SAS® Studio 3.2:

Developer's Guide

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SAS® Studio 3.2: Developer's Guide

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Using This Book

Audience

SAS Studio: Developer's Guide is intended for developers who need to create custom tasks for their site. This document describes the common task model for SAS Studio and explains the syntax used in this task model.

Prerequisites

For task development, it is recommended that you use the latest version of Google Chrome because of its debugging tools.

Accessibility

For information about the accessibility of this product, see Accessibility Features of SAS Studio 3.2 at support.sas.com.

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Recommended Reading

- *SAS Studio: Administrator's Guide*
- *Getting Started with Programming in SAS Studio*
- *SAS Studio: User's Guide*

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Introduction to the Common Task Model

About the SAS Studio Tasks

SAS Studio is shipped with several predefined tasks, which are point-and-click user interfaces that guide the user through an analytical process. For example, tasks enable users to create a bar chart, run a correlation analysis, or rank data. When a user selects a task option, SAS code is generated and run on the SAS server. Any output (such as graphical results or data) is displayed in SAS Studio.

Because of the flexibility of the task framework, you can create tasks for your site. In SAS Studio, all tasks use the same common task model and the Velocity Template Language. No Java programming or ActionScript programming is required to build a task.

The common task model (CTM) defines the template for the task. In the CTM file, you define how the task appears to the SAS Studio user and specify the code that is needed to run the task. A task is defined by its input data and the options that are available to the user. (Some tasks might not require an input data source.) In addition, the task has metadata so that it is recognized by SAS Studio.

In SAS Studio, a task is defined by the `Task` element, which has these children:

Registration
: The `Registration` element identifies the type of task. In this element, you define the task name, icon, and unique identifier.

Metadata
: The `Metadata` element can specify whether an input data source is required to run the task, any role assignments, and the options in the task.

  - The `Roles` element specifies the types of variables that are required by the task. Here is the information that you would specify in this element:
    - type of variable that the user can assign to this role (for example, numeric or character)
    - the minimum or maximum number of variables that you can assign to a role
    - the label or description of the role that appears in the user interface
  - The `Options` element specifies how to display the options in the user interface.

UI
: The `UI` element describes how to present the user interface to the user. A top-down layout is supported.

Dependencies
: The `Dependencies` element describes any dependencies that options might have on one another. For example, selecting a check box could enable a text box.

Requirements
: The `Requirements` element specifies what conditions must be met in order for code to be generated.

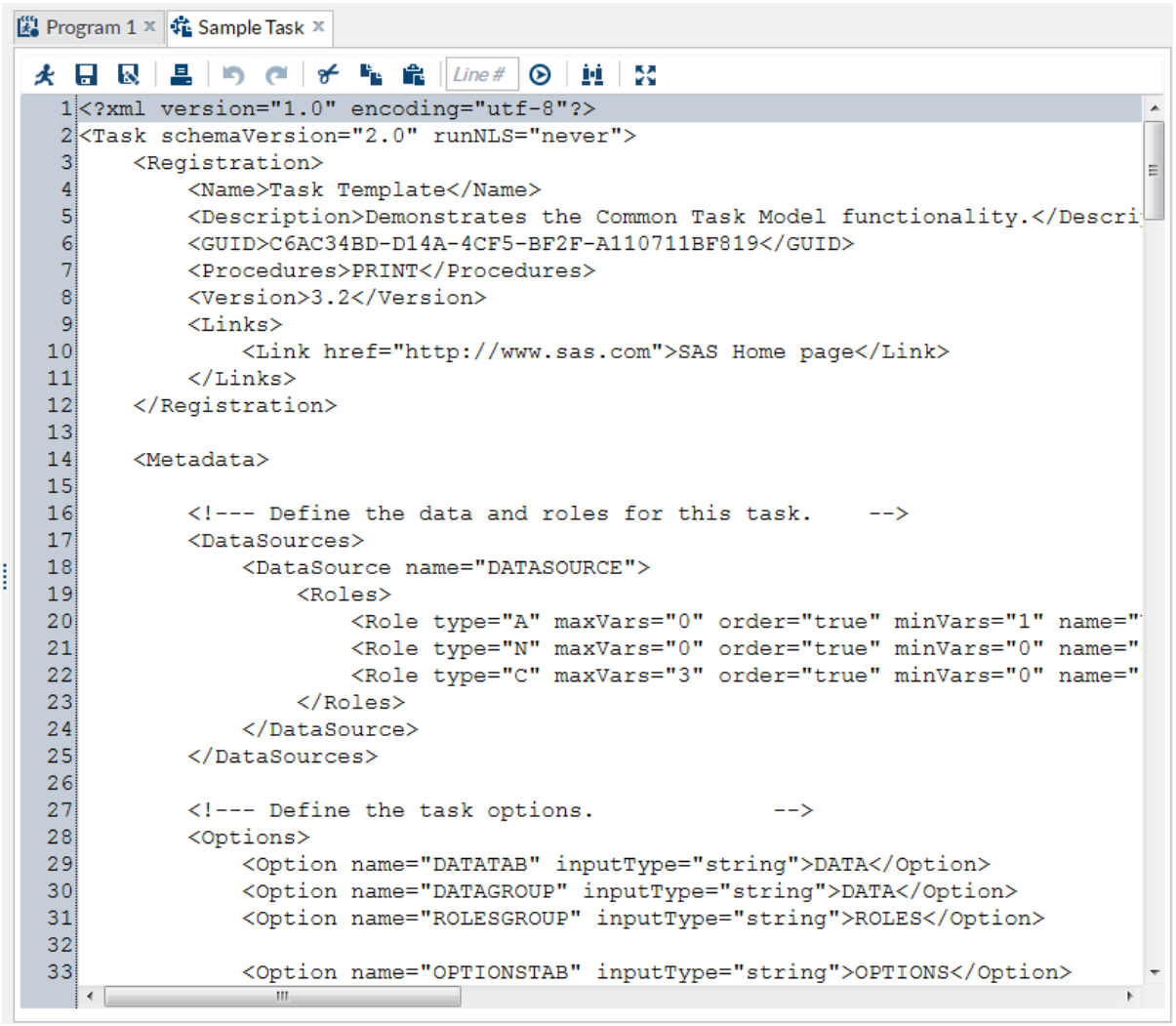
Code Template
: The `Code Template` element determines the output of the task. For most tasks, the output is SAS code.

View the Code for a Sample Task Definition

To view the code for a sample task:

1. In the navigation pane, open the **Tasks** section.
2. Click  , and select **Sample Task**.

The sample task definition that is shipped with SAS Studio appears.



Create a New Task

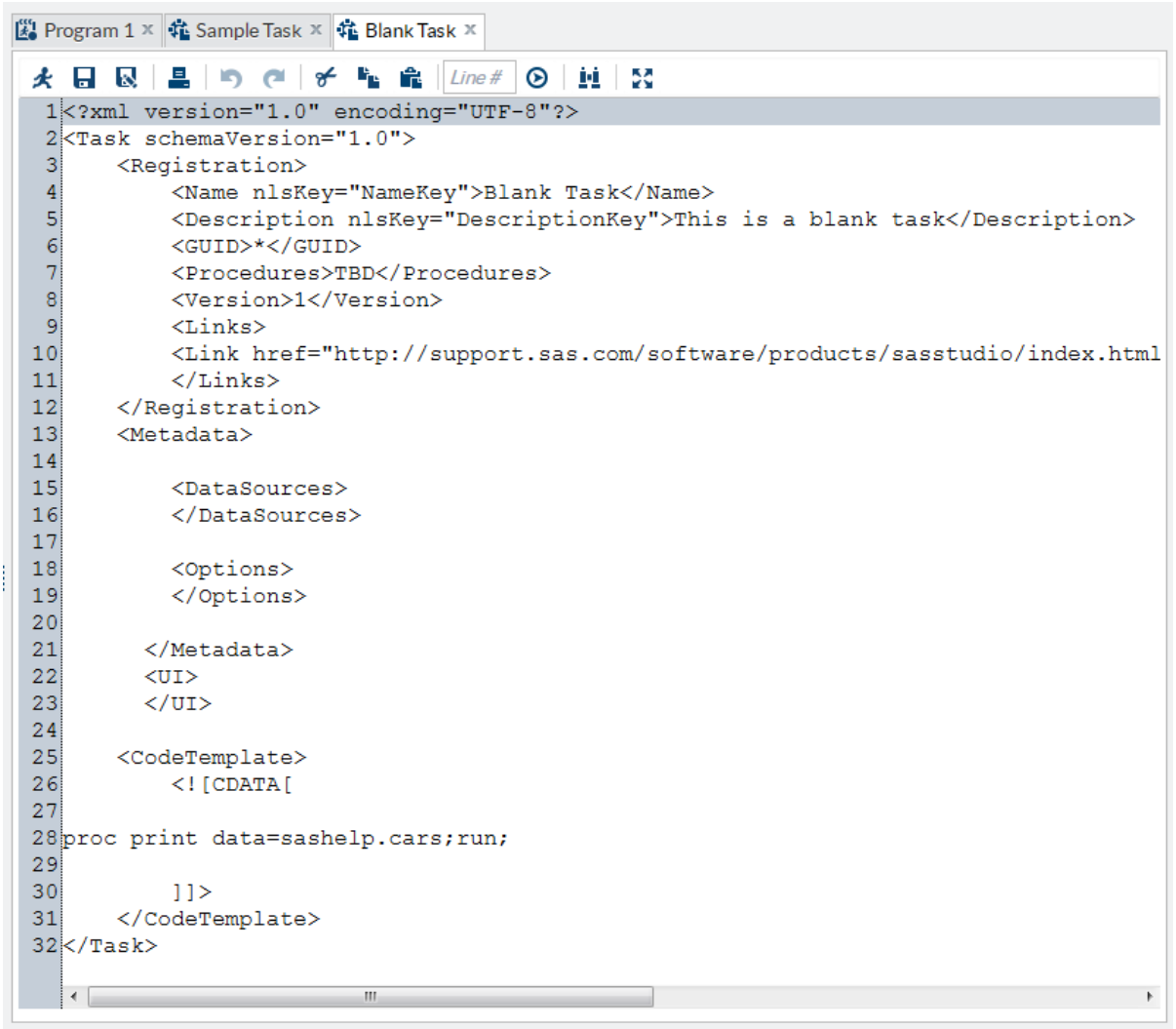
A blank template is available to help you create a new task.

To create a new task:

1 In the navigation pane, open the **Tasks** section.

2 Click , and select **Blank Task**.

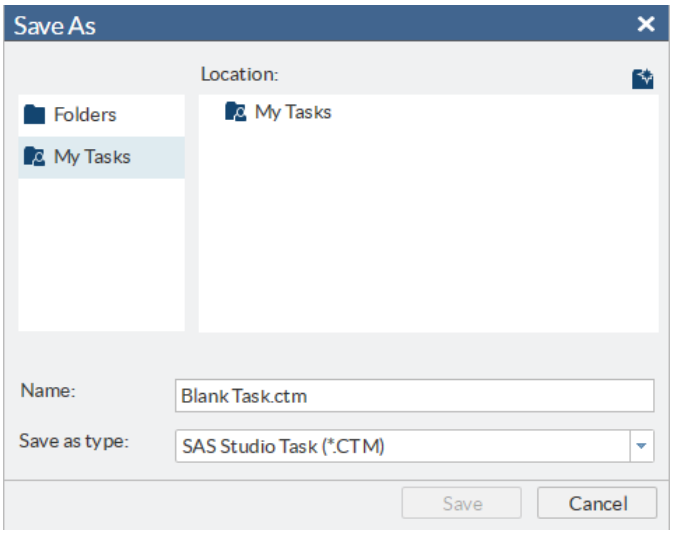
The blank task definition appears in SAS Studio.



3 Use the blank template to create your task. For help with the Velocity Template Language, see *Apache Velocity User's Guide*.

4 To save the task, click .

5 Enter a unique name for the task. The task is saved with the CTM file extension in your file system.



Create a Task with Default Option Settings

When you develop a task, you might want to include a default input data source or default option settings for the users at your site. In SAS Studio, you can save a task as a CTK file. When users at your site run this CTK file, they see your default settings.

Note: Before you can save a task, you must specify an input data set and all the options that are required to run the task.

To save a task:

1 Click . The Save As window appears.

2 Select the location where you want to save the task file. You can save this file in the **Folders** section or in your **My Tasks** folder. Specify a name for this file. For the file type, select **CTK Files (*.CTK)**. Click **Save**.

