

# Chapter 11 Using Global Editing Features

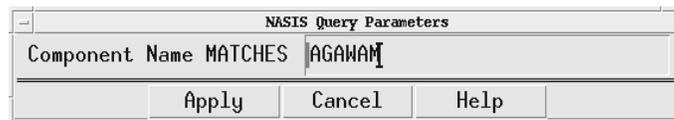
Global editing is a powerful capability in NASIS. It lets you change large amounts of data quickly and easily. This lesson will introduce you to three global editing commands: Global Assign, Global Delete, and Global Un-Delete. This lesson also demonstrates the calculation feature.

## Using Global Assign

With the Global Assign command, you can change all values for a specific data element in your selected set. For example, you can change a horizon designation from H3 to Cd for the same components in all data mapunits, or change the T value for a group of selected soils. Global Assign allows you to assign a single value to an entire selected set of data. This function differs from the paste option in that Paste works on the entire row, while Global Assign works on an individual column.

When a particular soil series name is reclassified because of a change in taxonomic classification criteria or new lab data, it may be useful to query your database for all occurrences of the component and globally change the classification. This part of the lesson demonstrates how to do this. It also shows how to quickly fill in data for inclusions that had little or no data when converted from SSSD.

1. On the **File** menu, select **New** to clear the edit tables and start a new selected set.
2. On the **File** menu, choose **Select**.
3. In the Select Manager, select the query **Tutorial - Component name**, then read the **Query Description**. It explains what this query is designed to do.
4. Highlight the **Component** target table.
5. When you are ready to run the query, click **Apply**.
6. In the Query Parameters dialog, type **AGAWAM**, and click **Apply**.



7. A message indicates that twenty-two rows were added to the selected set. Click **OK**.
8. Close the Select Manager by clicking **Cancel**.
9. On the **View** menu, select **Components** then **Component**. The Data Mapunit object table appears, displaying the first data mapunit in the selected set and its AGAWAM component.

**Note:** The data mapunit shows only one component, but the query loaded 22 rows in the component table. Remember that you queried for the AGAWAM component only. This means that each DMU that contains the AGAWAM component was loaded, but only the AGAWAM component was loaded for those DMUs which include it.

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The screenshot shows the NASIS - NASIS\_TUTORIAL application window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Options, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for Save, Cut, Copy, Paste, Table, Sort, and Cell Status. The main area displays two tables:

Data Mapunit				
DMU ID	DMU Description	Farm Class	HEL	
-	775 015AFA	1	not highly erodible	

Component				
Seq	Comp %		Component Name	Kind
	Low	RV High		
-		85	AGAWAM	S series

10. Using the horizontal scroll bar, scroll about three-quarters of the way through the **Component** table and click the **Particle Size** value.
11. Scroll vertically through the Data Mapunit table by clicking the vertical scroll arrows on the far right of the Data Mapunit table. Notice that some of the components do not have data and are inclusions converted from SSSD.

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Data Mapunit				
DMU ID	DMU Description	Farm Class	HEL	
-	775 015AFA	1	not highly erodible	

Component				
Subgroup	Particle Size	Particle Size Mod	CEC Activity	
-ic dystrochrepts	coarse-loamy over sandy or san			

A scroll arrow on the right side of the Component table is highlighted with a line pointing to the text below.

Click the scroll arrow to view component data for each data mapunit in the selected set

**Note:** To quickly enter values in each of these components you can use Global Assign.

12. To assign the selected **Particle Size** value to all other components in the selected set, highlight the particle size value—**coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy skeletal**—then on the **Edit** menu, select **Global Assign**.

