

Chapter 5: Understanding Table Layouts and Data Analysis Tools

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The following scenario demonstrates the various options and tools available for changing the table layout in order to analyze data. This scenario will use the Component Horizon table. To begin:

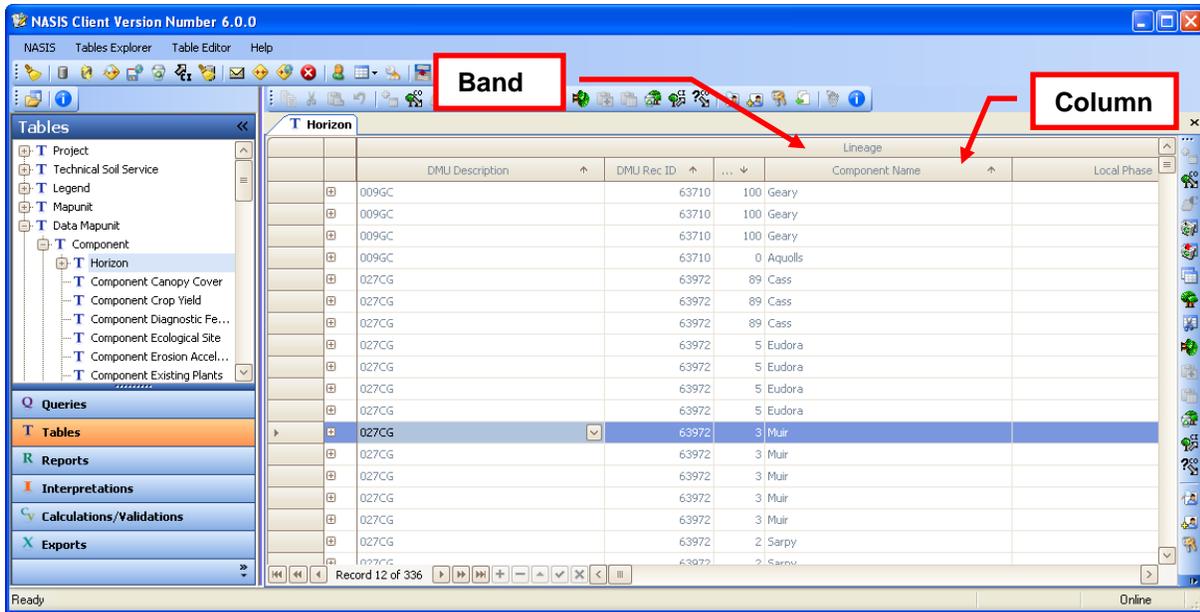
- Load any data into the selected set.
- In the Tables Explorer panel, click on the “+” (plus) to open the Data Mapunit tree
- Then click on the “+” (plus) to open the Component tree
- Then double click on the Horizon table to open this table into the Editor panel

Bands and Columns

Tables have two rows in the header.

The first row displays “**Band**” names, and the second row displays “**Column**” names.

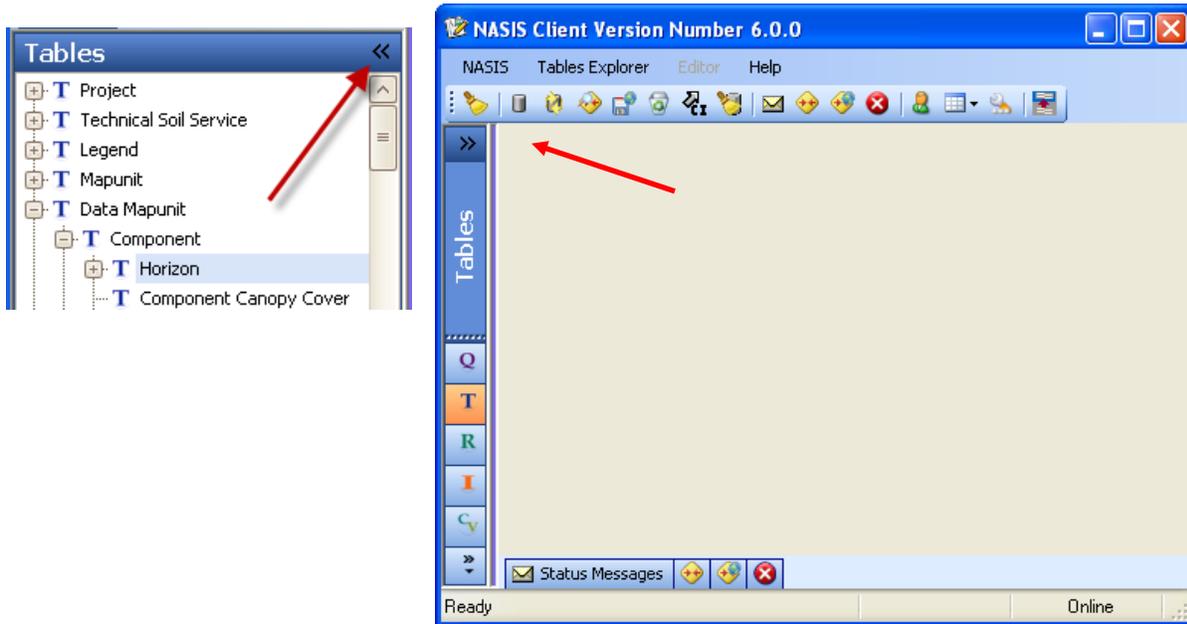
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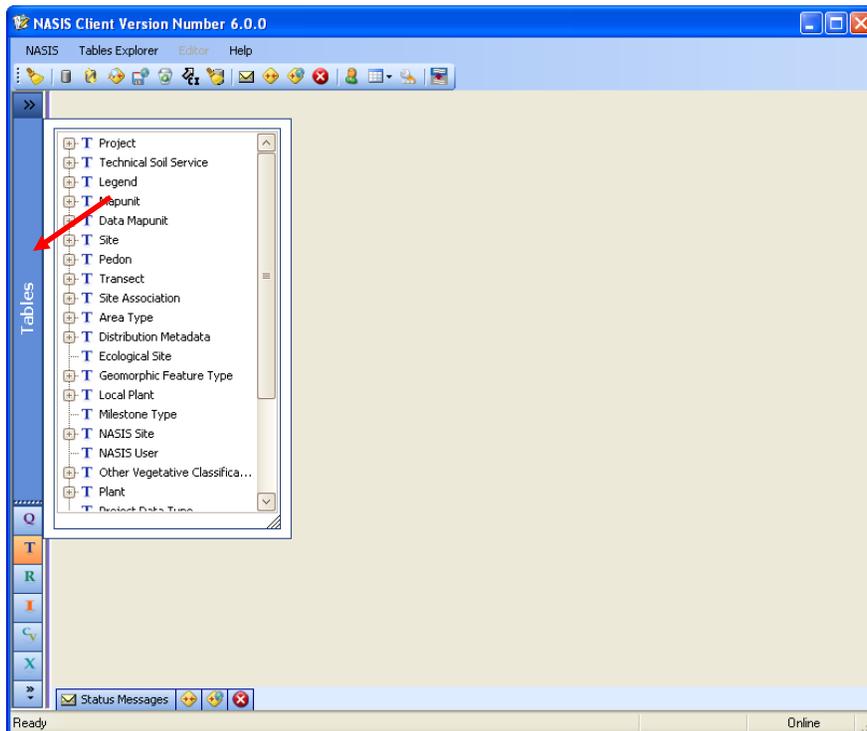
The Lineage “Band” is used to identify and locate the particular Horizon to its Component and the Component to its Data Mapunit record. The Horizon table “Lineage Band” includes the “Component Percentage”, “Component Name”, “Local Phase”, etc as “columns”.

Hiding the Explorer Panel

To gain additional screen space, the double arrow icon in the upper right hand panel is used to hide the Explorer panel. Click on the icon “<<” in the upper right and panel corner to hide and the >> to unhide the Explorer panel:



The information within the panel is easily accessed by clicking on the Explorer banner, in this case the Tables.



Right Click Menu

Com...		RV	Component Name	Local Phase
P	+	80	Eckrant	
P	+	70	Eckrant	
P	+	99	Fieldcreek	
P	+	100	Harper	
P	+	70	Harper	
P	+	100	Hensley	
P	+	100	Honeycre	
P	+	100	Hye	
P	+	100	Katemcy	
P	+	100	Keese	
P	+	60	Keese	
P	+	60	Keese	
P	+	100	Krum	
P	+	100	Ligon	
P	+	100	Ligon	
P	+	100	Loneoak	

The following instructions will use the “right click” menu along with the icons available on each column header. The right click menu is accessed by right clicking the mouse on a column header.

Filtering and Sorting columns

Each column header contains two icons. The icon on the left (arrow) appears when the cursor is clicked in the header. The arrow will toggle to an ascending sort or a descending sort.



The icon on the right (funnel) appears when the cursor is placed on the header and sorts the data based on the column.

