Microsoft Office Excel worksheet (XLSX)

Multi-Line Statements in *XLSX*

All multi-line directives such as #if, #else, #elseif, #foreach, and #macro must be used under the following conditions.

The beginning and ending statements must be declared within a single cell. The figures below show samples of invalid usage of the **#if** and **#foreach** statements between cells respectively.

	A	B
1	#if($e.elementType == "usecase")	
2	$e.name	
3	#end	
4		

Executing multi-line statements.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2		Use Case			
3		#foreach($uc in $UseCase)	$uc.name	#end	
4					

Invalid usage of #foreach statements.

In the first figure, since the body of the #if statement ($e.name) resides in the A2 cell, not in the A1 cell, the body will not be generated when generating a report, regardless of the evaluation of the #if statement. The code shown in the second figure will break the structure of a spreadsheet document.

The following two figures demonstrate samples of valid usage of the #if and #foreach statements respectively.

	A	B
1	#if($e.elementType == "usecase")$e.name#end	
2		

Valid usage of an #if statement.

	A	B	C
1			
2		Use Case	
3		#foreach($uc in $UseCase) $uc.name #end	
4			

Valid usage of a #foreach statement.

- A VTL Macro must be declared within a single cell. Do not insert the multi-cell recorded macros in a single cell, see figure below.

	A	B	C
1			
2		**Macro**	
3		#macro(insertCell $e)	
4		#if($e=="red")$e.name	
5		#else $e.name	
6		#end	
7		#end	
8			
9		**Use Macro**	
10		#foreach($e in $elements)	
11		#insertCell($e)	
12		#end	
13			

Invalid usage of a VTL Macro.

The macro will copy all contents between #macro and #end. Cells and rows will be included in the macro as well. Once this record has been inserted, the macro content will break the document structure.

The following figure demonstrates a sample of valid usage of the #macro statement.

	A	B	C
1			
2		**Macro**	
3		#macro(insert $e) #if($e=="red") $e.name #else $e.name #end #end	
4			
5		**Use Macro**	
6		#foreach($e in $elements) #insertCell($e) #end	
7			

Valid usage of a VTL Macro.

Creating data for multiple rows

The **#foreach** directive can only be used in a single cell record. To create data for multiple rows, use the **#forrow** directive instead (see the following figure).

	A	B	C	D
1	#forrow($uc in $UseCase)	$uc.name	#endrow	
2				

The forrow directive.

The figure below demonstrates the output of the above code.

	A	B	C
1		Use Case A	
2		Use Case B	
3		Use Case C	
4		Use Case D	
5			

Results of running the code from figure 7.

Creating data for multiple columns

#forcol is used for creating data for multiple columns (see the figure below). This statement can be used in conjunction with the **#forrow** statement.

	A	B
1	#forcol($uc in $UseCase)$us.name#endcol	
2		

The forcol directive.

The following figure demonstrates the output of the above code.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Use Case A	Use Case B	Use Case C	Use Case E	
2					

Results of running the code from the figure above.

Displaying content in a cell

Texts in any generated report are always wrapped. Also, the cells' width in the generated report depends on the cells' width in the report template used. For example, an *XLSX* report template in the first figure below will generate an output report as shown in the second figure below.

	A	B	C	D
1	#forrow($uc in $UseCase)	$uc.name	#endrow	
2				

The forrow directive.

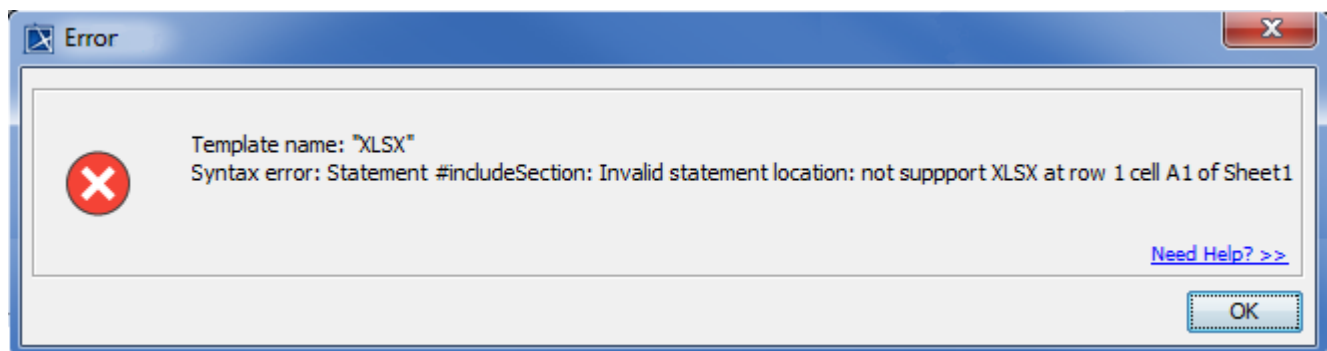|	A	B	C
1		this_is_u secase1	
2		this_is_u secase2	
3		this_is_u secase3	
4			

Results of running the code from the figure above.

Limitation when used in Microsoft Office Excel worksheet

You cannot use **#sectionBegin** and **#includeSection** in *XLSX*. If you try to use **#sectionBegin** or **#includeSection** in an *XLSX* report template (the first figure below) an error message will open (the second figure below).

	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4	#sectionBegin(SectionA)	
5		
6	This is section begin	
7		
8		
9	#sectionEnd	
10		

Invalid usage of a sectionBegin directive.

Error

Template name: "XLSX"
Syntax error: Statement #includeSection: Invalid statement location: not suppport XLSX at row 1 cell A1 of Sheet1

Need Help? >>

OK

The error message from running the code in the figure above.