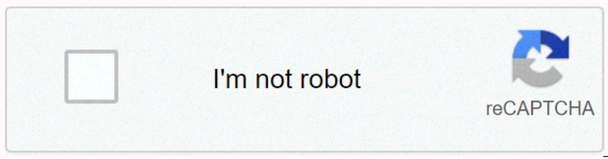

Continue

Crystal reports totext arguments

The ToText function can be used to convert numbers, date, boolean, or time values to a string (text). It contains controls that allow you to control what the resulting string looks like. It is commonly used for joining (for example, you can create a report name that displays the records you add, or a group name that displays the date range included.) Add settings to the report name Group name image management (you can force dates to be displayed in format 3/7/10 or 20100901. Sample result ToText({Completed}) True when the Finished field is correct. False when the Finished field is incorrect. Syntax variable Custom totext(x, y, z, w) x Number converted to text y Number of decimal places to be included in the result (optional). The value will be rounded to that decimal place. z Symbol used as a separator of thousands. If you do not specify it, the program will be used as the default. (Optional.) w Symbol used as decimal separator. If you do not specify it, the program will be used as the default. (Optional.) Example result ToText(12345.678) 12345,678? Totext(12345.678,2) 12345.67? Totext(12345.678,0) 12345? Totext(12345,678, 0, ,, .) 12,345.67? Totext(12345,678,0,) 12345? Time Online To Change # & ToText(12345.567,0,) Time logged on to change #12345? Syntax variable Custom ToText(x, y) x Date value to be converted. • A line of text that defines how to format a value. (Optional) Sample result in ToText({datefield}, yMM) 201101? ToText({datefield},dd-MMM-yyyy) 15-Jan-2011? ToText({datefield},dd MMM yyyy) 15 Jan 2011? ToText({datefield},MM/dd/yy) 01/15/11? ToText({datefield},dddd, MMM d, yyyy) Saturday, January 1, 2011? At first, it looks a little confusing. Sometimes you'd go back on weekday, and sometimes they return a number. This is because the format is determined by a specific model: Model result d Monthly numeric day without pre-zero (1, 7, 31) dd Monthly numeric day with zero front (01, 07, 31) ddd Three-day weekday daily abbreviation (Monday, Saturday) dddd Full day of the week title (Monday, Saturday) M Reading month without pre-zero (1, 7, 12) MM digital month with front zero (01, 07, 12) MMM Three-letter month abbreviation (Jan, Feb. Mar) YYYY Full month title (January, February, March) yy Last two digits of the year (11, 14, 22) yyyy All four digits of the year (2011, 2014, 2022) Syntax variable Optional ToText(x, y, z, w) x Time value to be converted. • A line of text that defines how to format a value. (Optional) z Text string that defines the AM string. (Optional) w Text string that defines the PM string. (Optional) Example of result ToText({timefield}, HH:mm:ss) 14:43:23? hh:mm:ss tt) 02:43:23 PM ToText({timefield},h*mm*ss ToText({timefield},h*mm*ss pm) 2*43*23 pm Here are the models used in totext for converting time: Model result h Hours without leading zeros in 12-hour format (1, 7, 12) hh Hours with leading zeros in 12-hour format (01, 07, 12) H Hours without leading zeros in 24-hour format (1, 12, 17, 24) HH hours with leading zeros in 24-hour format (01, 12, 17, 24) m minutes without leading zeros (5, 15,55) mm minutes with front zeros (05, 15, 55) s Seconds without front zeros (5, 15, 55) ss Seconds with front zeros (05, 15, 55) t, etc. Includes one or more characters AM/PM string. If you want to include any of the characters in the model in the resulting string, you can. All you have to do is add them to quotation marks. Example Result ToText({timefield}, hh 'h' mm 'min' ss 'sec') 02 h 43 min 23 sec Related messages: c#, crystal-report, Function, ToText Basic and Crystal syntax. CStr and ToText are equivalent functions. OverloadsCStr (x) CStr (x, y) CStr (x, y, z) CStr (x, y, z, w) CStr (x, y, z, w, q) Arguments conversion . . . Description The boolean value x is the Boolean value converted to the True or False string. The number and currency value x is the value of a number or currency that must be converted to a text string; it can be whole or fractional. y is an integer indicating the number of decimal places to which the value x is entered (This argument is optional.). z is a single-character text string that specifies the character that will be used to separate thousands of x. The default character is the symbol specified in the International or Regional Settings Control Panel. (This argument is optional.) w is a single-character text string that specifies the character that x will be used as a decimal separator. The default character is the symbol specified in the International or Regional Settings Control Panel. (This argument is optional.) Number and currency value (formatting) x is a value of a number or currency that is converted to a text string; it can be whole or fractional. y is a text string used to indicate the x format of displaying the value. For information about creating a format string, see Format Rows. z is an integer indicating the number of decimal places to which the value x. (This argument is optional.) w is a single-character text string indicating the character to be used to separate thousands