13. A message indicates that twenty-two records were modified. Click **OK**.

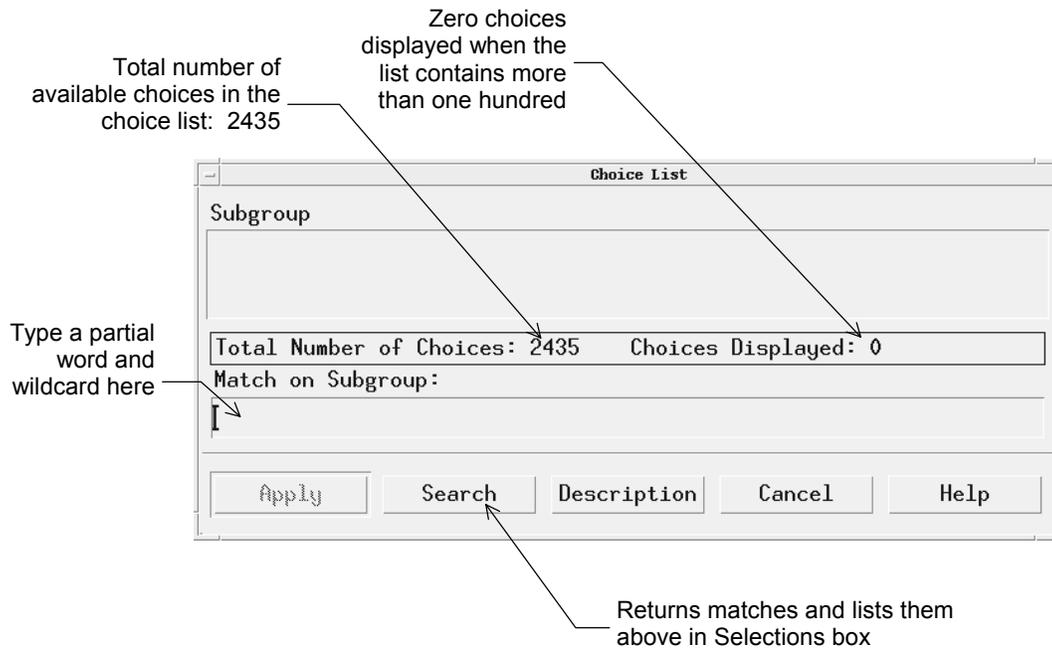
**Note:** You can verify this by scrolling through the DMUs. Click **Up arrow** to see the list of DMUs. The components that have been changed now have an ‘M’ status in the leftmost column. In the first row, click **Down arrow**.

14. In the same row, highlight the **Subgroup** column next.

**Note:** Before you assign the Subgroup value to all records, you need to edit it. The classification was changed based on new lab data, and recent changes in Soil Taxonomy. The new Subgroup should be **humic dystrudepts**.

15. With **Subgroup** highlighted, click the **Choice** button. An empty choice list appears.

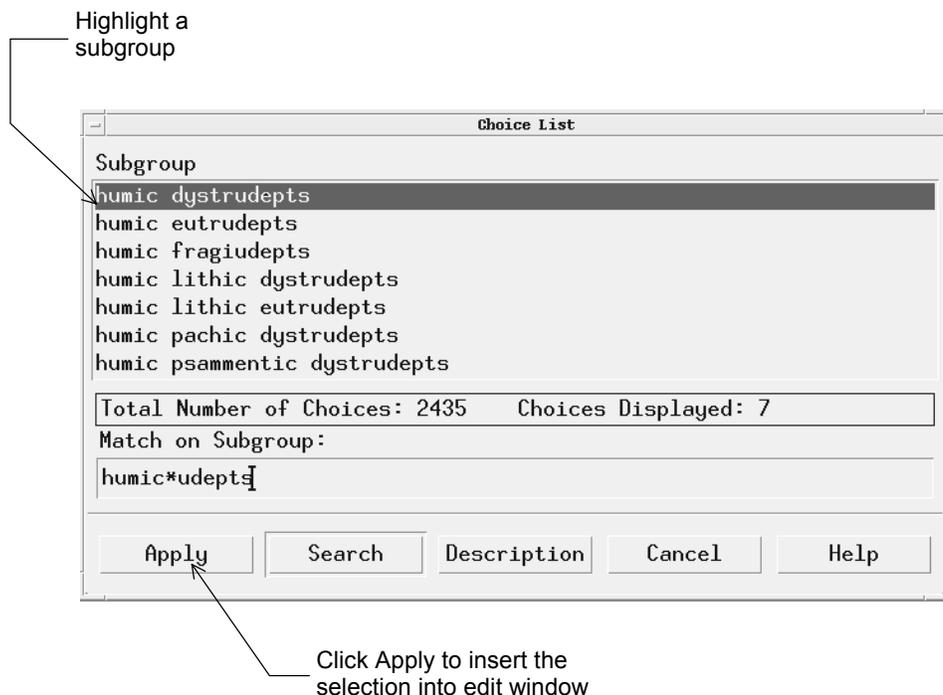
16. Familiarize yourself with the choice list dialog by reviewing the sample screen below.