The “funnel” icon is used to filter the data based on the information within the particular column. Choosing the funnel brings a unique list of the items within that column that the user can choose to assign a filter.

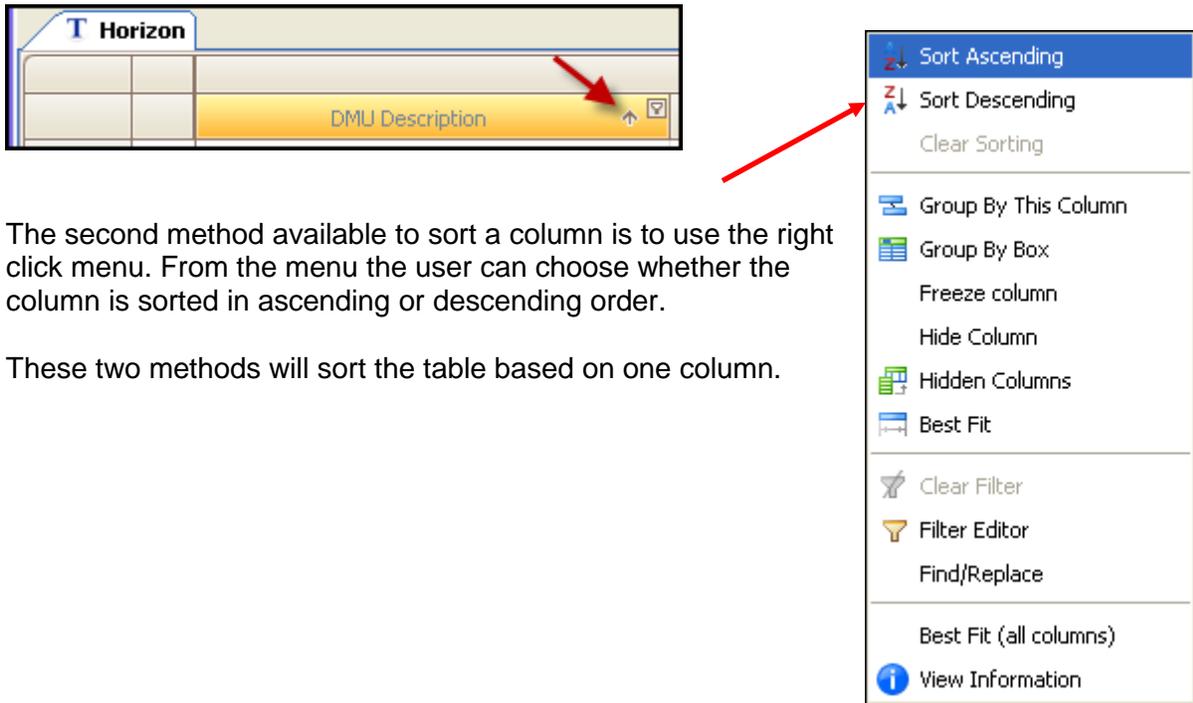
In addition to the icons on the column headers, the right click menu contains sorting and filtering choices.

Sorting Columns

Sorting a table maintains all data within the selected set. No data is removed from the selected set. And editing action will affect those rows in the selected set that are “checked out” and editable. Sorting columns is a powerful analysis tool but the user must be aware of the selected set.

Single Column Sorting

The first method available to sort a column is to use the column header icon. This allows a sort based on the specific column. An icon is available on the column header. The sort order is identified by an arrow icon on the column header. Clicking on the column header once will sort the column in an ascending order with an up arrow icon. Clicking on the column header twice will sort the column in a descending order with a down arrow icon. The sort modifies the table based on the selected column.



The second method available to sort a column is to use the right click menu. From the menu the user can choose whether the column is sorted in ascending or descending order.

These two methods will sort the table based on one column.

Multiple Column Sorting

There are instances when the user will wish to sort the table based on multiple columns and sorts. There are two methods to sort on multiple columns:

Using the right click menu, each column is chosen and the sort order is assigned, column by column. In this example, the Component Name column was chosen first and assigned a sort order of “Sort Ascending”. The Top Depth RV column was chosen second and assigned a sort order of “Sort Ascending”. The first sort is on Component Name and the second sort on Horizon Depth RV. Note the arrow icons remain visible on the sorted columns.

T Horizon		Lineage						Top ...	Botto...	Total Fragment Volu...		
	DM...	DMU ...	Co...	C... ↑	L...	Co...	Desig...	RV ↑	RV	Low	RV	High
▶	11...	65359	100	Longford	eroded	137273	Ap	0				
⊕	169LM	66145	100	Longford		138683	Ap	0				
⊕	169LO	66146	100	Longford		138684	Ap	0				
⊕	201LO	66558	85	Longford		139437	A	0				
⊕	113LO	65359	100	Longford	eroded	137273	AB	15				

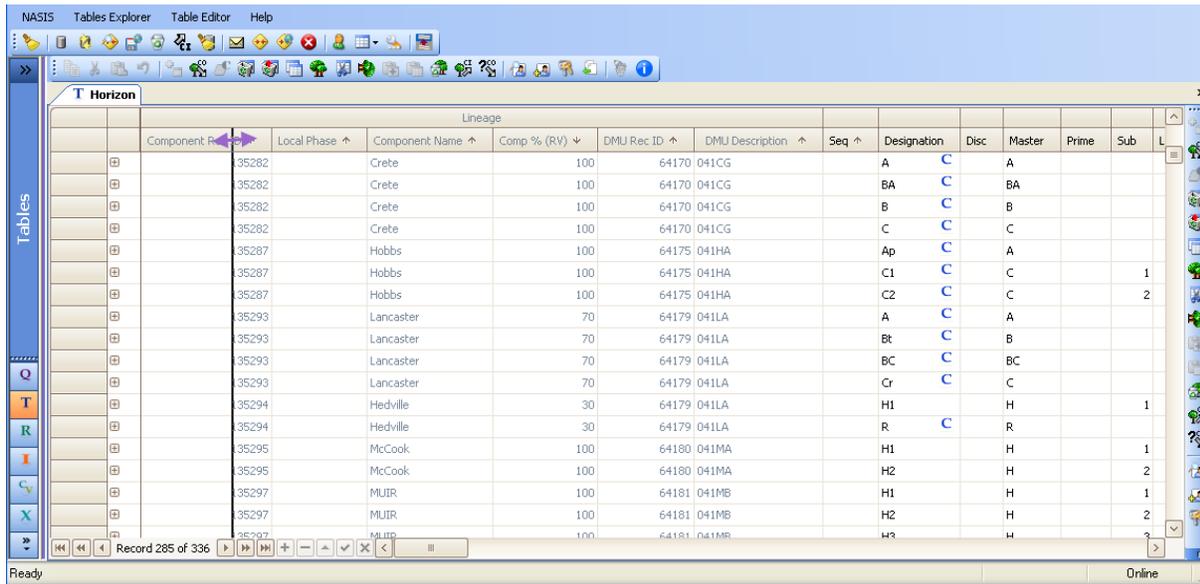
The second method of multiple column sorting is to use the **shift + click**. As previously stated, each column header has an arrow that can be clicked to sort. If the shift key is held down and column headers are continued to be clicked, then the multiple sort is based on the sequence of each clicked column and the sort order assigned to that column. The shift + click will sort the specific column clicked, unlike the shift + click on rows, this function does not highlight multiple columns. This method is difficult to capture as a screen shot but the results look similar to the screen shot above.

Clear sorting

The “Clear Sorting” command on the right click menu is used to clear column sorts.

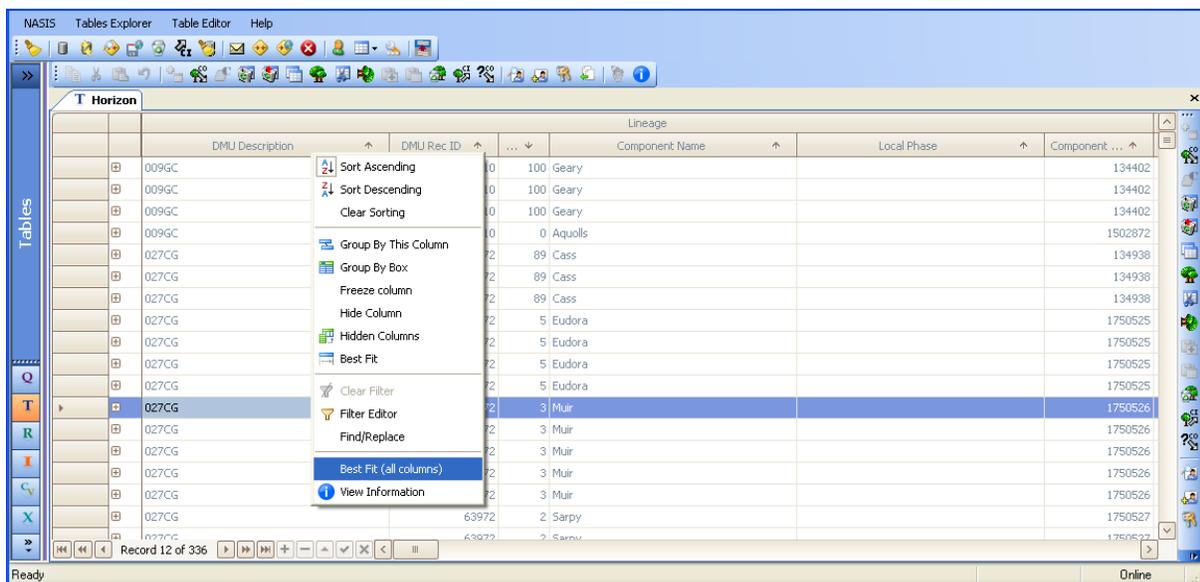
Resizing Columns

Each column in NASIS has a default width. However, columns can be manually resized by hovering the cursor between the column names until it becomes a double arrow cursor. Then click and drag the column to the desired width.