Note: In the **Tasks** section, you are still working with this task. If you save the task again, the CTK file in the **Folders** section is updated.

Validation Steps for the Task

When you run a task, SAS Studio validates the code by determining whether the XML is well formed, whether the Velocity template has any syntax errors, and whether there are any logical XML errors.

Testing a Task

To test your task, click  . (Alternatively, you can press F3.) A new tab that contains the user interface for the task appears in your work area. To view the SAS code for this task, click **Code**. The CTM code is available on a separate tab.

Sharing Tasks

About CTM and CTK Files

After creating a task, you might want to share it with other users at your site. Tasks are saved as CTM files. You might also want to share CTK files, which are CTM files with some of the roles and options preselected. For more information about how to create a CTK file, see “Create a Task with Default Option Settings” on page 6.

Accessing a Task Created by Another User

To access a task that is created by another user in SAS Studio:

1. Save the CTM or CTK file to your local computer. (This file could have been sent to you by e-mail.)
2. In SAS Studio, open the **Folders** section and click  . The Upload Files window appears.
3. Specify where you want to upload the files and click **Choose Files** to select a file.
4. Click **Upload**.

Sharing a Task That You Created

If you save the CTM or CTK file to a shared network location, other users can create a folder shortcut to access the task from SAS Studio. The advantage to this approach is that you have only one copy of the CTM file.

To create a new folder shortcut, open the **Folders** section. Click  and select **Folder Shortcut**. Enter the shortcut name and full path and click **Save**. The new shortcut is added to the list of folder shortcuts.

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Working with the Registration Element

About the Registration Element

The `Registration` element represents a collection of metadata for the task. This element is required in order to know the type of task.

Here are the child elements for the `Registration` element:

Element Name	Description
`Name`	The name of the task. This name is used throughout the application to represent the task.
`Description`	A description of the task. This text could appear in the task properties or in tooltips for the task.
`GUID`	A unique identifier for the task.
`Procedures`	A list of SAS procedures that are used by this task.
`Version`	A simple integer value that represents the version of the task.

Element Name	Description
`Links`	A list of hyperlinks to help or resources related to this task. **Note:** If you do not have any resources to link to, this element is optional.

Example: The Registration Element from the Sample Task Definition

To create a new task, you can use the sample task definition that is shipped with SAS Studio.

Here is the `Registration` element from the sample task definition:

```
<Registration>
   <Name>Task Template</Name>
   <Description>Demonstrates the Common Task Model functionality.</Description>
   <GUID>C6AC34BD-D14A-4CF5-BF2F-A110711BF819</GUID>
   <Procedures>PRINT</Procedures>
   <Version>3.2</Version>
   <Links>
      <Link href="http://www.sas.com">SAS Home page</Link>
   </Links>
</Registration>
```

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Working with the Metadata Element

About the Metadata Element

The `Metadata` element comprises two parts: the `DataSources` element and the `Options` element.

Working with the DataSources Element

About the DataSources Element

The `DataSources` and `DataSource` elements create a simple grouping of the data that is required for the task. If these elements are not specified, then no input data is needed to run the task.

The `DataSource` element is the only child of the `DataSources` element, and the `DataSources` element can have only one `DataSource` child. The `DataSource` element specifies the information about the data set for the task. The only child for the `DataSource` element is the `Roles` element.

Working with the Roles Element

About the Roles Element

The `Roles` element identifies the variables that must be assigned in order to run the task. This element is a way to group the individual role assignments that are needed for a task.

The `Role` tag, which is the only child of the `Roles` element, describes one type of role assignment for the task.

Attribute	Description
`name`	specifies the name assigned to this role.

Attribute	Description

`type`	specifies the type of column that can be assigned to this role.
	Here are the valid values:
	`A`
	All column types are allowed. In the user interface, all columns are identified by the  icon.
	`N`
	Only numeric columns can be assigned to this role. In the user interface, numeric columns are identified by the  icon.
	`C`
	Only character columns can be assigned to this role. In the user interface, character columns are identified by the  icon.

`minVars`	specifies the minimum number of columns that must be assigned to this role. If `minVars="0"`, the role is optional. If `minVars="1"`, a column is required to run this task, and a red asterisk appears next to the label in the user interface.
`maxVars`	specifies the maximum number of columns that can be assigned to this role. If `maxVars="0"`, users can assign an unlimited number of columns to this role.
`exclude`	specifies the list of roles that are mutually exclusive to this role. If a column is assigned to a role in this list, the column does not appear in the list of available columns for this role.
`order`	specifies that the user can order the columns that are assigned to this role. Valid values are `true` and `false`. If `order="true"`, the user can use the up and down arrows in the user interface to modify the order.

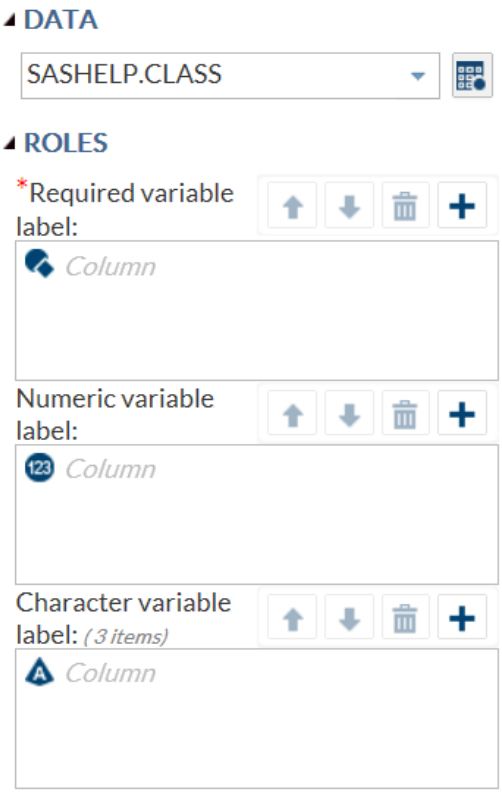
Example: DataSources and Roles Elements from the Sample Task Definition

Here is an example of the `DataSources` and `Roles` elements:

```
<DataSources>
   <DataSource name="PRIMARYDATA">
      <Roles>
         <Role type="A" maxVars="0" order="true" minVars="1"
```

```
            name="VAR"> Required variable label</Role>
         <Role type="N" maxVars="0" order="true" minVars="0"
            name="OPTNVAR" exclude="VAR">Numeric variable label</Role>
         <Role type="C" maxVars="3" order="true"
            minVars="0" name="OPTCVAR">Character variable label<Role>
      </Roles>
   </DataSource>
</DataSources>
```

When you run this code, you get the Data and Roles sections in this example:



A red asterisk appears for the **Required variable label** role because you must assign a column to this role. In the code, this requirement is indicated by `minVars="1"`.

Working with the Options Element

About the Options Element

The `Options` element identifies the options that are required in order to run the task. The `Option` tag, which is the only child of the `Options` element, describes the assigned option.

Attribute	Description
`name`	specifies the name assigned to this option.
`defaultValue`	specifies the initial value for the option.

Attribute	Description
`inputType`	specifies the input control for this option. Here are the valid values: ■ `checkbox` ■ `color` ■ `combobox` ■ `datepicker` ■ `distinct` ■ `inputtext` ■ `modelbuilder` ■ `multientry` ■ `numstepper` ■ `numbertext` ■ `radio` ■ `select` ■ `slider` ■ `string` ■ `textbox` ■ `validationtext` For more information, see “Supported Input Types” on page 17.
`indent`	specifies the indention for this option in the task interface. Here are the valid values: ■ `1` – minimal indention (about 17px) ■ `2` – average indention (about 34px) ■ `3` – maximum indention (about 51px)
`returnValue`	applies to strings that are used by input types (such as `combobox` and `select`) where the user has a selection of choices. If the `returnValue` attribute is specified in other contexts, this attribute is ignored. For more information, see “Specifying a Return Value Using the returnValue Attribute” on page 36.

Supported Input Types

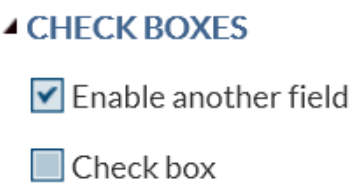
checkbox

This input type does not have additional attributes. The valid values for `checkbox` are `0` (unchecked) and `1` (checked).

The code in the sample task definition creates two check boxes.

```
<Option name="GROUP1" inputType="string">CHECK BOXES</Option>
<Option name="chkCheck" defaultValue=1" inputType="checkbox">
   Enable another field</Option>
<Option name="chkEXAMPLE" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">
   Check box</Option>
```

Here is an example of a check box control in the user interface:

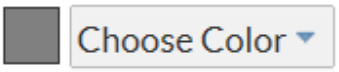


color

This input type does not have additional attributes. Here is an example from the sample task definition:

```
<Option name="colorEXAMPLE defaultValue="gray"
   inputType="color">Choose Color</Option>
```

Here is an example of a color control in the user interface:



combobox

This input type has one attribute.

Attribute	Description
`width`	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.

The code in the sample task definition creates a combination box called **Drop-down list**. This list contains three options: **Value 1**, **Value 2**, and **Value 3**.

```
<Option name="comboEXAMPLE" defaultValue="value2" inputType="combobox">
   Drop-down list:</Option>
<Option name="value1" inputType="string">Value 1</Option>
<Option name="value2" inputType="string">Value 2</Option>
<Option name="value3" inputType="string">Value 3</Option>
```

Here is an example of a combobox control in the user interface:

datepicker

This input type has these attributes:

Attribute	Description
`format`	specifies the format of the date value. You can use any valid SAS date format. If no format attribute is provided, it defaults to mmddyys8. (12/24/93).
`required`	specifies whether a date is required. By default, no date is required.

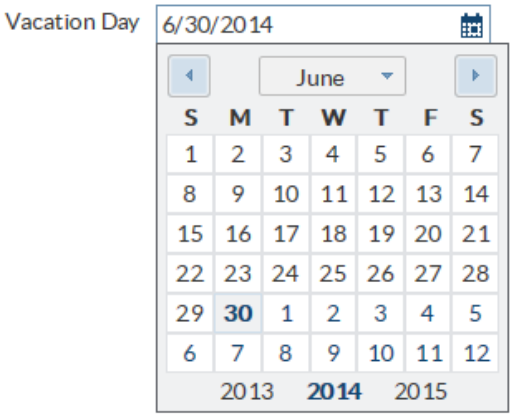
Attribute	Description
`width`	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.

If you specify the `defaultValue` attribute for this input type, the value must be in ISO8601 format (yyyy-mm-dd).

This code creates a datepicker control called **Vacation Day** that has a default value of 6/30/2014.

```
<Option name="myDate" defaultValue="2014-06-30" inputType="datepicker"
      format="mmddyys8.">Vacation Day</Option>
```

Here is an example of a datepicker control in the user interface:



distinct

This input type has these attributes:

Attribute	Description
`source`	specifies the role to use to get the distinct values. The `maxVars` control for the role must be set to 1. In other words, users can assign only one variable to this role.

Attribute	Description
max	specifies the maximum number of distinct values to obtain and display in the UI. By default, the maximum value is 100. Larger maximum values might cause a long delay in populating the UI control. **Note:** Missing values are ignored, so missing values do not appear in the list of distinct values.
width	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.

In this example, you want the user of this task to see the first 15 distinct values for the response variable.

In the code, you first specify the Datasources element because an input data set is required to run this task. Then in the Roles element, you specify that only one response variable is required to run this task. The name attribute for this role is VAR.

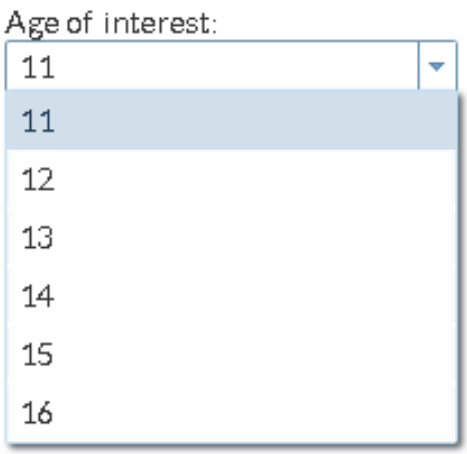
Now, you want to create an option that lists the first 15 distinct values in the VAR variable. The code for the distinct input type includes these attributes.

