

# Table Layouts

- [Overview](#)
- [Column Based Tables](#)
  - [When to Use Column Based Tables](#)
- [Row Based Tables](#)
  - [When to Use Row Based Tables](#)
- [Cross Tab Tables](#)
- [Setting up Cross Tab Tables](#)
  - [Basic Cross Tab](#)
  - [Advanced Cross Tabs](#)
  - [Two or More Measures in the Cross Tab](#)
  - [Two or More Dimensions](#)

## Overview

[top](#)

There are three types of table layout available:






Layout	Description
Column	The most common form of table output, all fields added are displayed as a column in the table layout, with the field name used as the column header.
Row	A variant the column layout, all fields added are displayed as a row in the table layout, with the field name used as the row header.
Cross Tab	A special layout that allows you to summarise data by using both Column and Row headers with Metric fields making up the body of the table. This display is sometimes referred to as a Pivot.

## Column Based Tables

[top](#)

Yellowfin tables display data in either rows or in columns and have a header and footer. Header and footer rows and columns are special rows and columns. The header displays information about the row or column e.g. a label or the name of the variable whose values are displayed. The footer displays calculations on the values displayed in the columns or rows.

You can display the variable labels along the top row of the table so that you read the data down the columns as shown below:

Columns	 Year	 Gender	 Athletes	 Invoiced 
Rows				
Year	Gender	Athletes	Invoiced	
2012	Female	372	\$47,764,926	
2012	Male	476	\$105,147,651	
2013	Female	337	\$10,350,544	
2013	Male	399	\$17,848,807	
2014	Female	30	\$12,299,908	
2014	Male	20	\$222,697	

## When to Use Column Based Tables

A column table is a sequential, two-dimensional list. This doesn't imply that the data in a table is simple or uncomplicated: you can present a great deal of data in a table. The layout of columns within a table is directly related to the layout of the items within the columns data list. Yellowfin places the cells in the table in the same order in which they appear in the report columns list.

Suitable for - Presenting data in a tabular, two dimensional list.

**Note:** arrange the items in the order you want them to appear in the column list. For example, if you want each row to have a location, headcount and basic pay, in that order, arrange the data items in that order in the Columns list.

## Row Based Tables

[top](#)

Row based tables allow you to have the variable labels displayed down the left edge of the table so that you read the data across the rows as shown below. This table format is typically used in financial reports or where the value of a field needs to be highlighted.

They are also often used to list information based on a particular customer, site, product, using sections so that there is a table of information for each item. See the example below:

Columns	
Rows	<div><div></div> Camp Name</div> <div><div></div> Country</div> <div><div></div> Demographic</div> <div><div></div> Description <div></div></div>
Camp ID: 12,240	
Camp Name	Abtenau
Country	Austria
Demographic	Family
Description	The Abtenau camp offers family targeted training programs from beginner to advanced. Our lessons and holiday programs are a great way to get the family active over the school holiday period.
Start Date	03/01/2011
End Date	31/01/2011
Sales	\$93,407

## When to Use Row Based Tables

A Row table is similar to a Column table, but the header and information are displayed vertically, instead of horizontally. When you set the report type to Row, the Row Edit Field looks identical to the Dimensions Edit Field. However, when the report is run the data will be displayed in rows rather than columns.

Suitable for - Presenting data in a vertical format.

**Note:** arrange the items in the order you want them to appear in the Rows list.

## Cross Tab Tables

[top](#)

You can create a cross tab report to present data more clearly. A cross tab report shows a summary value at the intersection of each row and column.

The example below displays the total invoiced amount collected in each region, broken down by year. The values at the intersection points of rows and columns show summarised information.