Best Fit Column

Columns can also be resized based on the information found in the column. On the right click menu there are two menu choices, “Best Fit” for the individual column and “Best Fit (all columns)” for all columns within the table:



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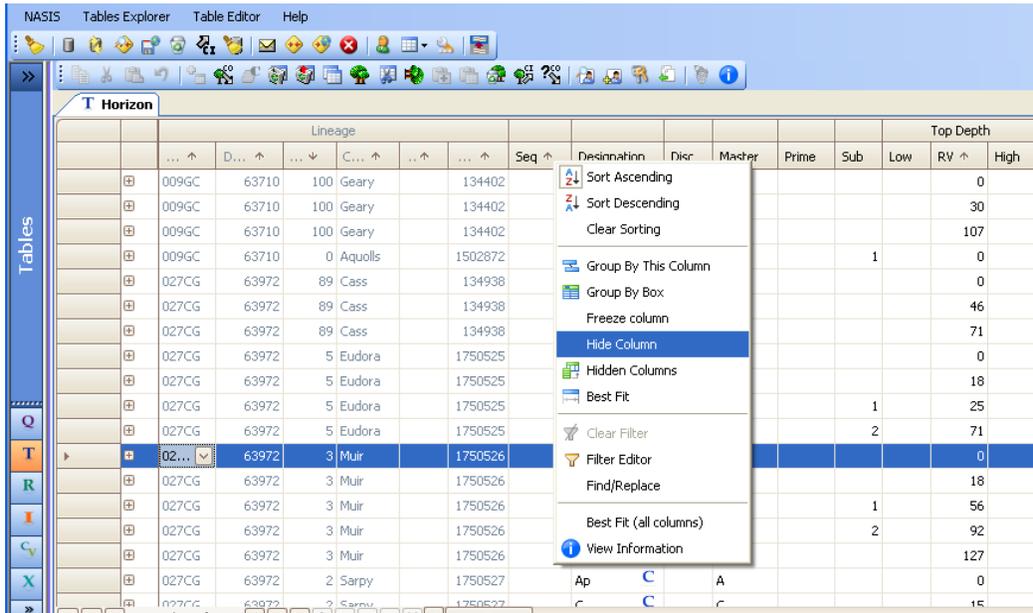
The result of “Best Fit (all columns)” is the collapse of all columns to the smallest width possible with readable column names.

The screenshot shows the NASIS Tables Explorer application window. The title bar reads "NASIS Tables Explorer Table Editor Help". The application window is titled "Horizon". The table displayed has the following columns: DMU Description, DMU Rec ID, Comp % (RV), Component Name, Local Phase, Component Rec ID, Seq, Designation, Disc, Master, Prime, Sub. The table contains 15 rows of data. The 12th row is highlighted in blue. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Record 12 of 336" and "Online".

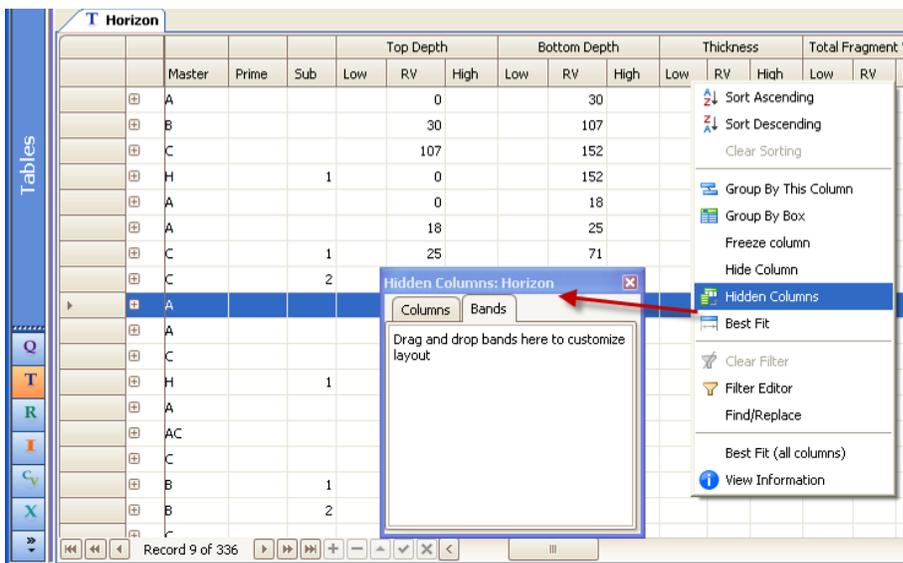
DMU Description	DMU Rec ID	Comp % (RV)	Component Name	Local Phase	Component Rec ID	Seq	Designation	Disc	Master	Prime	Sub
009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	A	M	A			
009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	Bt	M	B			
009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	C	M	C			
009GC	63710	0	Aqualls		1502872	H1		H			1
027CG	63972	89	Cass		134938	A	C	A			
027CG	63972	89	Cass		134938	AC	C	AC			
027CG	63972	89	Cass		134938	C	C	C			
027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525	Ap	C	A			
027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525	A	C	A			
027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525	C1	C	C			1
027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525	C2	C	C			2
027CG	63972	3	Muir		1750526	Ap	C	A			
027CG	63972	3	Muir		1750526	A	C	A			
027CG	63972	3	Muir		1750526	Bw1	C	B			1
027CG	63972	3	Muir		1750526	Bw2	C	B			2
027CG	63972	3	Muir		1750526	C	C	C			
027CG	63972	2	Sarpy		1750527	Ap	C	A			
027CG	63972	2	Sarpy		1750527	C	C	C			

Hide Columns

Table columns can be hidden from the Editor panel, for example, the “Seq” column can be hidden. There are three methods of hiding a column. One method is to Right click on the column header and choose “Hide Column” from the right click menu.



The second method is using “Drag and Drop into a hidden columns dialog box”. Bands and Columns can be hidden from the view by choosing the “Hidden Columns” from the shortcut menu. A “Hidden Columns” box will appear and columns or bands can then be Dragged and Dropped into the Hidden Columns “box”.



In this example the “Band” Thickness has three “Columns” – Low, RV and High. All three columns can be hidden by selecting the “Thickness” Band.

The result is that Thickness columns (Low, RV, high) will appear in the “Hidden Columns” box under the “Bands” tab.

The screenshot shows a table titled 'Horizon' with columns: Master, Prime, Sub, Top Depth (Low, RV, High), Bottom Depth (Low, RV, High), and Total Fragment Volume (Low, RV, High). The table contains several rows with data. A dialog box titled 'Hidden Columns: Horizon' is open, showing the 'Bands' tab with 'Thickness' listed.

	Master	Prime	Sub	Top Depth			Bottom Depth			Total Fragment Volume		
				Low	RV	High	Low	RV	High	Low	RV	High
+	A					0						
+	B					30						
+	C					107						
+	H		1			0						
+	A					0						
+	A					18						
+	C		1			25						
+	C		2			71						
+	A					0						
+	A					18						
+	C					15						

Columns and Bands are stored in the Hidden Columns box and can be returned to the Editor panel by selecting a Band or a Column from the Hidden Columns box and using Drag and Drop to return it to the Table in the Editor Panel.

The screenshot shows a table with columns: Co..., Desig..., Top ..., Botto..., and Total Fragment Volume (Low, RV, High). The table contains several rows with data. A dialog box titled 'Hidden Columns: Horizon' is open, showing the 'Bands' tab with 'Bottom Depth (High)', 'Bottom Depth (Low)', 'Top Depth (High)', and 'Top Depth (Low)' listed.

Co...	Desig...	Top ...	Botto...	Total Fragment Volume		
		RV	RV	Low	RV	High
134402	A	M	0	30		
134402	Bt	M	30	107		
134402	C	M	107	152		
150287						
175052						
175052						
175052						
175052						
175052						
175052						
175052						
150950						
134936						
134936	AL		46	71		

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The third method is by dragging and dropping the Column or Band below the table header. For instance, the band “Linear Feature Width” is grabbed and drug below the header where an X appears denoting the table is hidden.