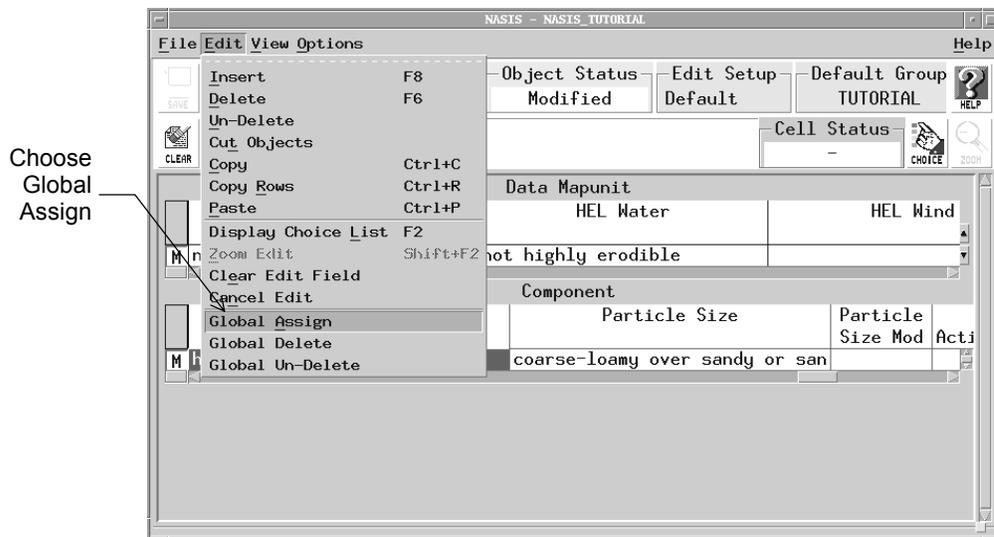
17. In the Match on Subgroup field, type **humic\*udepts**, then click the **Search** button. Seven matches are returned, as shown in the sample choice list on the next page.

18. Highlight **humic dystrudepts**.

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19. Click **Apply** to insert the selection into the edit window on the NASIS screen.
20. To globally change all subgroups in the selected set, highlight **humic dystrodepts**, then on the **Edit** menu, select **Global Assign**.



**Note:** When you are changing a large number of values, this function can take time.

21. When the editing is complete, a message reports that twenty-two records were changed. Every Subgroup value in the selected set was modified. Click **OK**.

**Note:** This exercise demonstrates why you need to be particularly aware of what is in your selected set. With global editing, you can change large numbers

of records (most of which you cannot even see) in one click of the mouse button. You also need to make sure the cursor is on the row with the value you want to assign.