- The source attribute specifies that the values that appear in the **Age of interest** option come from the VAR role (in this example, the Age variable).
- The max attribute specifies that a maximum of 15 values should be available for the **Age of interest** option.

```
<DataSources>
   <DataSource name="DATASOURCE">
      <Roles>
         <Role type="A" maxVars="1" order="true" minVars="1"
            name="VAR">Response variable</Role>
      </Roles>
   </DataSource>
</DataSources>
<Options>
   <Option name="values" inputType="distinct" source="VAR"
      max="15">Age of interest:</Option>
```

```
</Options>
```

Here is an example of the distinct control in the user interface:



inputtext

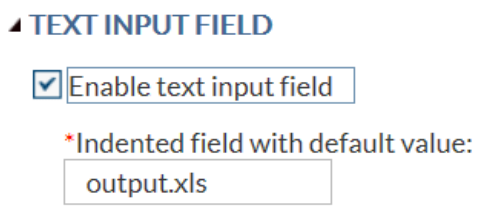
This input type has these attributes:

Attribute	Description
`required`	specifies whether any input text is required. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default is false.
`missingMessage`	specifies the tooltip text that appears when the text box is empty but input text is required. No message is displayed by default.
`promptMessage`	specifies the tooltip text that appears when the text box is empty and the user has selected the text box.
`width`	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.

The code in the sample task definition creates a text box called **Indented field with default value**. The default value for this option is output.xls. If the user removes this text, the message “Enter a filename” appears because a valid filename is required.

```
<Option name="txtEXAMPLE" defaultValue="output.xls" inputType="inputtext"
   width="100%"
   indent="1"
   required="true"
   promptMessage="Enter a filename"
   missingMessage="Missing filename">Indented field
      with default value:</Option>
```

Here is an example of an inputtext control in the user interface:



modelbuilder

A *model* is an equation that consists of a dependent or response variable and a list of effects. The user creates the list of effects from variables and combinations of variables.

Here are examples of effects:

main effect
: For variables Gender and Height, the main effects are Gender and Height.

interaction effect
: For variables Gender and Height, the interaction is Gender * Height. You can have two-way, three-way, ...*n*-way interactions.

  The order of the variables in the interaction is not important. For example, Gender * Height is the same as Height * Gender.

nested effect
: For variables Gender and Height, an example of a nested effect is Gender(Height).

polynomial effect

You can create polynomial effects with continuous variables. For the continuous variable X, the quadratic polynomial effect is X*X. You can have second-order, third-order, ...*n*th-order polynomial effects.

The `modelbuilder` input type has these attributes:

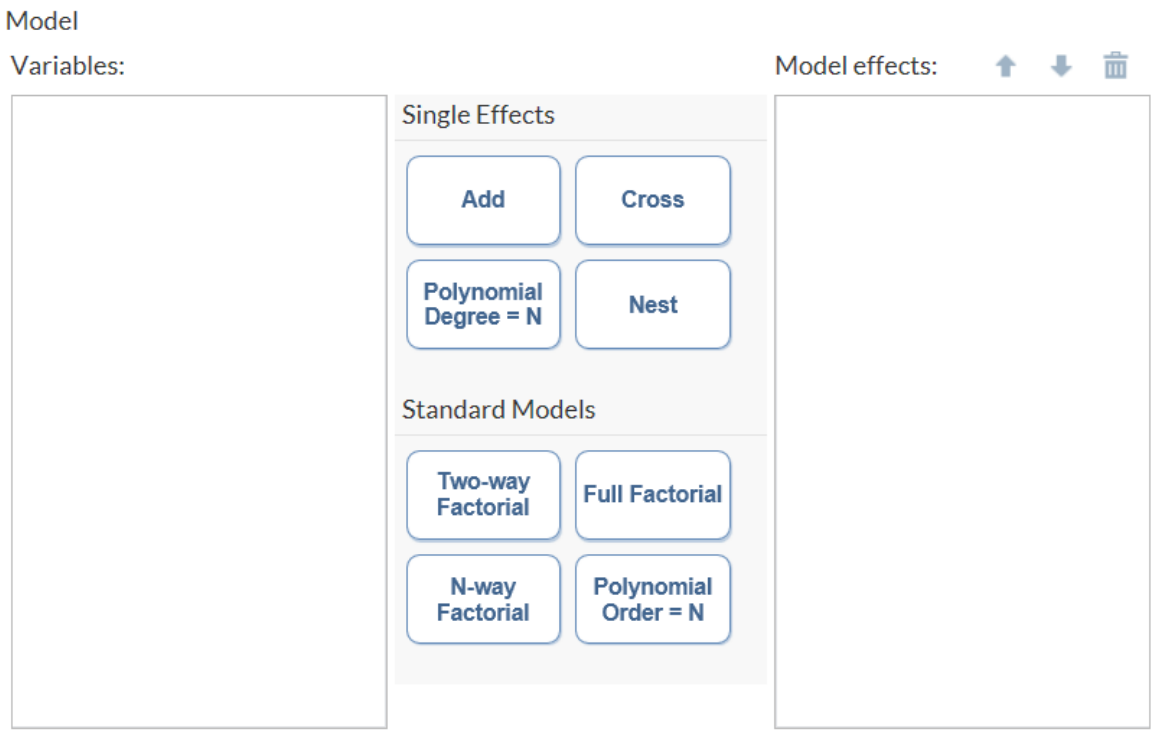
Attribute	Description
`required`	specifies whether any input text is required. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default is false.
`roleContinuous`	specifies the role that contains the continuous variables. The default value is null.
`roleClassification`	specifies the role that contains the classification variables. The default value is null.
`excludeTools`	specifies the effect and model buttons to exclude from the user interface. Valid values are `ADD`, `CROSS`, `NEST`, `TWOFACT`, `THREEFACT`, `FULLFACT`, `NFACTORIAL`, `POLYEFFECT`, `POLYMODEL`, and `NFACTPOLY`. Separate multiple values with spaces or commas.
`width`	specifies the width of the control. The width value can be specified in percent, em, or px. By default, the control is automatically sized based on the available width and content.

Note: At least one of the role attributes (`roleContinuous` or `roleClassification`) is required. If both attributes are set to null, no variables are available to create the model.

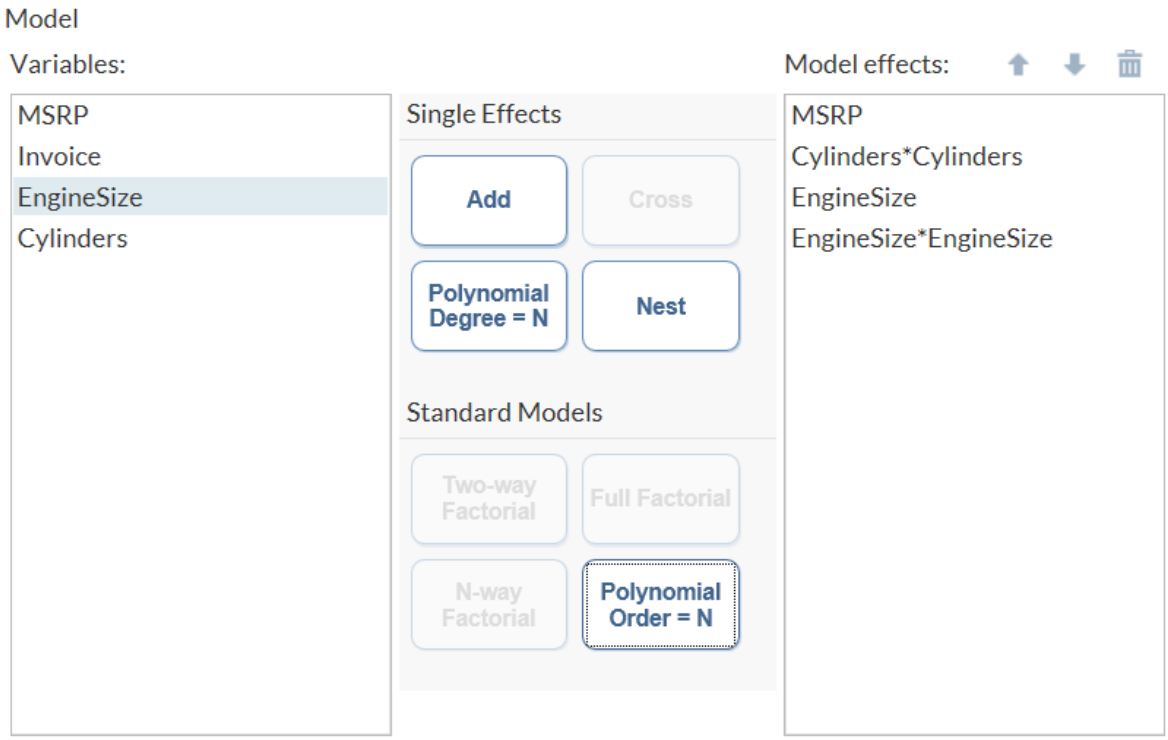
Here is some example code for the `modelbuilder` input type from the Generalized Linear Model task:

```
<Option excludeTools="THREEFACT,NFACTPOLY" inputType="modelbuilder"
   name="modelbuilder" roleClassification="classVariables"
   roleContinuous="continuousVariables"
   width="100%">Model</Option>
```

Here is an example of a modelbuilder control in the user interface:



After selecting an input data source and identifying the columns that contain the continuous or classification variables, you can start building your model. This example uses the Sashelp.Cars data set as the input data source. MSRP, EngineSize, Invoice, and Cylinders are the continuous variables.



multientry

This input type has these attributes:

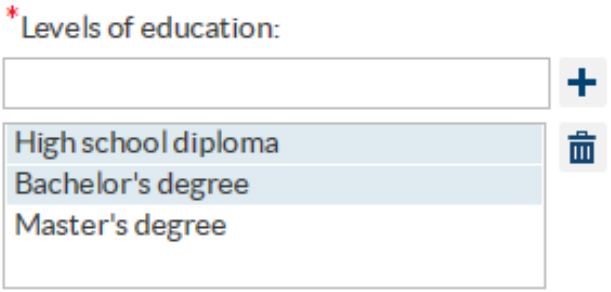
Attribute	Description
`required`	specifies whether a value is required. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is false.
`width`	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.

In this example, you want a multi-entry control where users can specify the educational degrees that they have earned. In the `Options` element, you define three values (High school diploma, Bachelor's degree, and Master's degree) to appear in the list.

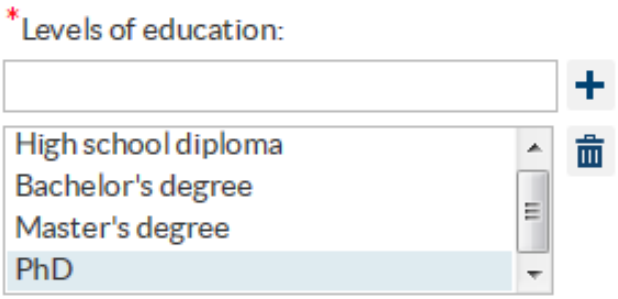
In the `UI` element, you use the `OptionsChoice` tag to assign default values for the multi-entry control.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="multiExample" required="true"
      inputType="multientry">Multi-Entry:</Option>
   <Option name="ONE" inputType="string">High school diploma</Option>
   <Option name="TWO" inputType="string">Bachelor's degree</Option>
   <Option name="THREE" inputType="string">Master's degree</Option>
</Options>
<UI>
   <Container option="OPTIONSTAB">
      <Group option="GROUP2">
         <OptionChoice option=multiExample">
         <OptionItem option="ONE"/>
         <OptionItem option="TWO"/>
         <OptionItem option="THREE"/>
      </Group>

...
   </Container>
</UI>
```

Here is an example of a multi-entry control in the user interface.



The user can select any of these values. This type of control also enables users to add values (such as PhD) to this list.



numbertext

This input type has these attributes:

Attribute	Description
`decimalPlaces`	specifies the number of decimal places to display. Valid values include a single value or a range. To create a field that allows 0 to 3 decimal places, specify `decimalPlaces="0,3"`. The maximum number of decimal places is 20.
`invalidMessage`	specifies the tooltip text that appears when the content is invalid.
`maxValue`	specifies the maximum value that is allowed. If the user tries to exceed this value, a message appears. The default value is 9000000000000.
`minValue`	specifies the minimum value that is allowed. If the user specifies a value that is below the minimum value, a message appears.
`missingMessage`	specifies the tooltip text that appears when the text box is empty, but a value is required.
`promptMessage`	specifies the tooltip text that appears when the text box is empty, and the field has focus.

Attribute	Description
`rangeMessage`	specifies the tooltip text that appears when the value in the text box is outside the specified range.
`required`	specifies whether a value is required. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is false.
`width`	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.

This example code creates a field called **Number to order**.