	Mapunit Name	Kind	Status	National Mapunit Symbol	Linear Feature Width			Point Feature Area			
					Low	RV	High	Low	RV	High	
▶	Bavaria-Detroit complex, rarely flooded	C	complex correlated	tmh6							0
▶	Crete-Wells complex, 3 to 7 percent slopes	C	complex correlated	tmhh							1
▶	Kipson-Clime complex, 6 to 20 percent slopes	C	complex correlated	tmhq							0
▶	Lancaster-Hedville complex, 3 to 20 percent slopes	M	complex correlated	tmht							0

The result is:

	Mapunit Name	Kind	Status	National Mapunit Symbol	Point Feature Area			Farm Class
					Low	RV	High	
▶	Bavaria-Detroit complex, rarely flooded	C	complex correlated	tmh6				0
▶	Crete-Wells complex, 3 to 7 percent slopes	C	complex correlated	tmhh				1
▶	Kipson-Clime complex, 6 to 20 percent slopes	C	complex correlated	tmhq				0
▶	Lancaster-Hedville complex, 3 to 20 percent slopes	M	complex correlated	tmht				0

And the hidden band appears in the hidden columns/band box:

	Mapunit Name	Kind	Status	National Mapunit Symbol	Point Feature Area			Farm Class
					Low	RV	High	
▶	Bavaria-Detroit complex, rarely flooded	C	complex correlated	tmh6				0
▶	Crete-Wells complex, 3 to 7 percent slopes	C	complex correlated	tmhh				1
▶	Kipson-Clime complex, 6 to 20 percent slopes	C	complex correlated	tmhq				0
▶	Lancaster-Hedville complex, 3 to 20 percent slopes	M	complex correlated	tmht				0

Hidden Columns: Mapunit

Columns Bands

Linear Feature Width

Moving Bands

A column can be moved to any location in the Editor panel. Columns are moved by clicking on the column and dragging it to a new location that meet user needs.

		Lineage						Top ...	Botto...	Total Fragment Volu...			
		DM...	DMU ...	Co...	Com...	L...	Co...	Desig...	RV	RV	Low	RV	High
▶	⊕	00...	63710	100	Geary		134402	A	M	0	30		
	⊕	009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	Bt	M	30	107		
	⊕	009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	C	M	107	152		
	⊕	009GC	63710	0	Aquolls		1502872	H1		0	152		

In this instance, the Top Depth RV is moved from the right of the Designation column to the left:

		Lineage						Top ...		Botto...	Total F
		DM...	DMU ...	Co...	Com...	L...	Co...	RV	Desig...	RV	Low
▶	⊕	00...	63710	100	Geary		134402	0	A	M	30
	⊕	009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	30	Bt	M	107
	⊕	009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	107	C	M	152
	⊕	009GC	63710	0	Aquolls		1502872	0	H1		152

Freeze columns

A column can be “Frozen” allowing all other columns to the right of the “frozen column” to scroll. In this example, now that the Top Depth RV column has been moved to the left of Designation, the column can be frozen so that the scroll bar moves those columns that are to the right of Top Depth RV:

		Lineage						Top ...		Botto...	Total Fragn	
		DM...	DMU ...	Co...	Com...	L...	Co...	RV	Desig...	RV	Low	Rv
▶	⊕	00...	63710	100	Geary		134402					
	⊕	009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402					
	⊕	009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	1				
	⊕	009GC	63710	0	Aquolls		1502872					
	⊕	027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525					
	⊕	027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525					
	⊕	027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525					
	⊕	027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525					

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As the scroll bar is moved to the right, the Top Depth RV column remains on the left as the remaining columns to the right scroll.

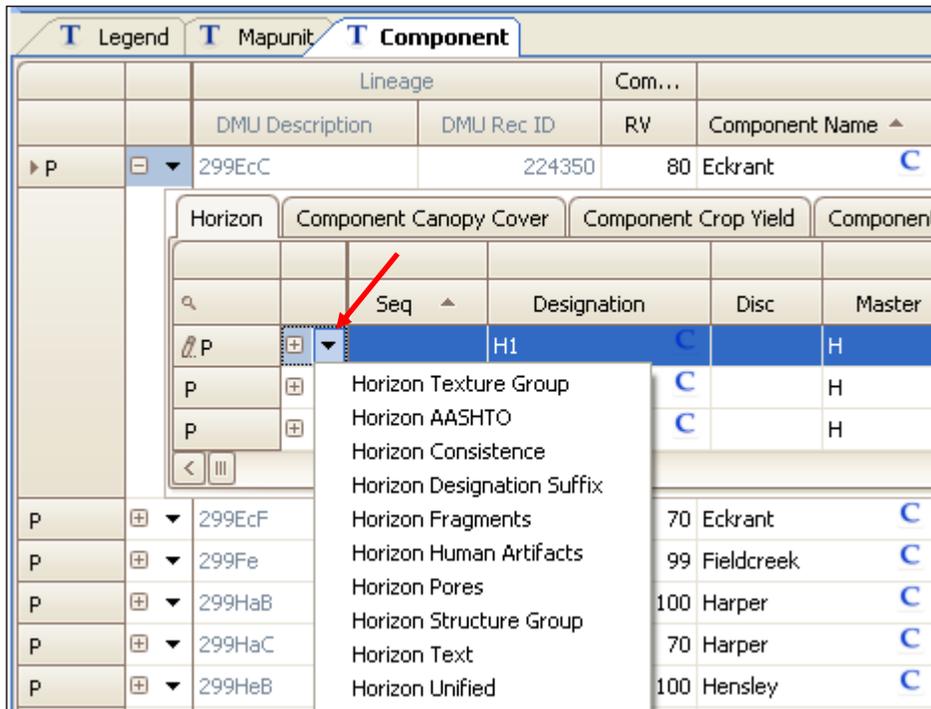
T Horizon		T Component		Lineage					Top ...	#200			
		DMU ...	DMU ...	Co...	Com...	L...	Co...	RV	High	Low	RV	High	
▶	⊕	00...	63710	100	Geary		134402	0 5	H100.0	P80.0	90.0	H100.0	
	⊕	009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	30 0	H100.0	P85.0	92.5	H100.0	
	⊕	009GC	63710	100	Geary		134402	107 0	H100.0	P85.0	92.5	H100.0	
	⊕	009GC	63710	0	Aquolls		1502872	0	M	M	M	M	
	⊕	027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525	0 0	H100.0	P50.0	70.0	P90.0	
	⊕	027CG	63972	5	Eudora		1750525	18 0	H100.0	P50.0	70.0	P90.0	

Navigating through child tables

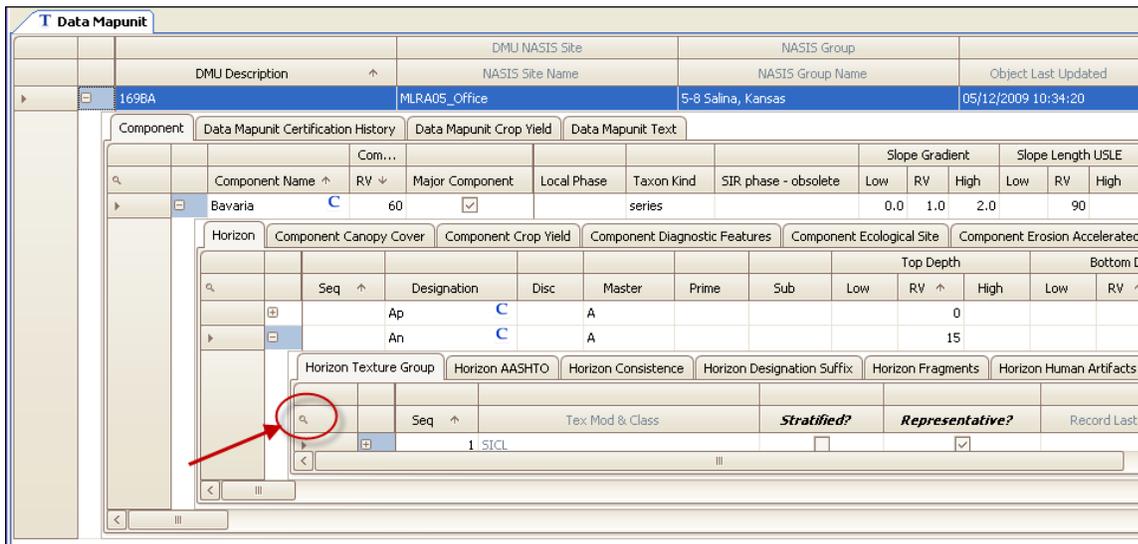
Several Parent tables have a number of child tables that do not fit neatly within the screen. Clicking on the tabs will allow the user to navigate between child tables. If more tables exist than can be shown on the screen, the double arrows will appear for navigating to additional child tables. Click on the left or right arrow to navigate to additional child tables.