22. In the same row, highlight the **Great Group** value, and on the **Edit** menu, select **Display Choice List**.

23. In the Search for field, type **\*udepts**, then click the **Search** button.

**Note:** Five choices are returned.

24. Highlight **dystrodepts**, click **Apply**, then **Edit, Global Assign**.

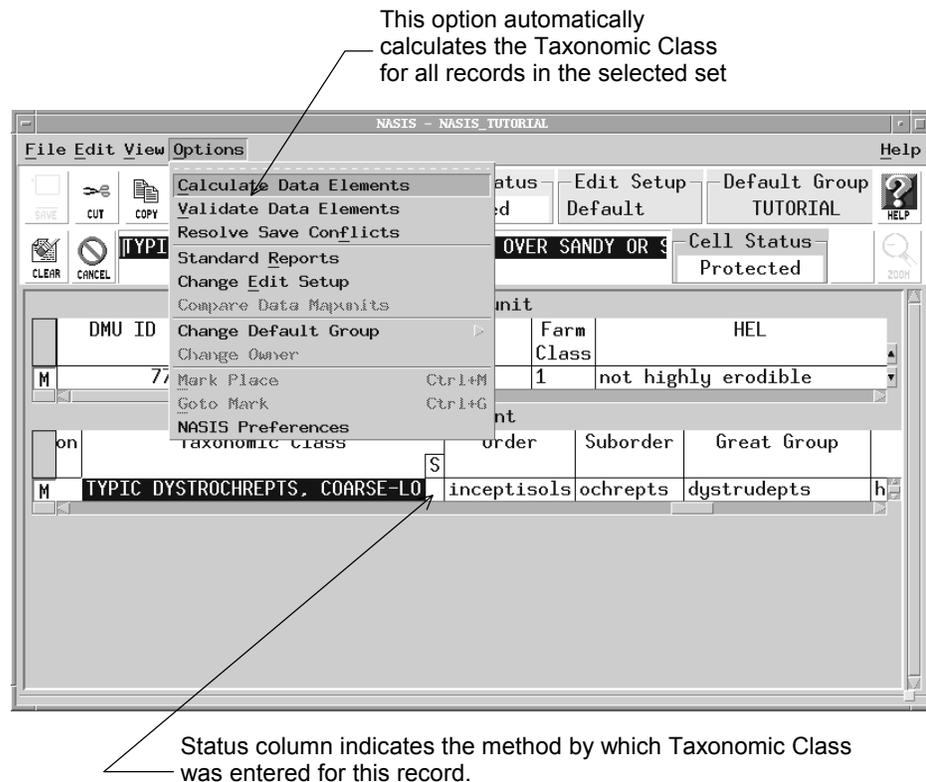
25. Again, a message indicates that twenty-two records were modified. Click **OK**.

26. Assign the **Suborder** and **Order** values from the same row to all components in the selected set, just as you have with Great Group, Subgroup, and Particle Size.

27. Highlight **Taxonomic Class**.

**Note:** With the edits you made to the other elements, Taxonomic Class is now out-of-date. The Taxonomic Class is a protected field and can only be updated with the NASIS calculation feature. Notice the small column labeled S to the right of Taxonomic Class (pointed out on the screen below). This field indicates the method by which the Taxonomic Class was entered.

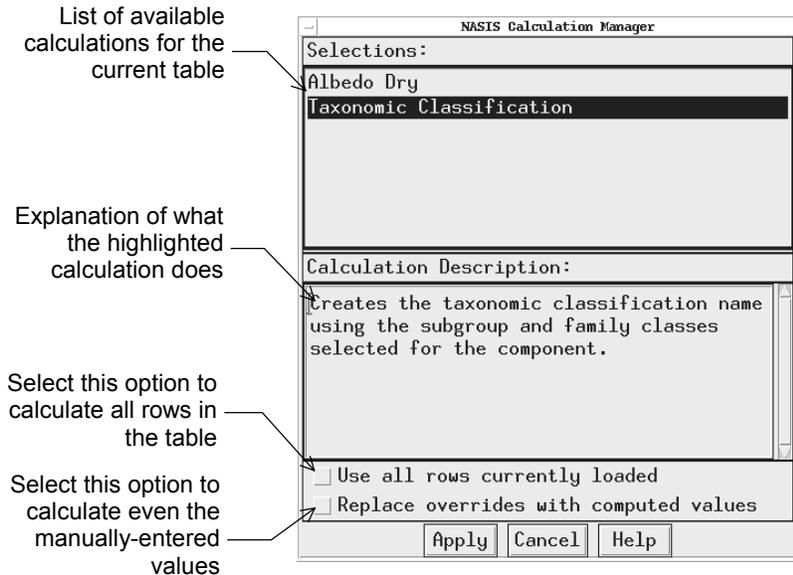
28. On the **Options** menu, select **Calculate Data Elements**.