```
<Option name="amt" defaultValue="1" inputType="numbertext"
   minValue="0" maxValue="100">Number to order:</Option>
```

Here is an example of the numbertext control in the user interface:

According to the code, the minimum value for this field is 0, and the maximum value is 100. Because 110 exceeds the maximum value, the default out of range message appears.

numstepper

This input type has these attributes:

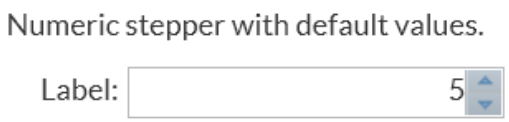
Attribute	Description
`decimalPlaces`	specifies the number of decimal places to display. Valid values include a single value or a range. To create a field that allows 0 to 3 decimal places, specify `decimalPlaces="0,3"`.
`increment`	specifies the number of values that the option increases or decreases when a user clicks the up or down arrow. The default value is 1.

Attribute	Description
`maxValue`	specifies the maximum value that is allowed. If the user tries to exceed this value, a message appears. The default value is 9000000000000.
`minValue`	specifies the minimum value that is allowed. If the user specifies a value that is below the minimum value, a message appears.
`required`	specifies whether a value is required. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is false.
`width`	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.

The first example in the sample task definition creates an option with an assigned default value of 5.

```
<Option name="labelNumStepperEXAMPLE1" inputType="string">
   Numeric stepper with default values:</Option>
<Option name="basicStepperEXAMPLE" defaultValue="5" inputType="numstepper"
   indent="1">Label:</Option>
```

Here is an example of a numstepper control in the user interface:



The second example in the sample task definition creates an option with a specified minimum value, maximum value, and increment.

```
<Option name="labelNumStepperEXAMPLE2" inputType="string">
   Numeric stepper with a minimum value of -10, a maximum value of 120, and
   an increment of 2.</Option>
<Option name="advancedStepperEXAMPLE" defaultValue="80" inputType="numstepper"
   increment="2"
   minValue="-10"
   maxValue="120"
   decimalPlaces="0,2"
   size="8em"
```

```
indent="1">Label:</Option>
```

When you run the code, here is the resulting user interface:

radio

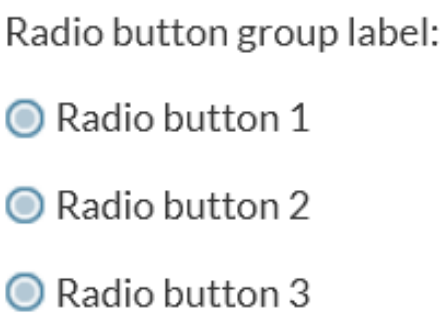
This input type has one attribute:

Attribute	Description
`variable`	specifies a variable that contains the name of the currently selected radio button.

The second example in the sample task definition creates an option called **Radio button group label** with the **Radio button 1** button selected by default.

```
<Option name="labelEXAMPLE2" inputType="string">Radio button group label:</Option>
<Option name="radioButton1" variable="radioEXAMPLE" defaultValue="radioButton1"
   inputType="radio">Radio button 1</Option>
<Option name="radioButton2" variable="radioEXAMPLE"
   inputType="radio">Radio button 2</Option>
<Option name="radioButton3" variable="radioEXAMPLE"
   inputType="radio">Radio button 3</Option>
```

Here is an example of a radio control in the user interface:



select

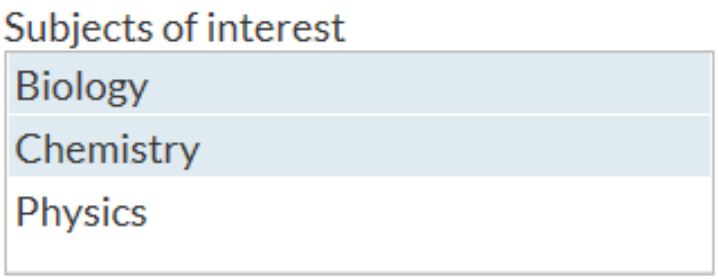
This input type has these attributes:

Attribute	Description
`multiple`	specifies if users can select one or multiple items from the list. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The defaultvalue is true.
`required`	specifies whether the user must select a value from the list. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is false.
`sourceLink`	specifies that the data for this control should come from another option.
`width`	specifies the width of the control in percent (%), em, or px.
`height`	specifies the height of the control in em or px.

This example creates a selection list called **Subjects of interest** and has three choices: Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. The `defaultValue` attribute specifies the item or items that should be selected by default. Multiple items are in a comma-separated list. In this example, item1 (Biology) and item2 (Chemistry) are selected by default.

```
<Option name="selectExample" inputType="select" multiple="true"
   defaultValue="item1, item2">Subjects of interest</Option>
   <Option name="item1" inputType="string">Biology</Option>
   <Option name="item2" inputType="string">Chemistry</Option>
   <Option name="item3" inputType="string">Physics</Option>
```

Here is an example of the select control in the user interface:



slider

This input type has these attributes:

Attribute	Description
`discreteValues`	specifies the number of discrete values in the slider. For example, if `discreteValues="3"`, the slider has three values: a minimum value, a maximum value, and a value in the middle.
`maxValue`	specifies the maximum value for this option.
`minValue`	specifies the minimum value for this option.
`showButtons`	specifies whether to show the increase and decrease buttons for the slide. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is true.

The first example in the sample task definition creates a slider option with buttons.

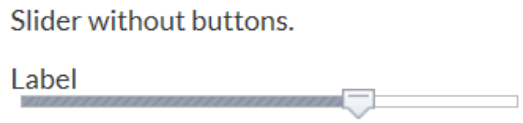
```
<Option name="labelSliderEXAMPLE1" inputType="string">
      Slider with buttons.</Option>
<Option name="labelSliderEXAMPLE1" defaultValue="80.00"
   inputType="slider" discreteValues="14" minValue="-10"
   maxValue="120">Label</Option>
```

When you run the code, here is the resulting user interface:

The second example in the sample task definition creates a slider option without buttons.

```
<Option name="labelSliderEXAMPLE2"
   inputType="string">Slider without buttons.</Option>
<Option name="labelSliderEXAMPLE2" defaultValue="80.00"
   inputType="slider" discreteValues="14" minValue="-10"
   maxValue="120" showButtons="false">Label</Option>
```

When you run the code, here is the resulting user interface:



string

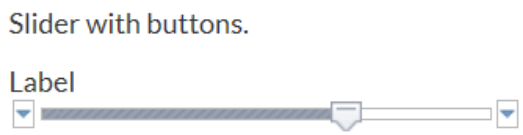
The `string` input type can be used to display informational text to the user, to define strings for the `OptionChoice` tags, and to define string values that are used by the Velocity code.

Attribute	Description
`returnValue`	is the string that is returned in the control's Velocity variable (instead of the control's name). This attribute applies only when the string is used in an `OptionChoice` tag.

The code for the sample task definition contains several examples of the string input type. In the code for the slider option, the explanatory text (**Slider with buttons**) is created by the string input type.

```
<Option name="labelSliderEXAMPLE1" inputType="string">
   Slider with buttons.</Option>
<Option name="labelSliderEXAMPLE1" defaultValue="80.00"
   inputType="slider" discreteValues="14" minValue="-10"
   maxValue="120">Label</Option>
```

When you run the code, here is the resulting user interface:



textbox

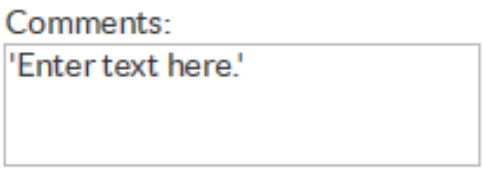
The `textbox` input type enables the user to enter multiple lines of text. This input type has these attributes:

Attribute	Description
`required`	specifies whether any input text is required. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default is false.
`width`	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.
`height`	specifies the height of the control. This value can be in em or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available height and content.

If you specify the `defaultValue` attribute with this input type, you can specify the initial string to display in the text box. In this example, the text `'Enter text here'` appears in the text box by default. Note the use of single quotation marks around the text. This example shows how you would include single quotation marks in your default text. These quotation marks are not required.

```
<Option name="textSimple" required="true" inputType="textbox"
      defaultValue="'Enter text here'">Text Box</Option>
```

Here is an example of a textbox control in the user interface. Note this example uses the default text. When the user types in the textbox control, this text disappears.



validationtext

This input type has these attributes:

Attribute	Description
`required`	specifies whether any input text is required. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default is false.
`invalidMessage`	specifies the tooltip text to display when the content in the text box is invalid. By default, no message is displayed.
`missingMessage`	specifies the tooltip text that appears when the text box is empty but text is required. By default, no message is displayed.
`promptMessage`	specifies the tooltip text that appears when the text box is empty and the text box is selected. By default, no message is displayed.
`regExp`	specifies the regular expression pattern to use for validation. This syntax comes directly from JavaScript Regular Expressions.
`width`	specifies the width of the control. This value can be in percent (%), em, or px. By default, SAS Studio sizes the control based on the available width and content.

The code for the sample task definition creates a text box called **Label**.

```
<Option name="validationTextExample" defaultValue="99999"
   inputType="validationtext"
   required="true"
   width="100%"
   promptMsg="A message that tells the user what type of value to enter"
   invalidMsg="Invalid value message"
   missingMsg="This value is required."
   regExp="\d{5}">Label:
</Option>
```

When you run the code, here is the resulting user interface:

If you remove the default value from this box, the `This value is required` message appears.

When the user begins entering a value, this message appears: `A message that tells the user what type of value to enter.`

If the specified value is invalid, the `Invalid value message` appears.

Specifying a Return Value Using the returnValue Attribute

For input types (such as `combobox` and `select`) that enable users to select from a list of choices, the default behavior is to return the name of the selected item in the list. However, because the `name` attribute must be unique for every option, this default behavior could be limiting in some scenarios.

When you specify the `returnValue` attribute on an `Option` element, the string that is specified for the `returnValue` attribute is returned instead of the name.

In this example, the $vegetables Velocity variable has the value of 1, 2, or 3, depending on what option item the user selected in the user interface. If you do not specify the `returnValue` attribute, the Velocity variable returns carrots, peas, or corn.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="vegetables" inputType="select">Select a vegetable</Option>
   <Option name="carrots" returnValue="1" inputType="string">Carrots</Option>
   <Option name="peas" returnValue="2" inputType="string">Peas</Option>
   <Option name="corn" returnValue="3" inputType="string">Corn</Option>
</Options>
<UI>
```

```
   <Container option="OPTIONSTAB">
      <Group option="GROUP1">
         <OptionChoice option="vegetables">
            <OptionItem option="carrots"/>
            <OptionItem option="peas"/>
            <OptionItem option="corn"/>
         </OptionChoice>
      </Group>

...
   </Container>
</UI>
```

Populating the Values for a Select Control from a Source Control

About Data Linking

Data linking is a way to populate a control based on the contents of another control. Data linking is currently supported when a select control links to data from a role or from the model effects builder. If the select control links to anywhere else, any children in the `OptionChoice` tag are ignored.

The select control is the recipient of the data. The control that the select input type links to is called the source. To link a select input type to its source, you define the `sourceLink` attribute and use the name of the source control.

The Velocity code that is returned for the select control uses the same Velocity structure that you would expect from the source control.

Linking to a Role

If a select control is linked to a role, the values in the select control are the current list of roles in the roles option. In this example, the name of the role variable is NUMVAR (specified in the `name` attribute). In the select control, the `sourceLink` attribute links to NUMVAR.

```
<DataSources>
   <DataSource name="PRIMARYDATA">
      <Roles>
         <Role type="N" maxVars="0" order="true" minVars="0" name="NUMVAR"
            exclude="VAR">Numeric Variable</Role>
```

```
      </Roles>
   </DataSource>
</DatatSources>
<Options>
   <Option name="roleList" inputType="select" sourceLink="NUMVAR"/>
```

The Velocity variable that is created for the select control is $roleList. The contents of the $roleList variable mimic the output of a typical role control. For more information, see “How the Roles Elements Appear in the Velocity Code” on page 68.

Linking to Effects from the Model Builder

If a select control is linked to a `modelbuilder` input type, the values in the select control are the list of effects in the model effects builder.

An additional attribute called `sourceType` can be used to set a filter on the data that is sent to the select control. Currently, the only defined filter is ‘filterClassification’. When this filter is specified, only classification effects appear in the select control.