T Legend		T Mapunit		T Component						
		Lineage		Com...						
		DMU Description	DMU Rec ID	RV	Component Name ^	Local Phase	Taxon			
▶ P	⊖	299EcC	224350	80	Eckrant			series		
		Horizon	Component Canopy Cover	Component Crop Yield	Component Diagnostic Features	Comj		<	>	
		Seq ^	Designation	Disc	Master	Prime	Sub	L		
▶ P	⊕		H1		H			1		
P	⊕		H2		H			2		
P	⊕		H3		H			3		

NASIS 6.1 introduced the Child Table Drop Down list to assist users in navigating to the specific child table. The triangle, to the right of the plus sign (+), opens a choice list for the tables within that Parent table.

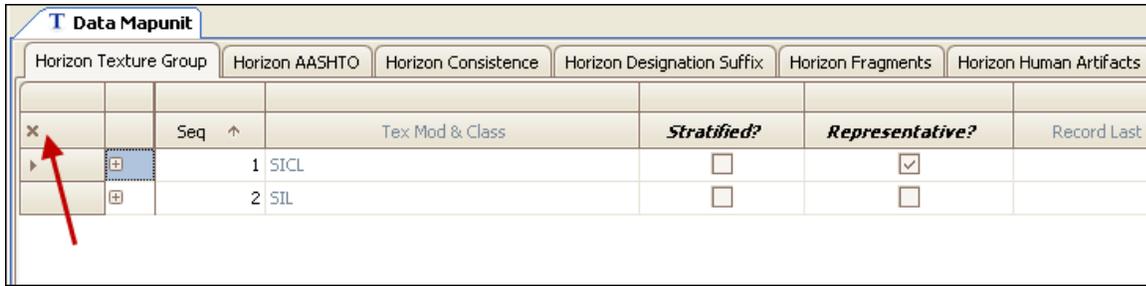


Continuing to open child tables will eventually incur a limit of screen territory. When this occurs, scroll bars will appear as shown in the next image.



Notice that the review of the Horizon Texture Group table will require resizing the screen and moving scroll bars. The magnifier in the upper left hand corner is a feature allowing the child table to be promoted or temporarily expanded.

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Data Mapunit											
Horizon Texture Group		Horizon AASHTO		Horizon Consistence		Horizon Designation Suffix		Horizon Fragments		Horizon Human Artifacts	
X		Seq ↑	Tex Mod & Class		<i>Stratified?</i>	<i>Representative?</i>	Record Last t				
▶	⊕	1	SICL		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	⊕	2	SIL		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

To return to the previous view, click on the **X**.

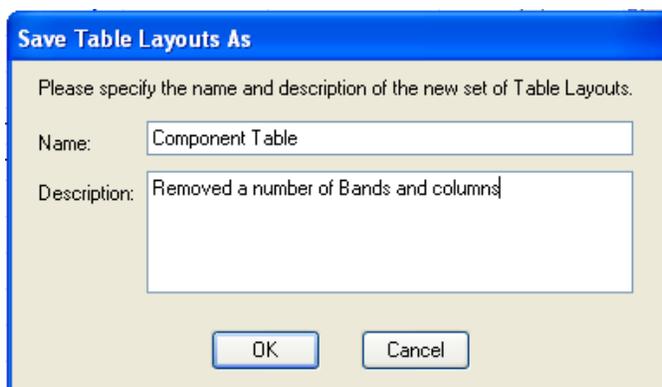
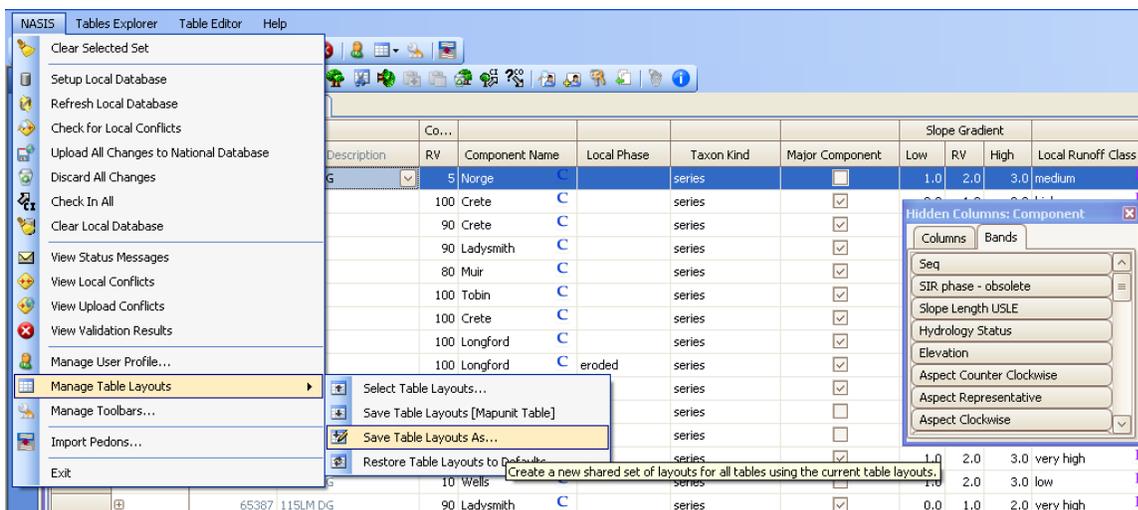
Examining a Table Layout

Many of the tables in NASIS contain more columns than can be viewed on the screen at the same time. Although scroll bars allow for vertical and horizontal movement, when viewing tables with numerous columns, such as the Component table, editing may involve scrolling between columns several times for each row that is edited.

Table layout allows the user to customize the table display in NASIS. Many of the principals discussed in the previous section can be saved as a “Table Layout”. Columns can be hidden from view, moved, or “frozen”. Columns can be sorted, filtered or grouped based on the user preferences. The user preference can be saved as a “Table Layout”. It is best to modify all tables before saving the table layout. The resulting Table Layout(s) can then be used for specific editing/analysis tasks.

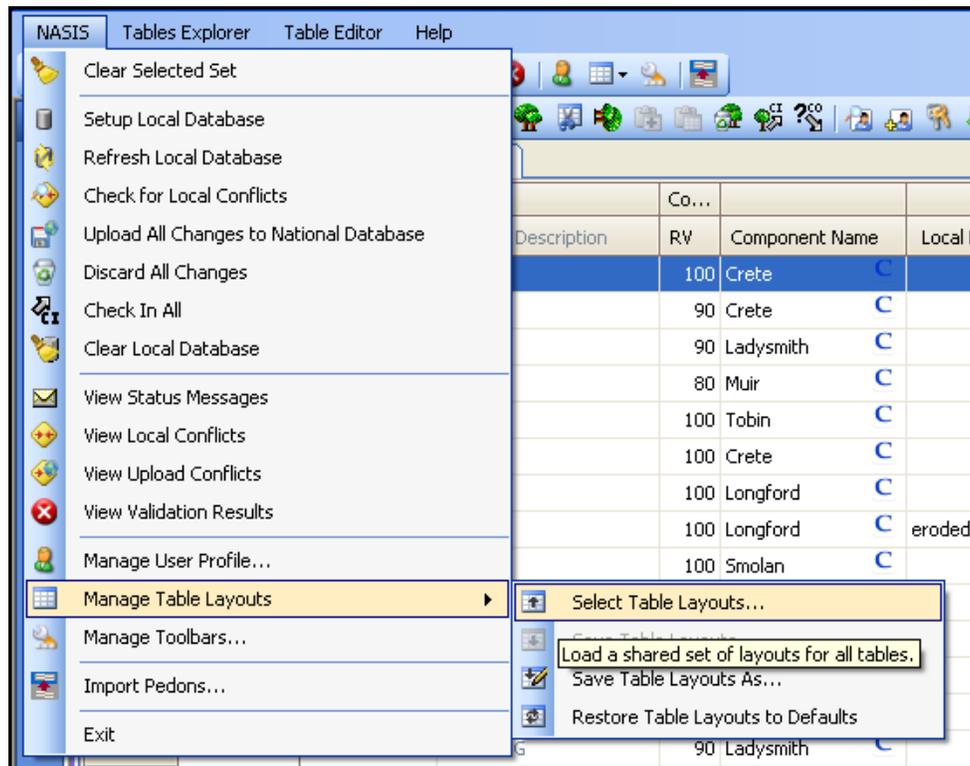
Saving a Table Layout

After the tables are modified, choose the “NASIS” menu then “Manage Table Layouts”. The user can then save the Table Layout and assign a name and description for the specific Table Layout.