**Note:** The NASIS Calculation Manager appears (shown below). This feature lets you calculate certain data elements whose values are based on entries in

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related fields. In the NASIS Calculation Manager you will find a listing of calculations that can be run against the active table.

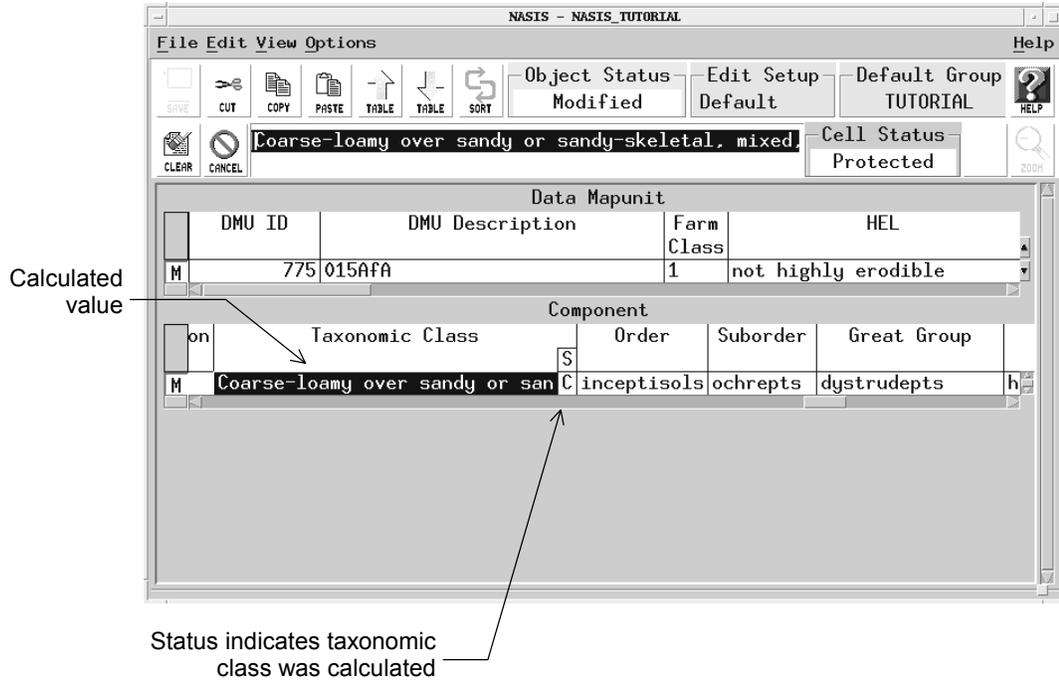


**Note:** The only calculation available for the Component table is the Taxonomic Classification calculation. It creates the taxonomic classification name using the subgroup and family classes selected for the component.

29. To calculate all rows in the selected set, select the option to **Use all rows currently loaded**, then click **Apply**.

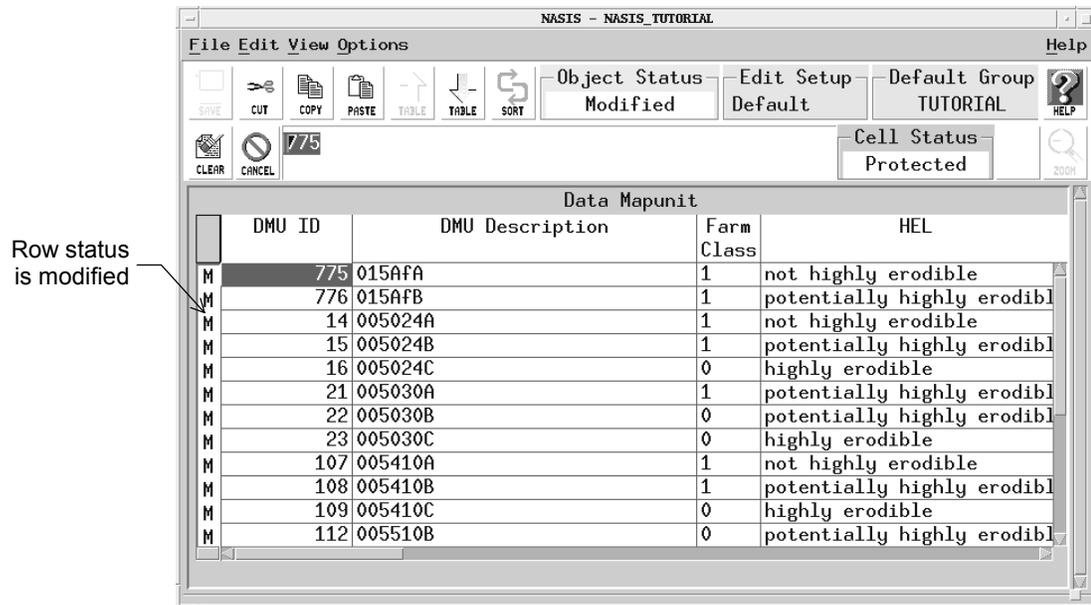
**Note:** A message indicates that the calculation was successful, click **OK**.