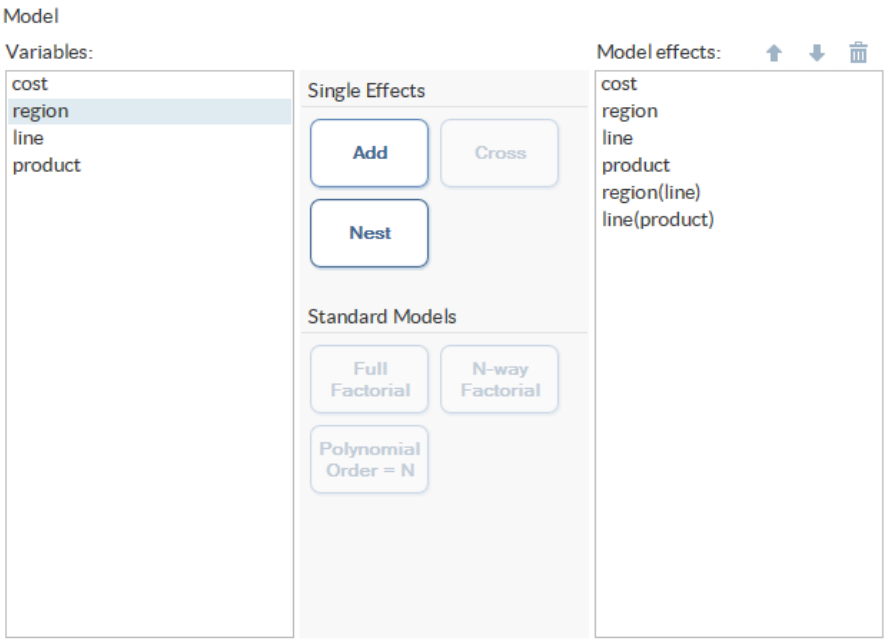
In this example, the modelbuilder control is named MEB. In the select control, the `sourceLink` attribute is linking to MEB, and the `sourceType` attribute specifies the ‘filterClassification’ filter. As a result, only classification effects appear in the source control.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="meb" inputType="modelbuilder" roleContinuous="CONTVARS"
      roleClassification="CLASSVARS"/>
   <Option name="mebList" inputType="select" sourceLink="MEB"
      sourceType="filterClassification"/>
</Options>
```

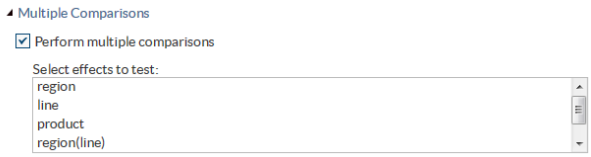
The Velocity variable that is created for the select control is $mebList. The contents of the $mebList variable mimic the output of the model effects builder. For more information, see “modelbuilder” on page 73.

Another example is in the Linear Regression task. In this task, the effects listed in the model builder are the options for the **Select the effects to test** option on the **Options** tab.

The **Variables** pane in the model builder lists the variables that the user assigned to either the **Classification variables** role or the **Continuous variables** role. The user can create main, crossed, nested, and polynomial effects. These effects appear in the **Model effects** pane.



On the **Options** tab, all classification effects are available from the **Select effects to test** option.



Here are the relevant portions of code from the Linear Regression task:

```
<Option inputType="string" name="modelGroup">MODEL EFFECTS</Option>
<Option inputType="string" name="modelTab">MODEL</Option>

1<Option inputType="modelbuilder" name="modelBuilder"
   excludeTools="POLYEFFECT,TWOFACT,THREEFACT,NFACTPOLY"
   roleClassification="classVariable"
   roleContinuous="continuousVariables"
   width="100%">Model</Option>
...
<Option inputType="string" name="multCompareGroup">Multiple Comparisons</Option>

2<Option indent="1" inputType="select" multiple="true" name="multCompareList"
   sourceLink="modelBuilder" sourceType="filterClassification">
   Select effects to test</Option>
```

1 Creates the model builder on the **Models** tab. Classification variables and continuous variables can be used to create the model effects.

2 Creates the **Select effects to test** option. The `sourceLink` attribute specifies that the initial list of values for this option is the list of model effects in the model builder. The `sourceType` attribute filters the list generated by the `sourceLink` attribute. The `filterClassification` filter specifies that only effects that include the classification variable should be available in the **Select effects to test** option.

In the **Perform multiple comparisons** option, the initial list of model effects includes region, line, product, region(line), line(product), and cost. However, cost is a continuous variable. When this list is filtered, only the model effects that involve classification variables (region, line, and product) are listed as values for the **Select effects to test** option.

4

Working with the UI Element

About the UI Element

This element is read by the UI engine to determine the layout of the user interface. Only linear layouts are supported. The `UI` tag is for grouping purposes only. There are no attributes associated with this tag.

The `UI` element has these children:

Child	Description
`Container`	A tab that contains any options for the task. For example, you might want to display the option for selecting the input data and assigning columns to roles on the same page. The UI engine displays these options sequentially. A label is created for the tab. The `Container` tag takes only one attribute. The string for this option is the value of the `string` input type in the `Metadata` element.

Child	Description
`Group`	A title for a group of options. The UI engine displays these options sequentially. This tag takes these attributes: ■ The `option` attribute is an option name in the metadata. This string is the same as the string value for the metadata option. ■ The `open` attribute specifies whether a group is expanded or collapsed. By default, `open=false`, and the group is collapsed in the user interface. To display the contents of a group by default, specify `open=true`.
`DataItem`	A reference to an input data source. This tag has only one attribute. The string for this option is the value of the `string` input type in the `Metadata` element.
`RoleItem`	A reference to a role. This tag has only one attribute. The string for this option is the value of the `string` input type in the `Metadata` element.
`OptionItem`	A reference to an option that has a single state. This type of option is either on or off, or has a single value (such as a series of radio buttons). This tag takes the `option` attribute only. The `option` attribute refers to the metadata name attribute for the option. The string for this option is taken from the metadata string value.
`OptionChoice`	A reference to an option that has a choice of values. The `OptionChoice` element uses the `OptionItem` or `OptionValue` element to represent the choice of values. These input types can use the `OptionChoice` element in the user interface: ■ `combobox` ■ `distinct` ■ `multiedit` ■ `select` This tag takes the `option` attribute only. The `option` attribute refers to the metadata name attribute for the option. The string for this option is taken from the metadata string value.
`OptionValue`	A value choice. This tag is valid only as a child of the `OptionChoice` element.

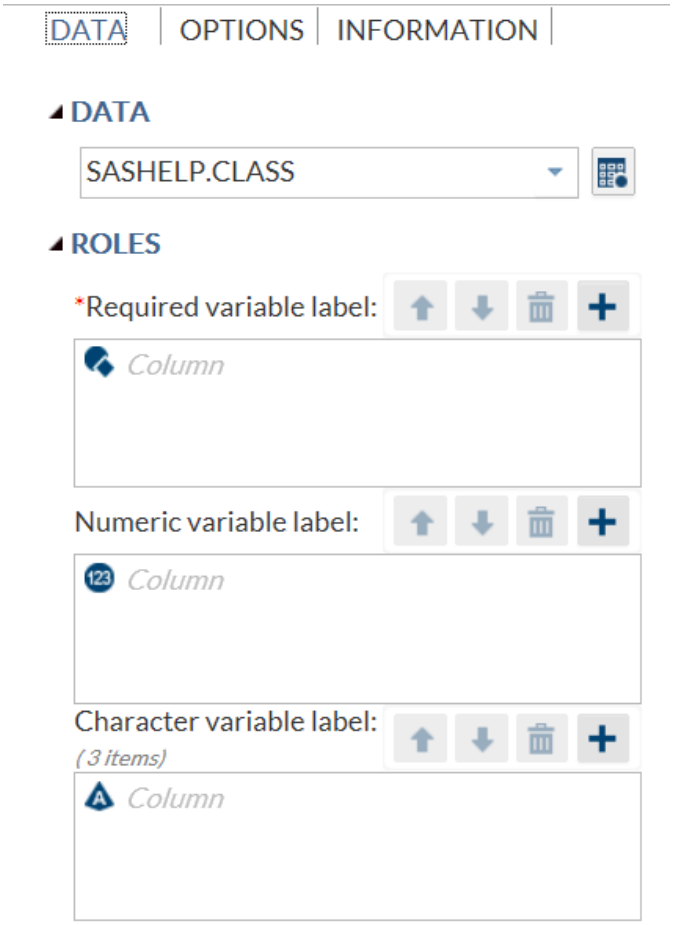
Example: UI Element for the Sample Task Definition

The code for the sample task definition creates a group for each input type. Here is the code for the first three groups:

```
<UI>
   <Container option="DATATAB">
      <Group option="DATAGROUP" open="true"
         <DataItem data="DATASOURCE" />
      </Group>
      <Group option="ROLESGROUP" open="true">
         <RoleItem role="VAR"/>
         <RoleItem role="OPTNVAR"/>
         <RoleItem role="OPTCVAR"/>
      </Group>
   </Container>

   <Container option="OPTIONSTAB">
      <Group option="GROUP0" open="true">
         <OptionItem option="labelEXAMPLE"/>
      </Group>

      <Group option="GROUP1">
         <OptionItem option="chkCheck"/>
         <OptionItem option="chkEXAMPLE"/>
      </Group>

      <Group option="GROUP2">
         <OptionItem option="labelEXAMPLE2"/>
         <OptionItem option="radioButton1"/>
         <OptionItem option="radioButton2"/>
         <OptionItem option="radioButton3"/>
      </Group>

...
   </Container>
</UI>
```

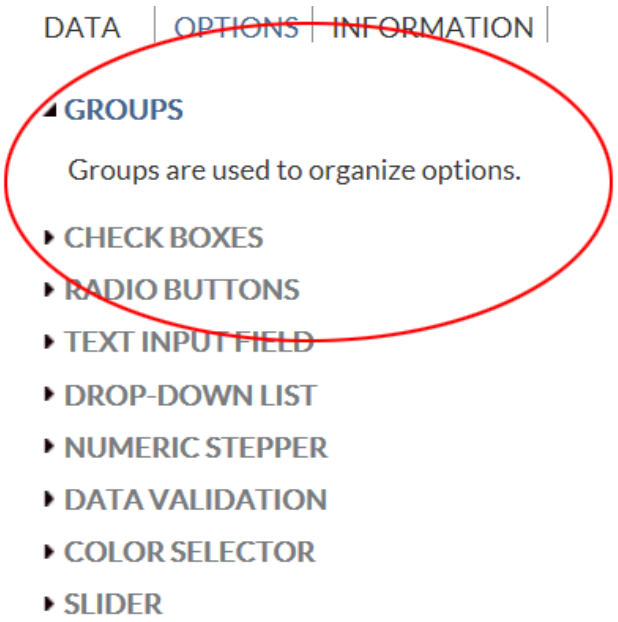
When you run this code, the **Data** and **Options** tabs appear in the interface

The **Data** tab displays a selector for the input data source and three roles.



The **Options** tab contains several groups. The example code creates the Groups, Check Boxes, and Radio Buttons groups. The first group is expanded by default

because the `open` attribute is set to `true`. (The sample task definition includes code to create the remaining groups on the **Options** tab.)



5

Working with the Dependencies Element

About the Dependencies Element

The `Dependencies` element specifies how certain options or roles rely on one another in order for the task to work properly. For example, a check box can enable or disable a text box depending on whether the check box is selected. The `Dependencies` element

is a grouping mechanism for the individual `Dependency` tags. There are no attributes associated with this element.

The `Dependencies` element can have multiple `Dependency` tags. Each `Dependency` tag has a `condition` attribute that is resolved to determine the state of the targets. A dependency can have multiple `Target` elements.

The `Target` element has three required attributes.

Attribute	Description
`option`	references the option that receives the action. Valid values are `OptionItem`, `Role`, `OptionChoice`, or `Group` element.
`conditionResult`	specifies when to execute the action. The valid values for this attribute are `true` and `false`. ■ If the condition is true and `conditionResult=true`, the action is executed. ■ If the condition is false and `conditionResult=false`, the action is executed. ■ If the value of the condition and `conditionResult` do not match (for example, one is true and one is false), the action is ignored.

Attribute	Description
`action`	specifies the action to execute. Here are the valid values: ■ `show` ■ `hide` ■ `enable` ■ `disable` ■ `set` If the value of the `action` attribute is `set`, you must also specify these two attributes: □ The `property` attribute refers to the attribute of an element that was created from the metadata. The `option` element in the metadata has an `inputType` attribute that specifies what UI element is created. **Note:** Here are a few exceptions: ■ In the `UI` element, any `RoleItem` cannot be the target of a dependency where `action=set`. ■ The `required`, `width`, `indent`, and `variable` (for the radio input type) attributes are invalid values for the `property` attribute of a `Target` element. □ The `value` attribute is the value to use for the target of the `property` attribute. If the `value` attribute targets an item with the `select` input type, the `value` attribute can accept a single value or a comma-separated list of values. **Note:** If the dependency has a comma-separated list of values and the `select` element that the dependency targets is set to `multiple="false"`, only the first value in the comma-separated list is evaluated. The rest of the values in the list are ignored.

Notes on Dependencies

- If `action=hide` for a `Target` element, the element is hidden. If `action=show`, the element is enabled and contributes to the SAS code that is generated by the Velocity script.
- Not all dependencies are evaluated each time the Velocity script runs and produces the SAS code. When the task is first opened, all dependencies are run to establish initial values. After that, only dependencies that are linked to the current interaction in the user interface are evaluated. The value of the `condition` attribute determines whether a dependency is evaluated. All UI elements have a name in the `Options` element (in the metadata section of the common task model). When a user selects a UI element, the name is checked against each dependency. Only conditions that contain the name of the UI element are evaluated, and all valid actions are performed.
- Dependencies can have cascading effects.
  - Dependencies that are order dependent cannot be written in a circular manner.
  - Dependencies are evaluated in top-down order. An option is order independent if the option name appears only in the `condition` attribute of the `Target` element. An option is order dependent if the option name appears in the `condition` and `option` attributes of the `Target` element.

This example shows a correct and incorrect ordering of dependencies:

```
<UI>
   <Container option="options">
      <Group option="basic options">
         <Option name="COMBOBOX"/>
         <Option name="ITEM1"/>
         <Option name="ITEM2"/>
         <Option name="ITEM3"/>
            <OptionItem option="CHECKBOX"/>
            <OptionItem option="INPUTTEXT"/>
      </Group>
   </Container>
</UI>
```

```
<Dependencies>
1<!-- Correct ordering of the dependencies -->
   <Dependency condition="$COMBOBOX=='ITEM1'">
      <Target conditionResult="true" option="CHECKBOX" action="set"
         property="value" value="1"/>
   </Dependency>
   <Dependency condition="$CHECKBOX=='1'">
      <Target conditionResult="true" option="INPUTTEXT" action="enable"/>
      <Target conditionResult="false" option="INPUTTEXT" action="disable"/>
   </Dependency>

2<!-- Incorrect ordering to the dependencies -->
   <Dependency condition="$CHECKBOX=='1'">
      <Target conditionResult="true" option="INPUTTEXT" action="enable"/>
      <Target conditionResult="false" option="INPUTTEXT" action="disable"/>
   </Dependency>
   <Dependency condition="$COMBOBOX=='ITEM1'">
      <Target conditionResult="true" option="CHECKBOX" action="set"
         property="value" value="1"/>
   </Dependency>
</Dependencies>
```

1 This first dependency is order independent. COMBOBOX is a name that is used in the condition, but the value of COMBOBOX is not a target in any of the other dependencies.

2 The second dependency is order dependent. CHECKBOX is used in the condition, and the value of CHECKBOX is also a target for `option="CHECKBOX"` in the preceding `Dependency` element. In this case, the state for INPUTTEXT is not evaluated properly because `condition="$CHECKBOX=='1'"` is evaluated before `condition="$COMBOBOX=='ITEM1'"`.

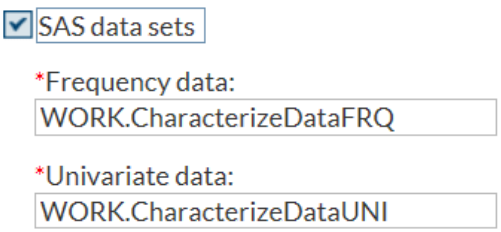
Example 1: Selecting a Check Box Enables Text Boxes

In this example from the Characterize Data task, the selection of the **SAS data sets** check box determines whether the **Frequency data** and **Univariate data** text boxes are available. (In the **Tasks** section, the Characterize Data task is in the **Data** group.)

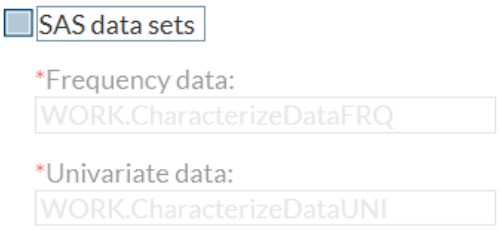
In this example, SASDATASETS is the name of the check box. FRQDATA and UNIDATA are the names of the input text fields.

```
<Option name=SASDATASETS" defaultValue="1" inputType="checkbox">
   SAS data sets</Option>
<Option name="FRQDATA" indent="1" defaultValue="WORK.CharacterizeDataFRQ"
   inputType="inputtext" width="100%">Frequency data:</Option>
<Option name="UNIDATA" indent="1" defaultValue="WORK.CharacterizeDataUNI"
   inputType="inputtext" width="100%">Univariate data:</Option>

<Dependency condition="$SASDATASETS=='1'"/>
   <Target conditionResult="true" option="FRQDATA" action="enable"/>
   <Target conditionResult="false" option="FRQDATA" action="disable"/>
   <Target conditionResult="true" option="UNIDATA" action="enable"/>
   <Target conditionResult="true" option="UNIDATA" action="enable"/>
</Dependency>
```

By default, the **SAS data sets** check box is selected, so the **Frequency data** and **Univariate data** text boxes are enabled. Here are the results that appear on the **Options** tab:



If you clear the **SAS data sets** check box, the **Frequency data** and **Univariate data** text boxes are not available. Here are the results that appear on the **Options** tab:



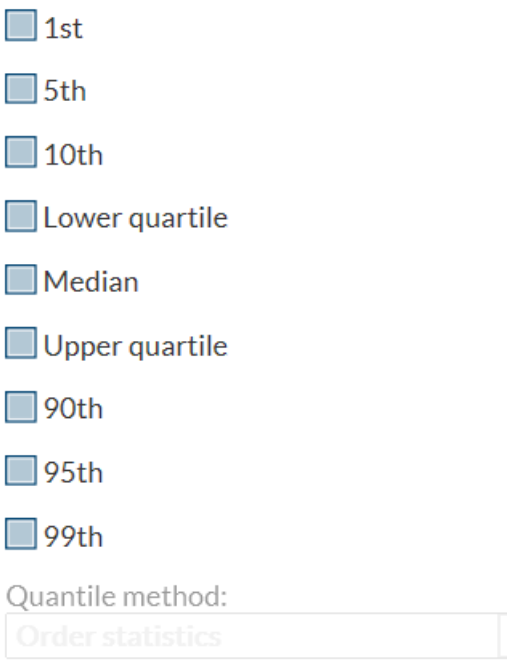
Example 2: Selecting a Check Box Enables a Combination Box

In this example from the Summary Statistics task, the **Quantile method** drop-down list is enabled only if the user selects the check box for at least one of the quantile options. (In the **Tasks** section, the Summary Statistics task is in the **Statistics** group.)

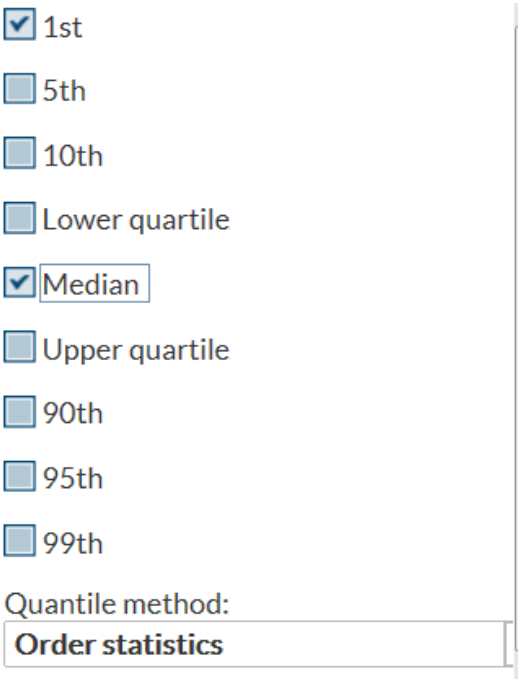
In this example, P1, P5, P10, Q1, MEDIAN, Q3, P90, P95, and P99 are the names of the check boxes. QUANTILE is the name of the combination box.

```
<Option name="P1" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">1st</Option>
<Option name="P5" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">5th</Option>
<Option name="P10" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">10th</Option>
<Option name="Q1" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">Lower quartile</Option>
<Option name="MEDIAN" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">Median</Option>
<Option name="Q3" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">Upper quartile</Option>
<Option name="P90" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">90th</Option>
<Option name="P95" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">95th</Option>
<Option name="P99" defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox">99th</Option>
<Option name="QUANTILE" defaultValue="QMOS" inputType="checkbox"
   width="100%">Quantile method:</Option>
      <Option name="QMOS" inputtype="string">Order statistics</Option>
      <Option name="QMPPA" inputType="string">Piecewise-parabolic
         algorithm</Option>

<Dependency condition="$P1=='1' || $P5=='1' || $P10=='1' || $Q1=='1' ||
   $MEDIAN=='1' || $Q3=='1' || $P90=='1' || $P95=='1' || $P99=='1'"/>
      <Target conditionResult="true" option="QUANTILE"
         action="enable"/>
      <Target conditionResult="false" option="QUANTILE"
         action="disable"/>
</Dependency>
```

By default, no check boxes are selected, so the **Quantile method** drop-down list is not available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



If you selected one or more of these check boxes, the **Quantile method** drop-down list is available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



Example 3: Selecting a Radio Button Enables a Number Stepper Control

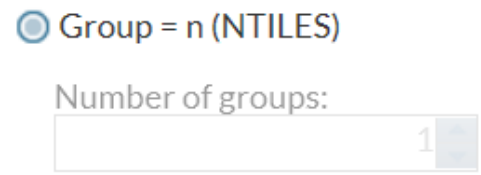
In this example from the Rank Data task, the selection of the **Group = n (NTILES)** option determines whether the **Number of groups** option is available. (In the **Tasks** section, the Rank Data task is in the **Data** group.)

In this example, RMGN is the name of the radio button, and NUMGRPS is the name of the `numstepper` variable.

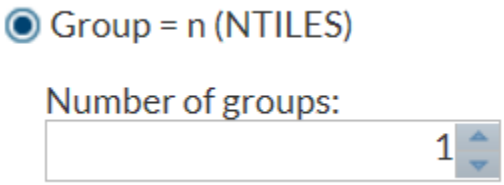
```
<Option name="RMGN" inputType="radio" variable="RMGRP">Group = n (NTILES)</Option>
<Option name="NUMGRPS" defaultValue="1" minValue="0" inputType="numstepper"
   indent="1">Number of groups:</Option>

<Dependency condition="$RMGRP.equalsIgnoreCase('RMGN')"/>
```

```
    <Target conditionResult="true" option="NUMGRPS" action="enable"/>
    <Target conditionResult="false" option="NUMGRPS" action="disable"/>
</Dependency>
```

By default, the **Group = n (NTILES)** option is not selected, so the **Number of groups** option is not available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



When you select the **Group = n (NTILES)** option, the **Number of groups** option is available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



Example 4: The Selected Value for a Combination Box Enables the Text Box

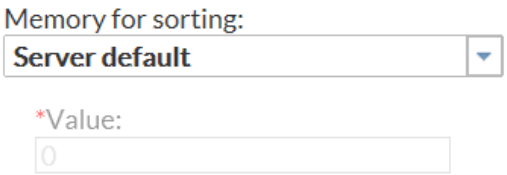
In this example from the Sort Data task, the **Value** text box is available only if you select **B (bytes)**, **KB (kilobytes)**, **MB (megabytes)**, or **GB (gigabytes)** from the **Memory for sorting** drop-down list. (In the **Tasks** section, the Sort Data task is in the **Data** group.)

In this example, MEMSORT is the name of the drop-down list that is created by the `combobox` variable. The MEMSORT option has these values: MSSD (Server default), MSMA (Maximum allowed), MSB (B (bytes)), MSKB (KB (kilobytes)), MSMB (MB (megabytes)), and MSGB (GB (gigabytes)). MEMAMT is the name of the validation text box.