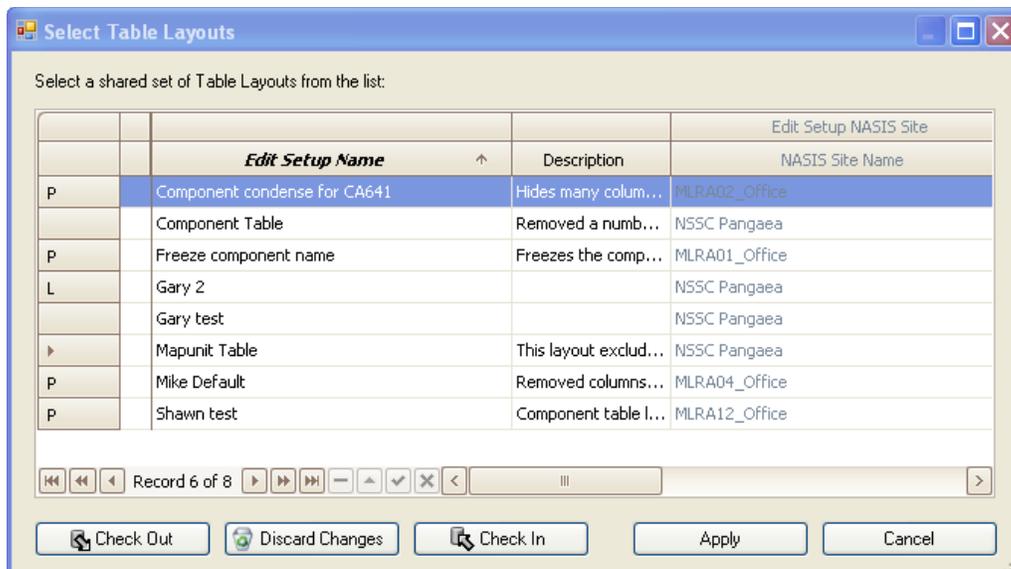


Selecting a Table Layout

Table layouts can be selected from the NASIS menu.

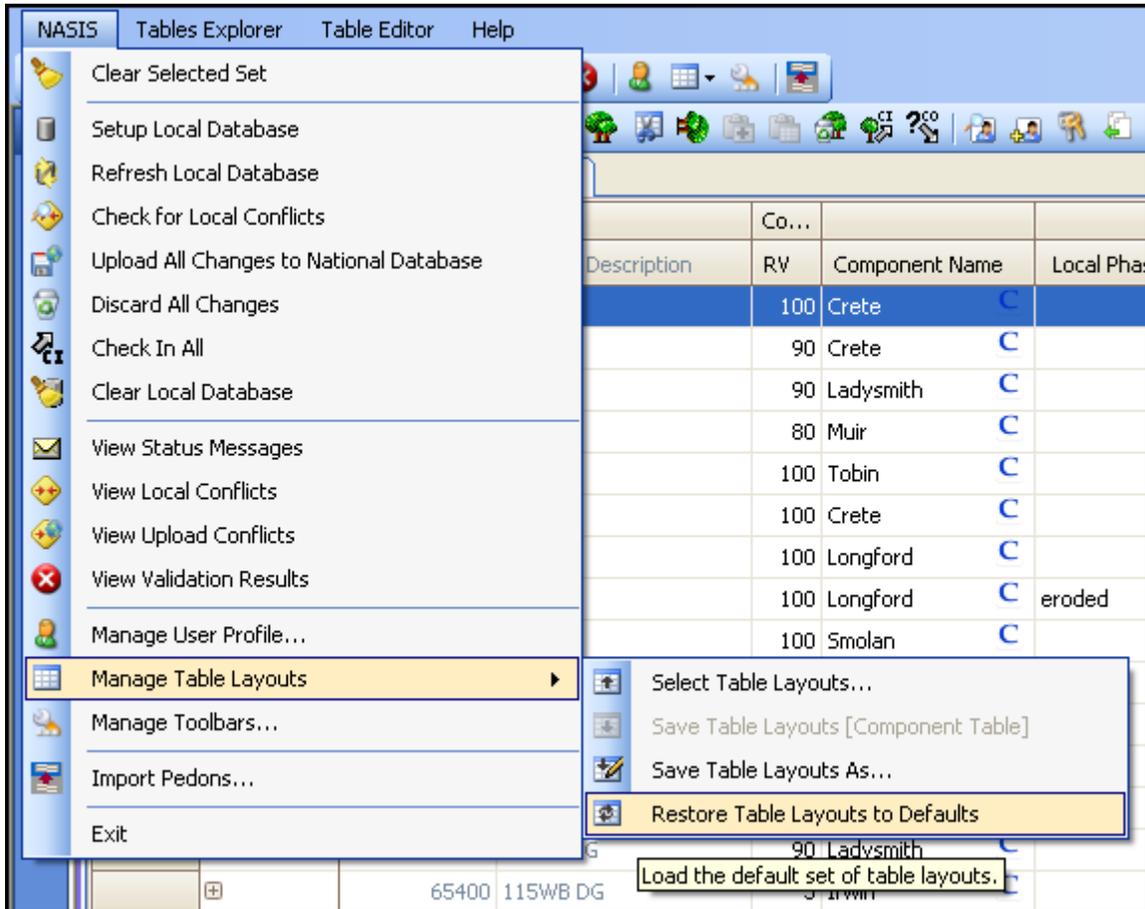


A parameter box will appear with the available Table Layouts sorted by the NASIS Site. Once saved, a Table layout is available to all users. Just like any other table, the Table Layouts columns can be sorted, filtered, or grouped based on user defined needs.



Restoring the default edit setup

The NASIS tables can be restored to the table default. NASIS provides a default setup to restore all tables to their original setup. From the NASIS menu, choose Manage Table Layouts and Restore Table Layouts to Default.

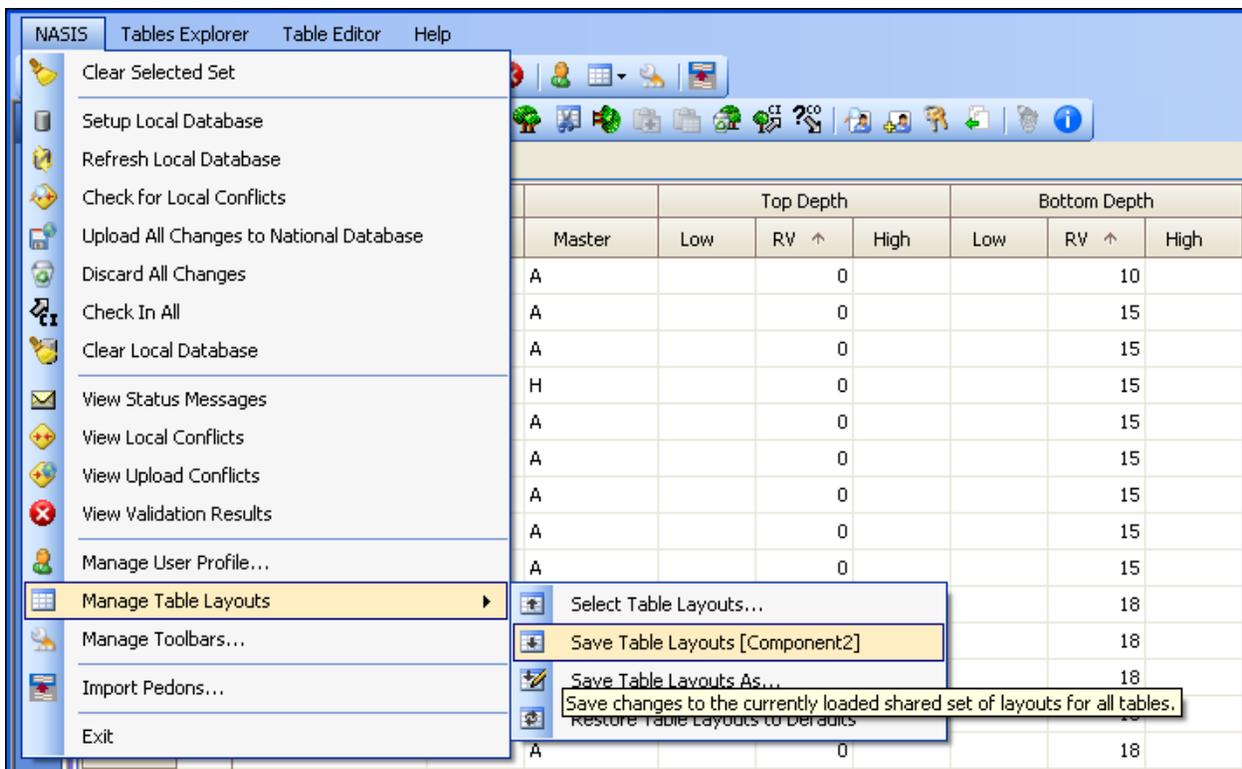


Modifying a Table Layout

There will be times in which the user will wish to add to an existing table layout. There is a specific process that must be followed.