Columns

Year

Invoiced

Rows

Camp Region

Invoiced	Year				
Camp Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Asia	\$890,230	\$408,616	\$92,780,758	\$9,701,720	\$9,500
Australia	\$15,745,504	\$65,046,930	\$14,371,033	\$815,714	\$31,260
Europe	\$42,237,161	\$91,715,729	\$31,206,378	\$5,685,850	\$12,341,875
Latin America	\$682,259	\$366,873	\$0	\$503,910	\$0
North America	\$22,134,945	\$815,372	\$14,554,409	\$11,500,664	\$139,970

**Note:**

1. arrange the items in the order you want them to appear in the Column and Row lists.
2. metric items cannot be used in the vertical or horizontal headers; they can only be used in the body of the cross tab table.

- metrics can be added to either the Columns or Row lists in order to populate the summary body of the table, but if using multiple metrics they must all be added to the one list.

## Setting up Cross Tab Tables

[top](#)

### Basic Cross Tab

A basic cross tab table will have only one row dimension, one column dimension and one metric specified.

Columns	<div> <div>Year</div> <div>Invoiced</div> </div>
Rows	<div> <div>Camp Region</div> </div>

Drag the dimensions and metrics that you wish to display in your cross tab table. You must have a dimension in both the Column and Row lists, and a metric, for the cross tab report to populate.

### Advanced Cross Tabs

To create more advanced cross tab tables you can add additional metrics or dimensions to your report data. However, consideration needs to be taken into account of the complexity of the data output that is being created.

### Two or More Measures in the Cross Tab

To include more than 1 metric in your cross tab table drag an additional metric next to the original in the same list (either Columns or Rows).

Columns	<div> <div>Year</div> <div>Invoiced</div> <div>%</div> </div>									
Rows	<div> <div>Camp Region</div> </div>									
Year	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Camp Region	Invoiced	%	Invoiced	%	Invoiced	%	Invoiced	%	Invoiced	%
Asia	\$890,230	1%	\$408,616	0%	\$92,780,758	89%	\$9,701,720	9%	\$9,500	0%
Australia	\$15,745,504	16%	\$65,046,930	68%	\$14,371,033	15%	\$815,714	1%	\$31,260	0%
Europe	\$42,237,161	23%	\$91,715,729	50%	\$31,206,378	17%	\$5,685,850	3%	\$12,341,875	7%
Latin America	\$682,259	44%	\$366,873	24%	\$0	0%	\$503,910	32%	\$0	0%
North America	\$22,134,945	45%	\$815,372	2%	\$14,554,409	30%	\$11,500,664	23%	\$139,970	0%

In this example Sum Invoiced Amount and % of Total Invoiced Amount are used.

- There are now two metrics displayed in the table. They span the column heading. E.g. Each value of Year has two corresponding metrics
- The metric title has moved into the table body as well.

### Two or More Dimensions

To include more than one Row or Column Dimension onto your report drag an additional dimension into the Rows or Columns list.

Columns	<div> <div>Year</div> <div>Invoiced</div> </div>					
Rows	<div> <div>Camp Region</div> <div>Gender</div> </div>					
Invoiced		Year				
Camp Region	Gender	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Asia	Female	\$285,990	\$178,275	\$33,706,954	\$1,852,189	\$9,500
	Male	\$604,240	\$230,341	\$59,073,804	\$7,849,530	\$0
Australia	Female	\$2,654,961	\$14,062,497	\$4,259,739	\$399,703	\$20,840
	Male	\$13,090,543	\$50,984,433	\$10,111,294	\$416,011	\$10,420
Europe	Female	\$7,794,607	\$26,836,395	\$7,067,206	\$3,652,760	\$12,232,524
	Male	\$34,442,554	\$64,879,334	\$24,139,172	\$2,024,583	\$109,352
Latin America	Female	\$169,250	\$151,926	\$0	\$172,709	\$0
	Male	\$513,010	\$214,947	\$0	\$331,202	\$0
North America	Female	\$3,967,813	\$382,579	\$2,731,028	\$4,273,183	\$37,044
	Male	\$18,167,132	\$432,793	\$11,823,382	\$7,227,482	\$102,925

In this example Camp Region and Gender have been used as Rows.

- Two row dimensions are now displayed. As Camp Region is listed first, it is broken up in the table by Gender, the secondary dimension.
- As many dimensions as required can be added to a report.

[top](#)