```
<Option name="MEMSORT" defaultValue="MSSD" inputType="combobox">
```

```
   Memory for sorting:</Option>
      <Option name="MSSD" inputType="string">Server default</Option>
      <Option name="MSMA" inputType="string">Maximum available</Option>
      <Option name="MSB" inputType="string">B (bytes)</Option>
      <Option name="MSKB" inputType="string">KB (kilobytes)</Option>
      <Option name="MSMB" inputType="string">MB (megabytes)</Option>
      <Option name="MSGB" inputType="string">GB (gigabytes)</Option>
<Option name="MEMAMT" defaultValue="0" inputType="validationtext"
   regExp="[0-9]*$" invalidMessage="Enter an integer value
   greater than or equal to 0.">Value:</Option>

<Dependency condition="$MEMSORT.equalsIgnoreCase('MSB') ||
   $MEMSORT.equalsIgnoreCase('MSKB') ||
   $MEMSORT.equalsIgnoreCase('MSMB') ||
   $MEMSORT.equalsIgnoreCase('MSGB') ||"/>
      <Target conditionResult="true" option="MEMAMT" action="enable"/>
      <Target conditionResult="false" option="MEMAMT" action="disable"/>
</Dependency>
```

By default, the **Server default** option is selected, so the **Value** option is not available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



If you select the **B (bytes)** option, the **Value** option is available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:

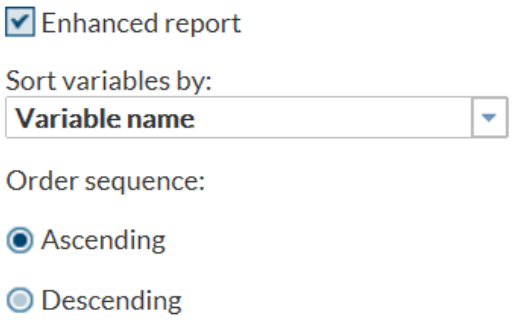
Example 5: Selecting a Check Box Enables Multiple Types of Options

In this example from the Table Attributes task, selecting the **Enhanced report** check box enables the **Sort variables by** drop-down list and the **Ascending** and **Descending** radio buttons. (In the **Tasks** section, the Table Attributes task is in the **Data** group.)

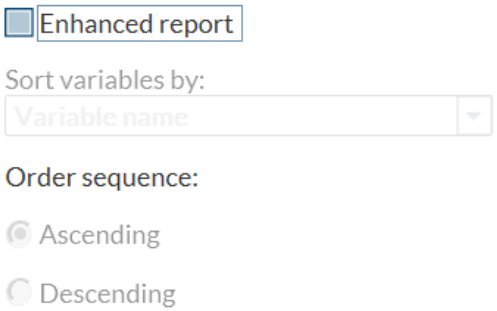
In this example, ENHANCEDRPT is the name of the check box. SORTROWS, ASCENDING, and DESCENDING are the names of the **Sort variables by**, **Ascending**, and **Descending** options, respectively.

```
<Option name="ENHANCEDRPT" defaultValue="1" inputType="checkbox">
   Enhanced report</Option>
<Option name="SORTROWS" defaultValue="SRVN" inputType="combobox"
   width="100%">In the data variable table, sort rows by:</Option>
      <Option name="SRVN" inputType="string">Variable name</Option>
      <Option name="SRVO" inputType="string">Variable order in table</Option>
      <Option name="SRVT" inputType="string">Variable type</Option>
      <Option name="SRVF" inputType="string">Variable format</Option>
      <Option name="SRVL" inputType="string">Variable label</Option>
<Option name="ORDERSEQ" inputType="string">Order sequence:</Option>
<Option name="ASCENDING" variable="ORDERRADIO" inputType="radio"
   indent="1" defaultValue="1">Ascending</Option>
<Option name="DESCENDING" variable="ORDERRADIO"
   inputType="radio" indent="1">Descending</Option>

<Dependency condition="$ENHANCEDRPT=='1'"/>
   <Target conditionResult="true" option="SORTROWS" action="enable"/>
   <Target conditionResult="true" option="ASCENDING" action="enable"/>
   <Target conditionResult="true" option="DESCENDING" action="enable"/>
   <Target conditionResult="false" option="SORTROWS" action="disable"/>
   <Target conditionResult="false" option="ASCENDING" action="disable"/>
   <Target conditionResult="false" option="DESCENDING" action="disable"/>
</Dependency>
```

By default, the **Enhanced report** check box is selected, so all options are available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



If you clear the **Enhanced report** check box, the **Sort variables by**, **Ascending**, and **Descending** options are not available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



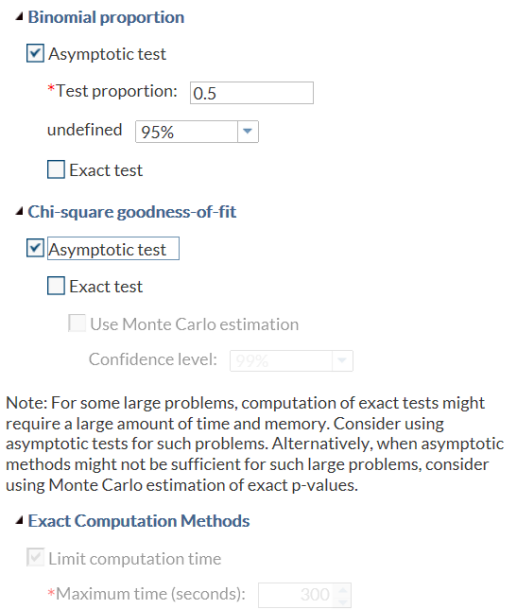
Example 6: Compound Condition Using AND and OR Logic

In this example from the One-Way Frequencies task, the **Maximum time (seconds)** option is available only if you select the **Exact test** check box (for Binomial proportion or Chi-square goodness of fit) and the **Limit computation time** check box. (In the **Tasks** section, the One-Way Frequencies task is in the **Statistics** group.)

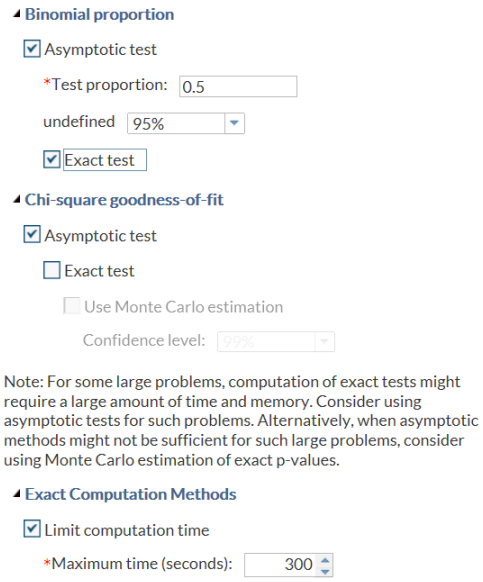
In this example, SECONDS is the name of the number stepper control. chkEXACTP is the name of the **Exact test** check box for binomial proportions. chkCHIEXACTP is the name of the **Exact test** check box for chi-square goodness of fit. chkLIMIT is the name of the **Limit computation time** check box.

```
<Option name="chkEXACTP" indent="1" defaultValue="0"
   inputType="checkbox">Exact test</Option>
<Option name="chkCHIEXACTP" indent="1" defaultValue="0"
   inputType="checkbox">Exact test</Option>
<Option name="chkLIMIT" indent="1" defaultValue="1"
   inputType="checkbox">Limit computation time</Option>
<Option name="SECONDS" indent="2" defaultValue="900"
   inputType="checkbox">Maximum time (seconds):</Option>

<Dependency condition="(($chkEXACTP=='1') || ($chkCHIEXACTP=='1'))
   &amp;&amp; ($chkLIMIT=='1'))"/>
      <Target conditionResult="true" option="SECONDS" action"enable"/>
      <Target conditionResult="false" option="SECONDS" action"disable"/>
</Dependency>
```

By default, neither of the **Exact test** check boxes is selected, so the **Maximum time (seconds)** option is not available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



When you select either of the **Exact test** check boxes and the **Limit computation time** check box, the **Maximum time (seconds)** option is available. Here is the result that appears on the **Options** tab:



6

Working with the Requirements Element

About the Requirements Element

The `Requirements` element specifies a list of conditions that must be met in order for the task to run. If the condition is true, SAS code can be generated. If the condition is false, no code is generated. When defining a requirement, you can specify the message to display when the requirement is not met.

The `Requirements` element can have multiple `Requirement` tags. Each `Requirement` tag has a `condition` attribute, which is a conditional expression that is used to evaluate whether the requirement is met. The conditional expression that is used is identical to the conditional expression in Apache Velocity. For more information, see the *Apache Velocity User's Guide*.

Each `Requirement` tag also has a `Message` element, which has no attributes. The value of this element is the message that is displayed if the condition is not satisfied.

Because dependencies can affect the state of the user interface as well as the state of the Velocity variables, the `Requirements` element is evaluated after the `Dependencies` element. As a result, any changes due to dependencies are made before determining whether the requirements are satisfied.

Example: Using a Requirements Element for Roles

In this example, the code refers to three roles: AVAR, BYVAR, and FVAR. The user must assign a variable to at least one of these roles in order for the task to run. If no variables are assigned to any of these roles, the SAS code cannot be generated, and the task will not run.

```
<Metadata>
   <Roles>
      <Role maxVars="0" minVars="1" name="AVAR" nlsKey="AVARKey"
         order="true" type="A">Analysis variables<Role>
      <Role maxVars="0" minVars="1" name="BYVAR" nlsKey="BYVARKey"
         order="true" type="A">Group analysis by<Role>
      <Role maxVars="0" minVars="1" name="FVAR" nlsKey="FVARKey"
         order="true" type="N">Frequency count<Role>
</Roles>
...
</Metadata>

<Requirements>
   <Requirement condition="$AVAR.size() &gt; 0 || $BYVAR.size() &gt; 0
      || $FVAR.size() &gt; 0">
         <Message>At least one variable must be assigned to the Analysis
         variables role, the Group analysis by role, or the Frequency
         count role.</Message>
   </Requirement>
</Requirements>
```

7

Understanding the Code Template

About the Code Template

The code template creates the string output of the task. For most tasks, this output is SAS code. The Code Template element contains a CDATA block of the Apache Velocity scripting language. The string output is produced using this scripting language.

Using Predefined Velocity Variables

Predefined Velocity Variables

Here are the predefined Velocity variables:

Variable	Description
$SASLIBRARY	The name of the library that contains the input data source. The $SASLIBRARY variable is defined only if you have a `DataSource` element in the task.
$SASTABLE	The table name of the input data source. The $SASTABLE variable is defined only if you have a `DataSource` element in the task.
$sasOS	The operating system for the SAS server.
$sasVersion	The version of the SAS server.
$MathTool	The Java object for the Apache Velocity MathTool. For more information, see “Floating Point Math” on page 67.
$CTMUtil	This tool holds a Java object that provides common utility methods for the common task models. For more information, see Appendix 1, “Common Utilities for CTM Writers,” on page 91.

Floating Point Math

Using the MathTool from Apache Velocity, mathematical expressions can be evaluated in the Velocity context. For example, you can convert a double value to an integer by using the `intValue()` method. For more information, see the **MathTool Reference Documentation** at **http://velocity.apache.org**.

This example shows how to use mathematical expressions in the Velocity template. $PCT contains a value between 1 and 100.

```
<Options>
   <Options name="PCT" defaultValue="10" inputType="inputtext">Value used
      in the equation</Option>
</Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
#if ($PCT)
#set ($OUTCALC = 1 - ($MathRool.toDouble($PCT)/100))
$MathTool.roundTo(2, $OUTCALC)
$MathTool.toDouble($PCT).intValue()
#end
]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

Predefined SAS Macros

If you need to generate SAS code, SAS Studio has these predefined macros:

SAS Macro	Description
%web_drop_table(*library-nametable-name*)	drops the specified table. Specifying the library name is optional.
%web_open_table(*library-nametable-name*)	opens the specified table. Specifying the library name is optional.
%web_open_file(*filename*, *type*)	opens the specified file with the specified MIME type.

SAS Macro	Description
%web_open_url(*url*)	opens the specified URL.

How the DataSource Element Appears in the Velocity Code

You can specify a maximum of one `DataSource` element in the common task model. (You can also have a task with no `DataSource` element.) If you define the `DataSource` element, a Velocity variable is created to access the name of the specified data source. The value of the variable is the same as the value of the `name` attribute for the `DataSource` element.

