LEARNING

reporting-services

#reporting-
services

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About

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Chapter 1: Getting started with reporting-services

Remarks

This section provides an overview of what reporting-services is, and why a developer might want to use it.

It should also mention any large subjects within reporting-services, and link out to the related topics. Since the Documentation for reporting-services is new, you may need to create initial versions of those related topics.

Examples

Installation or Setup

SQL Server Reporting Services can typically be installed with SQL Server installation media. An installation of SQL Server will be required, either locally or on a server.

Starting with SQL Server 2008 R2, SSRS has the option to integrate with SharePoint instead of running a separate website.

Read Getting started with reporting-services online: https://riptutorial.com/reporting-services/topic/2652/getting-started-with-reporting-services

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Chapter 2: Check for NULL or Blank

Examples

Check for NULL or Blank fields

This line of code demonstrate how to check if a specific field is NULL or has blank value

```
=IIF(IsNothing(Fields!UserEmail.Value) OR Fields!UserEmail.Value = "",
 "Empty", "Not Empty")
```

This line of code checks if the field is `NULL`

```
IsNothing(Fields!UserEmail.Value)
```

This line of code checks if the field contains blank value ""

```
Fields!UserEmail.Value = ""
```

Check for NULL or Empty fields - shortcut

To get a shorter version of the Null or Empty check, use an "= Nothing" comparison.

```
Iif(Fields!UserEmail.Value = Nothing, "Null or Empty", "Not Null or Empty")
```

The "= Nothing" will check simultaneously against Null or Empty, giving a more compact expression. This works for String, Numeric, and Boolean. From MSDN:

```
Nothing represents the default value of a data type. The default value depends on whether the
variable is of a value type or of a reference type.
A variable of a value type directly contains its value. Value types include all numeric data
types, Boolean, Char, Date, all structures, and all enumerations. A variable of a reference
type stores a reference to an instance of the object in memory. Reference types include
classes, arrays, delegates, and strings. For more information, see Value Types and Reference
Types.
If a variable is of a value type, the behavior of Nothing depends on whether the variable is
of a nullable data type. To represent a nullable value type, add a ? modifier to the type
name. Assigning Nothing to a nullable variable sets the value to null.
```

String will equate to Nothing if they are null or the empty string "".

Numerics will equate to Nothing if they are 0.

Booleans will equate to Nothing if they are False.

For a full list of the types and default values, check the (current) MSDN pages for Nothing.

Read Check for NULL or Blank online: https://riptutorial.com/reporting-services/topic/6626/check-

for-null-or-blank

Chapter 3: IF expression

Examples

If points field value is greater than 10 then display good else average

We have a set of data

ID	NAME	Points
1	John	5
2	David	6
3	Sandy	8
4	Maddy	12
5	Pady	10

We would like to see

ID	NAME	Points	Remark
1	John	5	Average
2	David	6	Average
3	Sandy	8	Average
4	Maddy	12	Good
5	Pady	10	Good

by using the following expression in the detail textbox. we can achieve the Remark

```
=IIF(Fields!Points.Value>=10,"Good","Average")
```

Using IIF to Screen for Division by Zero

The IIF statement can be used in expressions to screen for division by zero:

```
=IIF(Fields!PossibleZero.Value=0,0,Fields!Denominator.Value/IIF(Fields!PossibleZero.Value=0,1,Fields!Po
```

SSRS does not short circuit IIF arguments. Therefore, using a single IIF function to screen for division by zero will have no effect and give an `#ERROR` value.

Instead, a pair of nested IIF statements can be used. The outer IIF controls the value returned in the case of division by zero, 0 in the example above. The inner IIF is a "dummy" value that prevents the engine from actually performing a division by zero in this case.

AND / OR IF condition

Sometimes a complex IF condition is needed.

Let's take and example, Assuming we have the following raw data:

ItemID	Item Name	Item Status
1	Item 1	Tentative
1	Item 1	Pending
1	Item 1	Approved

The Goal is:

Let's assume our business user ask to see which items are not approved and which are approved. Tentative and Pending items are considered as Not Approved.

IF Condition Example:

```
=IIF((Fields!ItemStatus.Value = "Tentative") Or (Fields!ItemStatus.Value = "Pending")
,"Not Approved", "Approved")
```

The results:

Item ID	Item Name	Item Status	Approval Status
1	Item 1	Tentative	Not Approved
2	Item 2	Pending	Not Approved
3	Item 3	Approved	Approved

Read IF expression online: https://riptutorial.com/reporting-services/topic/6118/if-expression

Chapter 4: Switch Expression

Examples

Changing text color using switch condition

Let's assume we have an entity status field with 3 options

- Tentative
- Pending
- Approved

Our goal is to show different color for each status as follow: Tentative will be Red Pending will be Orange Approved will be Green

The switch condition:

```
=Switch(Fields!ItemStatus.Value = "Tentative","Red",
Fields!ItemStatus.Value = "Pending", "Orange",
Fields!ItemStatus.Value = "Approved", "Green")
```

The pattern is:

```
=Switch([Condition statement] , [Value if True],
[Condition statement] , [Value if True],
[Condition statement] , [Value if True])
```

The second , sign starts a new condition. No , sign is needed for the last condition.

Results:

Item ID	Item Name	Item Status
1	Item 1	Tentative
2	Item 2	Pending
3	Item 3	Approved

Read Switch Expression online: https://riptutorial.com/reporting-services/topic/6765/switch-expression

Credits

S. No	Chapters	Contributors
1	Getting started with reporting-services	Community, DForck42
2	Check for NULL or Blank	idclaar, Silagy
3	IF expression	bitnine, Hari, Silagy
4	Switch Expression	Silagy