If a Table Layout has been recently saved, but not “Checked In”, (e.g. Component2), then the steps include

1. If the user needs to modify a table that has already been modified, then from the NASIS menu, choose Manage Table Layouts and Restore Table Layouts to Default.
2. Return to the table and correct its modification.
3. Then move to another table (e.g. Horizon) and modify the table as desired.
4. From the NASIS menu, choose Manage Table Layouts and “Save Table Layouts [Layout name]”.



After a Table Layout has been “saved” and “Checked In”, in order to modify the Table Layout it must be checked out before editing.

Analysis tools

Group By Columns

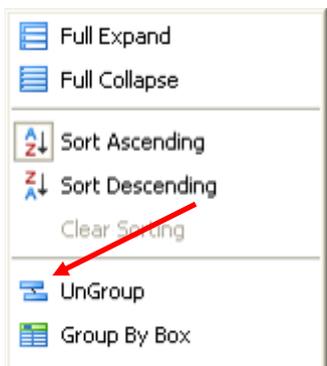
Columns within a table can be grouped for easier analysis. Right click on the “T” column in the Component table and select the “Group By This Column”.

T Component										
		Lineage		Com...						
		DM... ↑	D... ↑	RV ↓	Component Name ↑	Local Runoff Class	T	WEI	WEG	Erosion Class
	+	009GC	63710	100	Geary	medium	P			
▶	+	009GC	63710	0	Aquolls	negligible	P			
	+	027CG	63972	89	Cass	negligible	P	F		
	+	027CG	63972	5	Eudora	low	P	F		
	+	027CG	63972	3	Muir	low	P	F		
	+	027CG	63972	2	Sarpy	negligible	P	F		
	+	027CG	63972	1	Haynie	low	P	F		
	+	027CG	63972	0	Aquolls	negligible	P	F		
	+	029ST	64036	99	Sutphen	very high	P	F		
	+	029ST	64036	1	Aquolls	negligible	P	F		

The result is the data in the table is grouped by the T value column. Grouping of columns is a useful analysis tool. Data is not removed from the selected set, only grouped based on the user decisions. Care must be exercised when editing data that is grouped. Opening a “group” will feature those records within that specific group.

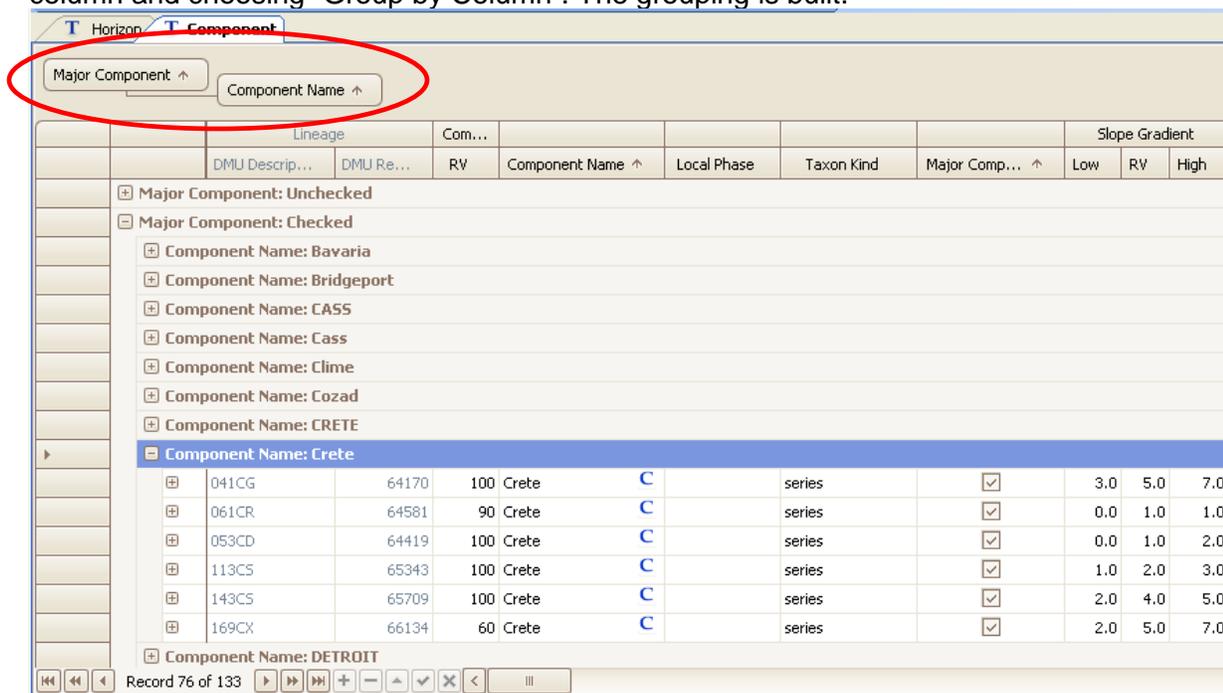
T Component										
		Lineage		Com...						
		DM... ↑	D... ↑	RV ↓	Component Name ↑	Local Runoff Class	T	WEI	WEG	Erosion Class
	+	T:								
L	+	T: 1								
	+	T: 2								
L	-	T: 3								
/L	+	041LA	64179	70	Lancaster	medium	P	P3	48	6
	+	113CM	65341	100	Clime	very low	P	P3	86	4
	+	115IB DG	65381	5	Clime	high	P	P3	86	4
	+	115WB DG	65400	5	Clime	high	P	P3	86	4
	+	169CE	66130	100	Clime	medium	P	P3	86	4
	+	169ED	66136	100	Edalgo	very high	P	P3	38	7
	+	169LF	66143	100	Lancaster	medium	P	P3	48	6
	+	MLRA 74 ...	66142	40	Clime	very high	P	P3	86	4
	+	T: 4								
	+	T: 5								

This grouping can be returned to normal by selecting the right click menu on the specific column and selecting “Ungroup”.



Group by Box

Choosing the “Group By Box” allows for multiple columns to be grouped. Notice the Group By Box opens a section above the table Band. Choose the grouping columns, by right clicking on a column and choosing “Group by Column”. The grouping is built.



In this example, the components are grouped by the major component column, first, then by the component name column, second. The image above identifies how the soils are grouped by major components and component name. The Crete soils are opened for review.

To return, right click on the “grouped” column(s) and choose **Ungroup**.

Filtering

Similar to the grouping of columns, filtering columns is also used for refining the selected set, however filtering will hide or, essentially, temporarily remove those records from the selected set that are not defined by the filter. Filtering is a very effective tool for the Find/Replace and Global editing function in NASIS 6.3. Records are returned to the selected set once the filter is edited or removed.

You can filter three different way:

1. clicking on the filter icon and selecting one value
2. using the auto filter and typing text into the filter field
3. and using the filter editor to build a complex filter

The filter icon and the auto filter both are quick way to adjust the filter editor. The filtering icon is a funnel that is located on the right of the column header. In the image below, the funnel on the Major Component column header is clicked and the choice list appears. These two functions are cumulative e.g. if you pick a single value with the funnel in one column and then open the auto filter and add text to a field in another column both filters will be applied to the editor.

Component									
Lineage		Com...				Slope Grad			
DMU Descrip...	DMU Re...	RV	Component Name	Local Phase	Taxon Kind	Major Component	Low	RV	High
041CG	64170	100	Crete	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5.0		
041HA	64175	100	Hobbs	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2.0		
041HA	64175	0	Aquolls	M	taxon above family	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.0		
041LA	64179	70	Lancaster	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7.0		
041LA	64179	30	Hedville	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.0		

Selecting the “Local Runoff Class” column, choosing the filter on the column header, and choosing “Low” will add to the filter of the selected set. The selected set now includes only those “major components” that have a “Low” runoff class. The filter is recorded in the lower left hand corner of the edit panel.

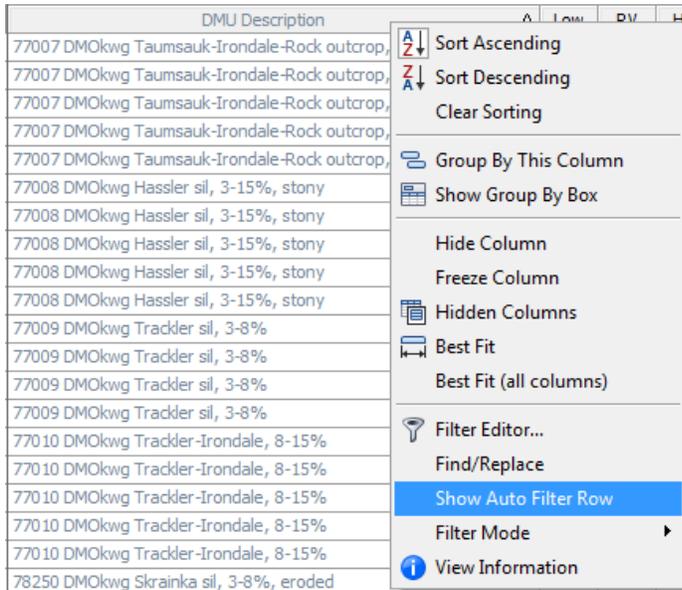
Component												
Lineage		Com...				Slope Gradient			Local Runoff Class			
J Descrip...	DMU Re...	RV	Component Name	Local Phase	Taxon Kind	Major Component	Low	RV	High	Local Runoff Class	Low	High
HA	64175	100	Hobbs	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0	2.0	3.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SM	65366	100	Smolan	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.0	2.0	3.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WB DG	65400	90	Wells	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.0	2.0	3.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HR	65724	100	Hord	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0	1.0	1.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MD	65728	100	McCook	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0	1.0	2.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WE	65736	100	Wells	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.0	5.0	7.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GA	66020	100	Geary	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.0	2.0	3.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CO	66131	100	Cozad	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0	1.0	2.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MC	66147	100	McCook	C	series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0	1.0	2.0	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Major Component] = 'Checked' And [Local Runoff Class] = 'low'

The filter is cleared by clicking on the red “X” in front of the filter.

