**Pre-defined color functions**

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| --- | --- |
| **Blue()** | **RGB(0,0,128)** |
| **Blue(128)** | **ARGB(128,0,0,128)** |
| **Color function** | **RGB value** |
| black ([alpha]) | (0,0,0) |
| blue([alpha]) | (0,0,128) |
| brown([alpha]) | (128,128,0) |
| cyan([alpha]) | (0,128,128) |
| darkgray([alpha]) | (128,128,128) |
| green([alpha]) | (0,128,0) |
| lightblue([alpha]) | (0,0,255) |
| lightcyan([alpha]) | (0,255,255) |
| lightgray([alpha]) | (192,192,192) |
| lightgreen([alpha]) | (0,255,0) |
| lightmagenta([alpha]) | (255,0,255) |
| lightred([alpha]) | (255,0,0) |
| magenta([alpha]) | (128,0,128) |
| red([alpha]) | (128,0,0) |
| white([alpha]) | (255,255,255) |
| yellow([alpha]) | (255,255,0) |

This table shows some common identifiers.

**Identifier Description**

1 Represents the full set of all the records in the application, irrespective of any

selections made.

$ Represents the records of the current selection. The set expression **{$}** is thus the

equivalent to not stating a set expression.

$1 Represents the previous selection. $2 represents the previous selection-but-one,

and so on.

$\_1 Represents the next (forward) selection. $\_2 represents the next selection-but-one,

and so on.

BM01 You can use any bookmark ID or bookmark name.

This table shows some examples with different identifiers.

**Example Result**

sum ({1} Sales) Returns total sales for the app, disregarding selections but not the dimension.

sum ({$} Sales) Returns the sales for the current selection, that is, the same as sum(Sales).

sum ({$1} Sales) Returns the sales for the previous selection.

sum ({BM01}

Sales)

Returns the sales for the bookmark named *BM01*.

This table shows some examples with modifiers.

**Example Result**

sum({$<OrderDate = DeliveryDate>} Sales) Returns the sales for the current selection

where OrderDate = DeliveryDate.

sum({1<Region = {US}>} Sales) Returns the sales for region US, disregarding

the current selection.

sum({$<Region = >} Sales) Returns the sales for the selection, but with

the selection in *Region* removed.

sum({<Region = >} Sales) Returns the same as the example above.

When the set to modify is omitted, $ is

assumed.

sum({$<Year={2000}, Region={“U\*”}>} Sales) Returns the sales for the current selection, but

with new selections both in *Year* and in

*Region*.