31. Look at the new Taxonomic Class value, and also notice that the status column contains a C, meaning taxonomic class was calculated (shown on the next page).



**Note:** The status column will have one of two entries—C (calculated) or M (manual entry)—or it will be blank (null value, meaning the field has not been edited since conversion). The data element value could be null and the status M indicating that a field was consciously set to null.

32. You have made all the necessary edits. Open the Data Mapunit table by clicking the **Up table** button.
33. Look at the **row status** of each data mapunit. Every record has been modified.



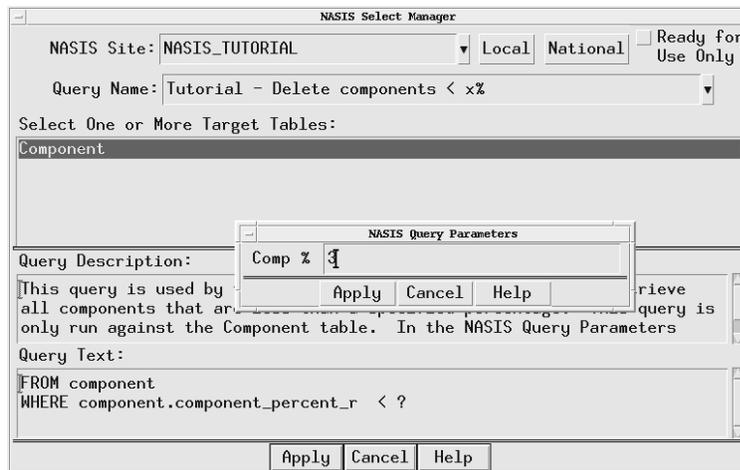
**Note:** If someone else owns some of the data mapunits in your selected set when you do a Global Assign, NASIS will only perform the operation on the records you have permission to change. It will ignore the other records. If some of the records in your selected set are locked, that is, someone else loaded them into their selected set before you did, NASIS will not even attempt the global editing operation. You will receive a message indicating that at least one record is locked and the global operation fails.

**Note:** If after performing a global edit you realize you inadvertently changed records and need to reverse the action, you have three options: Clear the selected set (File menu, New) without saving to the permanent database; exit NASIS without saving, or; use the De-select command to remove those records you inadvertently changed.

## Using Global Delete and Global Un-Delete

The Global Delete command gives you the capability of deleting large amounts of data in your selected set. It works on the current table, that is, the table that contains the highlight cursor. In the following scenario, you want to eliminate components that are less than three percent. You query your database for components that are less than three percent, and then perform a global deletion of those components.

1. On the **File** menu, select **New** to clear the selected set and start a new one.  
**Note:** If you get a message warning that data has been modified, click **OK**.
2. To run a query to retrieve data for editing, on the **File** menu, choose **Select**.
3. In the Query Name field on the Select Manager screen, choose **Tutorial - Delete components < x%**.
4. Click **Apply**.
5. In the NASIS Query Parameters dialog, type **3** for the component percentage, then click **Apply**.



6. A message reports that 171 records were added to the selected set. Click **OK**.
7. On the Select Manager screen, click **Cancel**.

