parameter in question can correspond to "Any type".



Some operations may not have an input parameter (e.g. DateCur).

Symbol

Description

Preview

Syntax

For each operation, it is possible to define syntaxes for several types of databases.

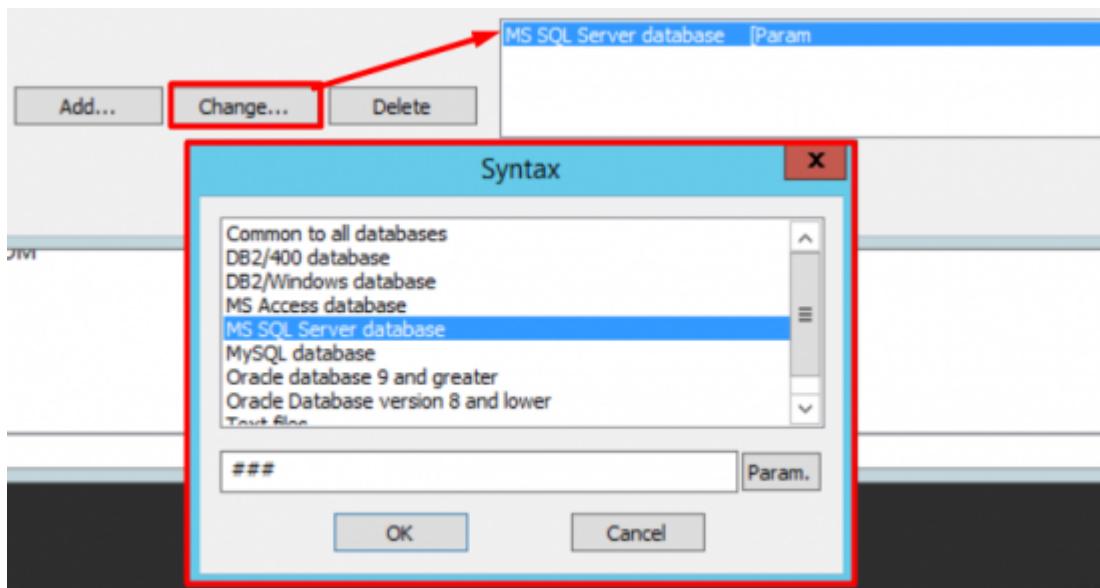


When creating a query, the user only sees the operations that have a syntax for the database used by the query.

If the syntax is the same for all database types, it is possible to define it only once by selecting Common to all databases.

The screenshot shows two panels. The top panel lists a common syntax entry: "Commun à toutes les bases de données [Param1]+[Param2]+[Param3]+[P...]" with buttons for Ajouter..., Modifier..., and Supprimer. The bottom panel lists database-specific syntaxes for Oracle 8 and lower, Oracle 9 and higher, SQL Server, and Text files, each with its corresponding database function (LENGTH, LEN, Len) and a button for Ajouter..., Modifier..., or Supprimer.

By selecting a syntax line and then clicking on Modify..., you open the input screen itself.



Each input parameter of the operation is referenced by a sequence of 3 # (###) followed by the order of appearance of the parameter in the list of input parameters (Ex: ###1, ###2, etc....).



A parameter can appear several times in a syntax.

User file update

OPManage

OPMANAGE Home

File Edit Operations

Save Update user file Cut Add
Update user file Paste Copy Change
Cancel Delete

Operation type	Name
Convert function	IfThen
Convert function	IfThen<
Convert function	IfThen<=
Convert function	IfThen<=>
Convert function	IfThen<>
Convert function	IfThen>=
Convert function	IfThenDiff
Convert function	IfThenIsNull
Convert function	JDEConversionUOM
Convert function	NumToString
Convert function	ReplaceNull
Convert function	StringToNum
Data function	AddParam

Changes to functions are saved in a temporary file. They will be visible in Vigilens only after having updated the user file ("File \Update user file" menu).

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