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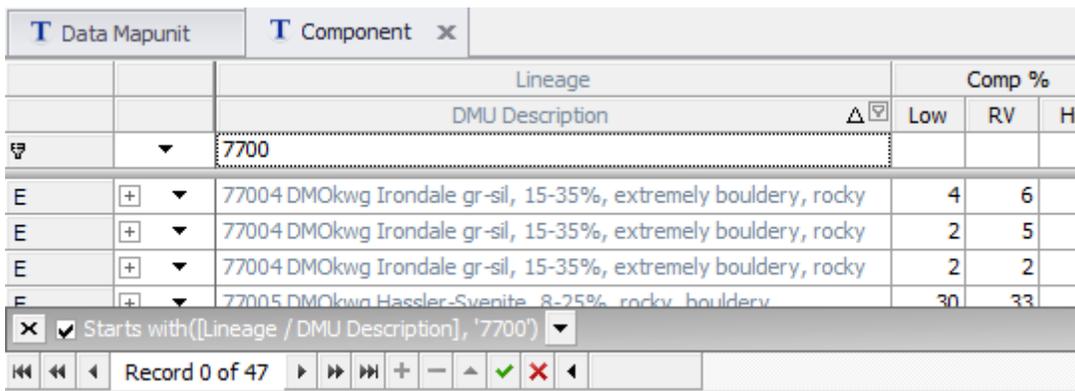
The auto filter can be opened by right clicking on the header column and selecting “Show Auto filter Row”.



This will add a row at the top of the editor window. This filter system is really fast for text fields but is limited for numeric fields.

		Lineage	Comp %		
		DMU Description	Low	RV	High
E	+ ▼	77007 DMOkwg Taumsauk-Irondale-Rock outcrop, 15-45%, ex stony	20	32	45
E	+ ▼	77007 DMOkwg Taumsauk-Irondale-Rock outcrop, 15-45%, ex stony	7	21	34
E	+ ▼	77007 DMOkwg Taumsauk-Irondale-Rock outcrop, 15-45%, ex stony	0	3	15
E	+ ▼	77007 DMOkwg Taumsauk-Irondale-Rock outcrop, 15-45%, ex stony	0	2	14
E	+ ▼	77007 DMOkwg Taumsauk-Irondale-Rock outcrop, 15-45%, ex stony	0	2	14

What ever you type into this field the text will be added to the filter with a “begins with clause” See example below.



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If you start with any wildcard symbol in this field: question mark (?), astericks (*), percent sign (%) or underscore (_) the filter clause will be changed to “Contains”. Any row with any part of the text will be filtered.

Data Mapunit		Component		Lineage		Com	
				DMU Description	Low	RV	
				?irondale			
E	+ ▼			77004 DMOkwg Irondale gr-sil, 15-35%, extremely bouldery, rocky	75		
E	+ ▼			77004 DMOkwg Irondale gr-sil, 15-35%, extremely bouldery, rocky	2		
E	+ ▼			77004 DMOkwg Irondale gr-sil, 15-35%, extremely bouldery, rocky	4		
E	+ ▼			77004 DMOkwg Irondale gr-sil, 15-35%, extremely bouldery, rocky	2		

Filter Editor: Contains([Lineage / DMU Description], 'irondale')

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The most powerful filter is the editor it's self. This editor can be opened by right clicking on the header and selecting “Filter editor” (see list above) or if you have already used the filter icon or the auto filter, the editor can be opened by choosing the “Filter Editor” located in the lower right hand corner of the editor panel.

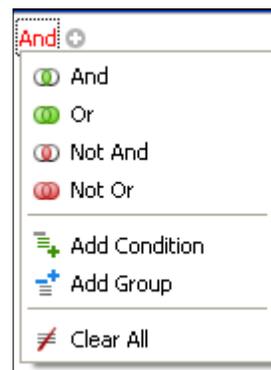
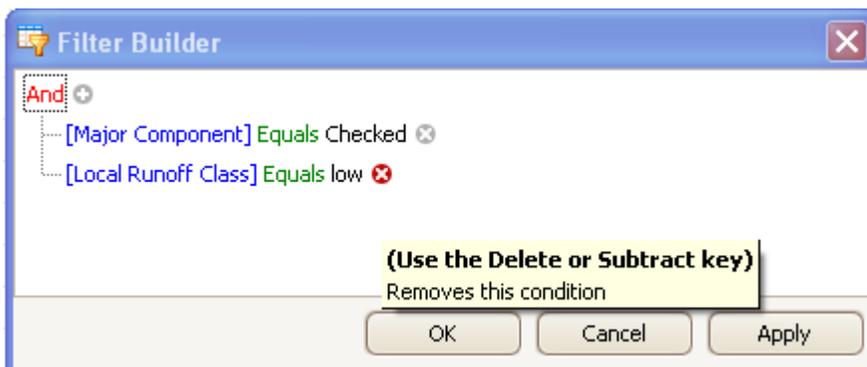
The Filter Editor allows tailoring of the filter to fit the user's needs.

The Filter Builder allows the user to modify the filter by adding additional filter features or by changing the choices examples include

1. Change the selected column by left clicking on the blue text
2. Change the condition by left clicking on the green text
3. Change the filtered value by left clicking in the small parameter box and adding text
 - a. If the column has a choice list the values can be picked from the domain list
 - b. If the field is text or numeric the values can be typed in to the field.
4. Add a condition by clicking on the plus sign next to the red text
5. Add a new group by left clicking on the red text

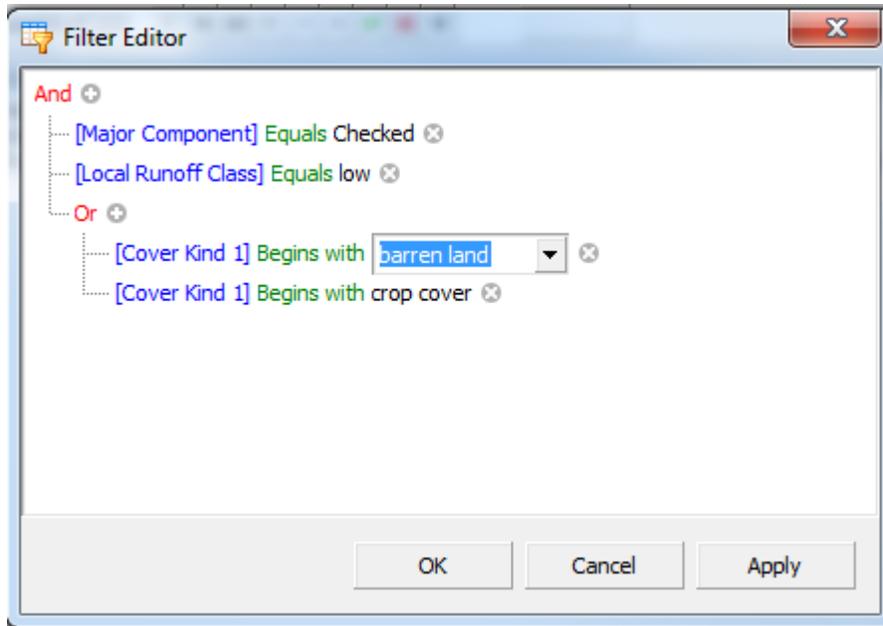
In this example, the “And” can be changed using the choices in this list.

In addition, any column (Local Runoff Class), condition (Equals) or domain (Low) can be modified in the Filter Editor (Filter Builder).



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In the example below a new group was added with an “Or” condition for cover kind 1. This filter would show only major components with low run off and either barren land or crop cover in the cover kind1.



A filter will remain in effect even if the table is closed and then later re-opened. Filters must be manually removed by the user.

Although a filter temporarily removes records from the selected set, reports work on the selected set, not the filtered dataset.

This completes the chapter on Understanding the Table Layout.