of x. The default character is the symbol specified in the International or Regional Settings Control Panel. (This argument is optional.) q is a single-character text string indicating the character that x will be used as a decimal separator. The default value is the symbol specified in the International or Regional Settings Control Panel. (This argument is optional.) Date values x are the date value that you want to convert to a text string. y is a line of text defining how to be x value formatting. For more information, see Date, Time, and DateTime value format in rows creating this format string. (This argument is optional.) The time value x is the time value that needs to be converted to a text string. y is a text string that defines how x-value formatting should be formatted. For more information about creating this format string, see Date, Time, and DateTime value format strings. (This argument is optional.) z is a text string that will be used as a .M(morning) hour tag. (This argument is optional.) w is a text string used as an .M.P. (evening) hour tag. (This argument is optional.) DateTime value x is a DateTime value that needs to be converted to a text string. y is a string of character text that specifies how the resulting text string will be formatted. For more information about creating a format string, see Format Date, Time, and DateTime. (This argument is optional.) z is a text string that will be used as a .M(morning) hour tag. (This argument is optional.) w is a text string used as an .M.P. (evening) hour tag. (This argument is optional.) The ReturnsText StringAction CStr function converts the Numbers, Currency, Date, Time, and DateTime values into text strings. Common ways to use Use This feature to convert the Value Number, Currency, Date, Time, or DateTime to a text string to display it as text in a report (forms of letters, comments, and so on). ExamplesThis examples apply to both the base and crystal syntax:CStr ({Orders.Shipped}) Returns True if the value {Orders.Shipped} is True.CStr(123.45) Returns 123.45. CStr(12345.6749,2) Returns 12345,67. CStr(12345.6750,2)Returns 12345,68. CStr(12345.4999,0) Returns 12345. CStr(12345.5000,0) Returns 12346. CStr({file. AMT} * {file. QUANTITY}) Returns 44,890.20, where Amt = 24.45, and Quantity = 1836.CStr is useful when you want to create a statement by combining (combining) a converted number or other value with other text strings:Main item price # + {file. ITEM NUMBER} + is $ + CStr({file. BASE PRICE}) + . Prints the statement Base item price A1/4520/B12 is $50.00. CStr(CDate(1996, 11, 1), yy MMM dd, dddd) Returns 96 Nov 01, Monday. CStr(CDateTime(1995,10,12,3,30,11),HH:mm, yy YY DDD ddd) Returns 12*10*10 mphstr Comments for CStr overload, which take only one argument, act as a function of the same name in Visual Basic. Conversion of boolean values: The CStr function used with Boolean values is most useful in combining (combining) a Boolean value with another text. Otherwise, the Boolean field can be formatted to display the report as True or just change the format on the Boolean tab of the format editor. Convert numbers and currency values: If the number of decimal places is when converted to text, this function does not shorten the number, but rounds it to the specified number of decimal places. For more information about the rounding procedure, see Round (x), Round (x, #places), Convert date, time, and dateTime values: You can use any character in a format except the date or time format characters. For example, you can use a slash to separate different date items (month, day, year), such as 12/30/95, or you can use a colon to separate different time items (hours, minutes, seconds) as specified in 12:30:10. If you want to use any of the above characters in a format string, they must appear in quotation marks. For example: CStr(CDateTime(1995,10,12,13,20,22), MM/dd/yy hh 'h'h 'min'ss 'sec', am, pm) = 10/12/95 1 h 20 min 22 secsi selectable arguments transmission: Many arguments for the CStr function were specified as optional. However, you can leave the argument blank only if all the arguments after it are also left blank. In other words, you can not leave y and z arguments blank and submit argument w. However, one, two or all custom arguments can be left blank if we do not submit any arguments after empty arguments. The following combinations are available for CStr(x)CStr (x, y)CStr (x, y,z)CStr (x, y, z, w)CStr (x, y, z, w, q)Using t-format characters, the time format string contains the default rows indicating a.m. (morning) and p.m(evening) hours. t creates only one character , a or p, while so creates a whole string, am or pm. You can transfer your custom lines that reference am/pm lines. (See arguments to convert time and dateTime values to the CStr in the arguments section above.) If you pass your am/pm strings, t, etc. the characters in the format will have the same effect on them (producing one character compared to multiple character strings). However, format characters t, etc. are optional and only required when you need default am/pm strings. Need.