- If the Component table is not already open, click the **Down table** button or choose the **View** menu, select **Components** then **Component**.

**Note:** The selected set now contains all the data mapunits in the tutorial database containing a component that comprises less than three percent of the soil. Also, only the components that are less than 3% were loaded for each of the data mapunits, even though the data mapunits may have many other components.

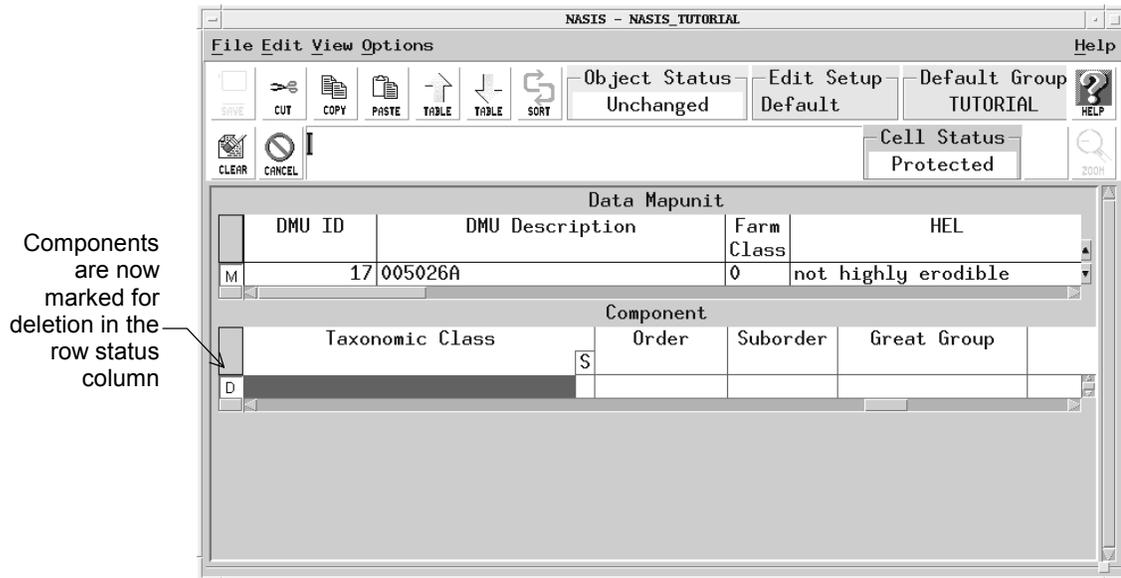
- With the cursor in the **Component** table, select **Edit** menu, then **Global Delete**.

**Note:** In NASIS, if your cursor is in a *root* table, you can easily highlight all records and use the Delete command to delete them. However, if the cursor is in a *child* table, for example, Component table, you cannot highlight all components in the selected set; you can only highlight all components in the current or selected data mapunit. For child tables, you can use the Global Delete command to delete all components of all data mapunits in the selected set.

- A message reports that 171 of the 171 rows were modified. Click **OK**.

- Look at the **row status** of the component. (Screen resized and shown below.)

**Note:** The Global Delete action marked all components in the selected set for deletion, as seen in the row status column. That means the records would be deleted from the selected set and the permanent database if you used the Save command. However, the save command is disabled in the tutorial database.



- Open the Data Mapunit table by clicking the **Up table** button. All data mapunits have been modified.

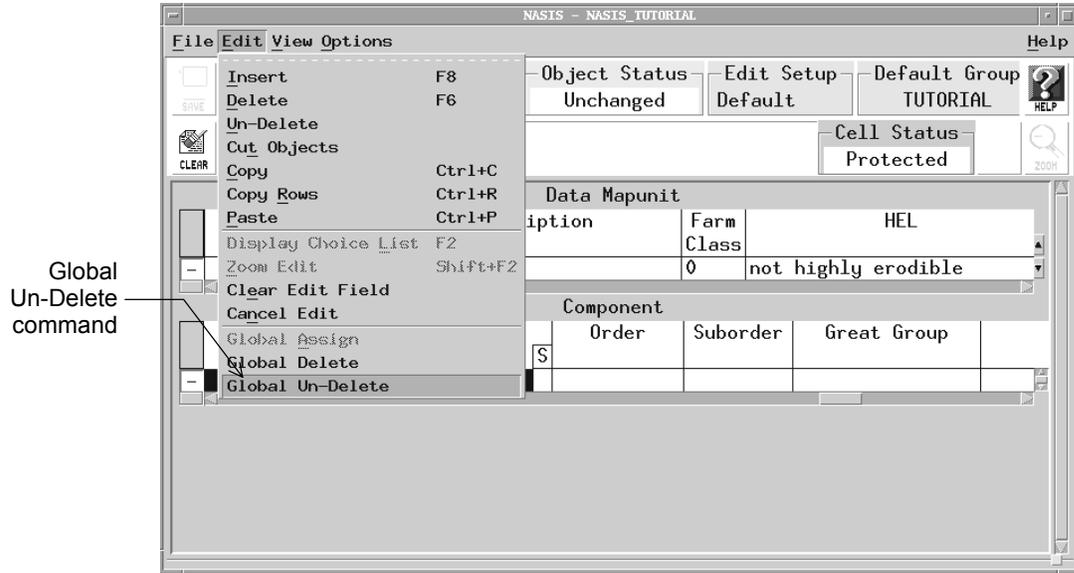
- If you make global deletions in error, you can reverse the action by using the Global Un-Delete command. Click the **Down table** button to return to the Component table.

**Note:** Global Un-Delete will cancel all deletions since the last Save, not just those items deleted with the Global Delete command, but only for the table in

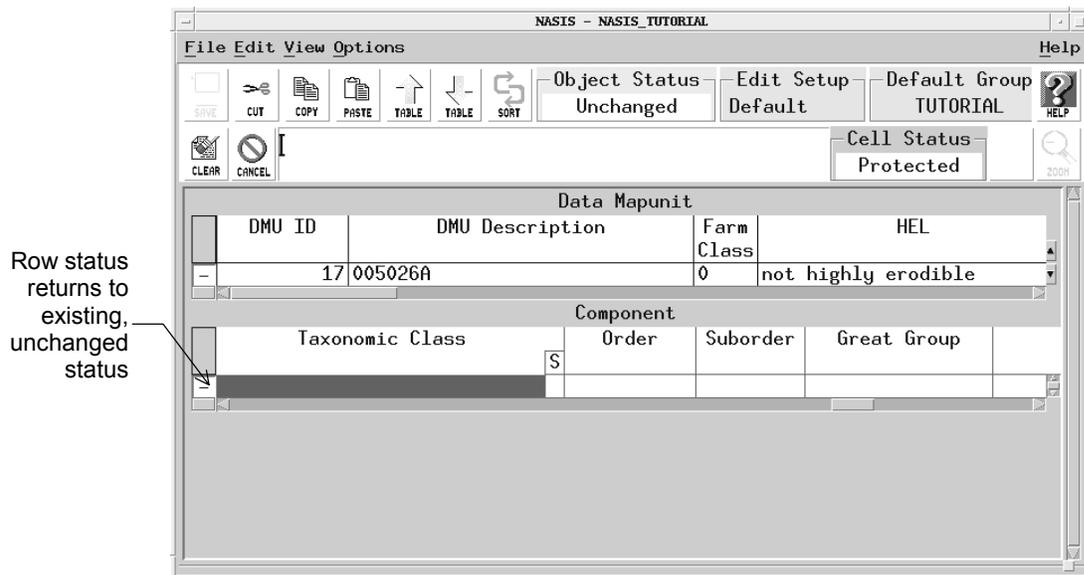
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which the highlight cursor is placed. Rows that are marked for deletion in other tables will still be marked for deletion.

14. Select the **Edit** menu, then choose **Global Un-Delete** (as shown on the following sample screen).



15. A message indicates 171 rows were modified. Click **OK**.
16. Notice the row status of the component records returned to a dashed line, which indicates existing, unchanged data.



**Note:** You have now finished this lesson.