How the Roles Elements Appear in the Velocity Code

For each role, a Velocity variable is used to access the role information. This variable is the same as the role's name attribute.

You can use the Velocity variable's GET method to obtain the attributes for each role variable. The GET method takes a string parameter that accepts one of these values:

Attribute	Description
`format`	specifies the SAS format that is assigned to the variable.
`informat`	specifies the SAS informat that is assigned to the variable.
`length`	specifies the length that is assigned to the variable.

Attribute	Description
`type`	specifies the type of variable. Valid values are `Numeric` or `Character`.

In this example, the **Analysis Group** role is given the name of BY. As a result, the Velocity variable, $BY, is created. When this script is run, the $BY variable is checked to see whether any columns are assigned. If the user has assigned any columns to the **Analysis Group** role, the generated SAS code sorts on these columns. To demonstrate the GET method, only numeric variables are added.

```
<Roles>
   <Role type="A" maxVars="0" order="true" minVars="0"
      name="VAR">Columns</Role>
   <Role type="A" maxVars="0" order="true" minVars="0"
      name="BY">Analysis group</Role>
   <Role type="N" maxVars="0" order="true" minVars="0"
      name="SUM">Total of</Role>
   <Role type="A" maxVars="0" order="true" minVars="0"
      name="ID">Identifying label</Role>
</Roles>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
#if( $BY.size() > 0 )/* Sort $DATASET for BY group processing. */

PROC SORT DATA=$DATASET OUT=WORK.SORTTEMP;
   BY #foreach($item in $BY ) #if($item.get('type') == 'Numeric' $item #end##end;
#end
RUN;]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

How the Options Elements Appear in the Velocity Code

To access option variables, a Velocity variable is defined for each option. The names of these variables correlate to the option name attribute. For example, to access a check box with a `name` attribute of `cbx1`, a Velocity variable of $cbx1 is defined.

checkbox

The Velocity variable for the `checkbox` input type holds the state information for the check box option. If the check box is selected, the variable is set to 1. If the check box is not selected, the variable is set to 0.

In this example, the code outputs the character `N` if the **Print row numbers** check box is selected.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="PRINTNUMROWS" defaultValue="1"
      inputType="checkbox">Print row numbers</Option>
</Options>
<Code Template>
   <![CDATA[
#if ($PRINTNUMROWS == '1')
      N
#end]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

color

The Velocity variable for the `color` input type holds the specified color.

In this example, the code template is printed as `colorEXAMPLE=`*`specified-color`*.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="colorEXAMPLE" defaultValue="white"
      inputType="color">Select a color</Option>
</Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
%put colorEXAMPLE=$colorEXAMPLE;
#end]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

combobox

The Velocity variable for the `combobox` input type holds the name of the selected option. If no option is selected, the variable is null.

This example outputs the string `HEADING=option-name`, where *option-name* is the value selected from the **Direction of heading** drop-down list. If the user selects **Horizontal** from the **Direction of heading** drop-down list, the output is `HEADING="horizontal"`.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="HEADING" defaultValue="default"
      inputType="combobox">Direction of heading:</Option>
   <Option name="default" inputType="string">Default</Option>
   <Option name="horizontal" inputType="string">Horizontal</Option>
   <Option name="vertical" inputType="string">Vertical</Option>
</Options>
<UI>
   <Container option="OPTIONSTAB">
      <OptionChoice option="HEADING">
         <OptionItem option="default"/>
         <OptionItem option="horizontal"/>
         <OptionItem option="vertical"/>
      </OptionChoice>
   </Container>
</UI>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
#if ($HEADING && (&HEADING !="default"))
      HEADING=$HEADING
#end
]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

datepicker

The Velocity variable for the `datepicker` input type holds the date that is specified in the datepicker control. By default, this variable is an empty string. If the user selects a date or you specify a default value for the date in the code, the variable holds the specified date. You specify the format of the date by using the `format` attribute.

This example outputs a date if one has been selected. If no date is selected, the “You have not selected a date.” message appears.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="myDate" inputType="datepicker" format="monyy7.">
      Select a date:</Option>
</Options>
```

```
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
#if( $myDate == "" )
You have not selected a date.
#else
The date you selected is: $myDate
#end
]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

distinct

The Velocity variable for the `distinct` input type holds the information for the distinct control. By default, this variable is the first distinct value in the list.

In this example, the Response variable is Age, and the distinct value is 15. The Velocity script produces the line `Age(event=15)`.

```
<DataSources>
   <DataSource name="Class">
      <Roles>
         <Role name="responseVariable" type="A" minVars="1"
            maxVars="1">Response</Role>
      </Roles>
   </DataSource>
</DataSources>
<Options>
   <Option name="referenceLevelCombo" inputType="distinct"
      source="responseVariable">Event of interest:</Option>
</Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
   #foreach( $item in $responseVariable ) $item (event='$referenceLevelCombo')#end
</CodeTemplate>
```

inputtext

The Velocity variable for the `inputtext` input type holds the string that was specified in the text box.

This example outputs the string `OBS=` and the text specified in the **Column** text box. If the user enters **`Student Number`** into the **Column** text box, the output is `OBS="Student Number"`.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="OBSHEADING" indent="1" defaultValue="Row number"
      inputType="inputtext">Column label:</Option>
 </Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
OBS="$OBSHEADING"#end]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

modelbuilder

The Model Effects Builder is a custom component. This example code shows how the Model Effects Builder might be used in the user interface for a task. The Velocity code shows how to process the effects that are generated by the `modelbuilder` component.

```
<Metadata>
   <DataSources>
      <DataSource name="dataset">
      <Roles>
      <Role type="N" maxVars="0" minVar="1" order="true"
         name="CONTVARS">Continuous variables</Role>
      <Role type="A" maxVars="0" minVar="0" order="true"
         name="CLASSVARS">Classification variables</Role>
   </Roles>

   <Options>
      <Option inputType="string" name="modelGroup">MODEL</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="modelTab">MODEL</Option>
         <Option excludeTools="THREEFACT, NFACTPOLY" inputType="modelbuilder"
            name="modelBuilder roleClassification="classVariables"
            roleContinuous="continuousVariables" width="100%">Model</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="responseGroup">Response</Option>
    </Options>
</Metadata>
<UI>
   <Container option="modelTab">
      <Group open="true" option="modelGroup">
         <OptionItem option="modelBuilder"/>
      </Group>
   </Container>
```

```
</UI>

<CodeTemplate>
<![CDATA[

#macro ( ModelEffects )
#if ( $modelBuilder )
#foreach ( $item in $modelBuilder )
## if first element is 'm', then this is a main effect
#if ( $item.get(0) == 'm' )
#foreach( $subitem in $item.get(1) )$subitem #end
## if first element is 'i', then this is an interaction effect
#elseif ( $itemget(0) == 'i' )
#foreach( $subitem in $item.get(1) )$subitem#if($velocityCount
   < $item.get(1).size())*#else #end#end
## if first element is 'n', then this is a nested effect
#elseif ( $item.get(0) == 'n' )
#foreach( $subitem1 in $item.get(1) )$subitem1#if($velocityCount
   < $item.get(1).size())*#end#end(#foreach($subitem2 in
   $item.get(2))$subitem(2)#if($velocityCount <
   $item.get(2).size())*#end#end)
#end
#end
#end
#end



]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

multientry

The Velocity variable for the `multientry` input type holds the array of specified values.

In this example, the multientry control contains the values of ONE, TWO, and THREE, so the array contains the values ONE, TWO, and THREE. Users can add new values (such as FOUR). Any new user-specified values are added to the array. In this example if the user specifies FOUR, the array contains the values ONE, TWO, THREE, and FOUR.

```
<UI>
   <Container option="OPTIONSTAB">
      <Group option="GROUP2">
         <OptionChoice name="multiExample" inputType="multientry">
```

```
            <OptionItem option="ONE"/>
           <OptionItem option="TWO"/>
           <OptionItem option="THREE"/>
        </OptionChoice>
      </Group>

...
   </Container>
</UI>
<CodeTemplate>
<![CDATA[
#if ($multiExample && $multiExample.size() > 0)
#foreach($item in $multiExample) $item #end
#end
]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

numbertext

The Velocity variable for the `numbertext` input type holds the string specified in the numbertext option.

This example outputs the string `AMOUNT` and the value in the **Number to order** box. If the user enters `2` into the **Number to order** box, the string output is `AMOUNT=5`.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="AMT" defaultValue="1" minValue="0" maxValue="100"
      inputType="numbertext">Number to order:</Option>
</Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
AMOUNT=$AMT]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

numstepper

The Velocity variable for the `numstepper` input type holds the string specified in the number control box.

This example outputs the string `GROUPS=` and the value in the **Number of groups** box. If the user enters `2` into the **Number of groups** text box, the string output is `GROUPS="2"`.

```
<Options>
```

```
   <Option name="NUMGRPS" defaultValue="1" minValue="0"
      inputType="numstepper" indent="1">Number of groups:</Option>
 </Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
GROUPS="$NUMGRPS"#end]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

radio

The radio button options are grouped together with the same variable attribute. It is this attribute that defines the Velocity scripting variable. The Velocity scripting variable holds the name of the selected radio button. If no radio button is selected, the variable is null.

In this example, there are four radio buttons.

- If the first radio button is selected, there is no output.
- If the second radio button is selected, the string output is `GROUPS=”100”`.
- If the third radio button is selected, the string output is `GROUPS=”10”`.
- If the fourth radio button is selected, the string output is `GROUPS=”4”`.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="RMSL" inputType="radio" variable="RMGRP"
      defaultValue="1">Smallest to largest</Option>
   <Option name="RMPR" inputType="radio"
      variable="RMGRP">Percentile ranks</Option>
   <Option name="RMDC" inputType="radio" variable="RMGRP">Deciles</Option>
   <Option name="RMQR" inputType="radio" variable="RMGRP">Quartiles</Option>
 </Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
#if ($RMGRP.equalsIgnoreCase("RMPR")) GROUP=100 #end
#if ($RMGRP.equalsIgnoreCase("RMDC")) GROUP=10 #end
#if ($RMGRP.equalsIgnoreCase("RMQR")) GROUP=4 #end
]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

select

The Velocity variable for the `select` input type holds the array of selected values.

This example shows a selection list that contains three options. Any or all of these options can be selected.

```
<UI>
   <Container option="OPTIONSTAB">
   <Group option="GROUP1">
      <OptionChoice name="SELECTLIST" inputType="select" multiple="true">
         <OptionItem option="Choice1"/>
         <OptionItem option="Choice2"/>
         <OptionItem option="Choice3"/>
      </OptionChoice>
   </Group>

...
   </Container>
</UI>
<CodeTemplate>
<![CDATA[
#if ($SELECTLIST && $SELECTLIST.size() > 0)
#foreach($item in $SELECTLIST) $item #end
#end
]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

slider

The Velocity variable for the `slider` input type holds the numeric string that is specified on the slider control.

This example outputs the string `datalabelattrs=(size=`*n*`)`, where *n* is the value of the **Label Font Size** option. If the value of the **Label Font Size** option is 10, the output is `datalabelattrs=(size=10)`.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="labelSIZE" defaultValue="7" inputType="slider"
      discreteValues="16" minValue="5" maxValue="20">Label Font Size</Option>
 </Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
datalabelattrs=(size=$labelSIZE]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

string

This input type cannot be accessed within the Velocity script.

textbox

The Velocity variable for the `textbox` input type holds the current string in the text box.

The following example sets an internal Velocity variable, called $Note, to the current text string in the text box.

```
<Option name="textSimple" required="true" inputType="textbox"
      defaultValue="'Enter text here'">Text Box</Option>

<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
#set($note = $textSimple)]]>
</CodeTemplate>
```

validationtext

The Velocity variable for the `validationtext` input type holds the string that was specified in the text box.

The following example outputs the string `rho0=` and the text in the **Null hypothesis correlation** option. If the user specifies **0**, the resulting string is `rho0=0`.

```
<Options>
   <Option name="nullRho" indent="1" inputType="validationtext"
      defaultValue="0" required="true"
      promptMessage="Enter a number greater than -1 and less than 1
         for the null hypothesis correlation"
      invalidMessage="Enter a number greater than -1 and less than 1
         for the null hypothesis correlation"
      missingMessage="Enter a number grearter than -1 and less than 1
         for the null hypothesis correlation"
      regExp="[-+]?((0\.\d*)|(\.\d+)|0)">Null hypothesis correlation:</Option>
 </Options>
<CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[
rh0=$nullRho]]>
```

```
</CodeTemplate>
```

8

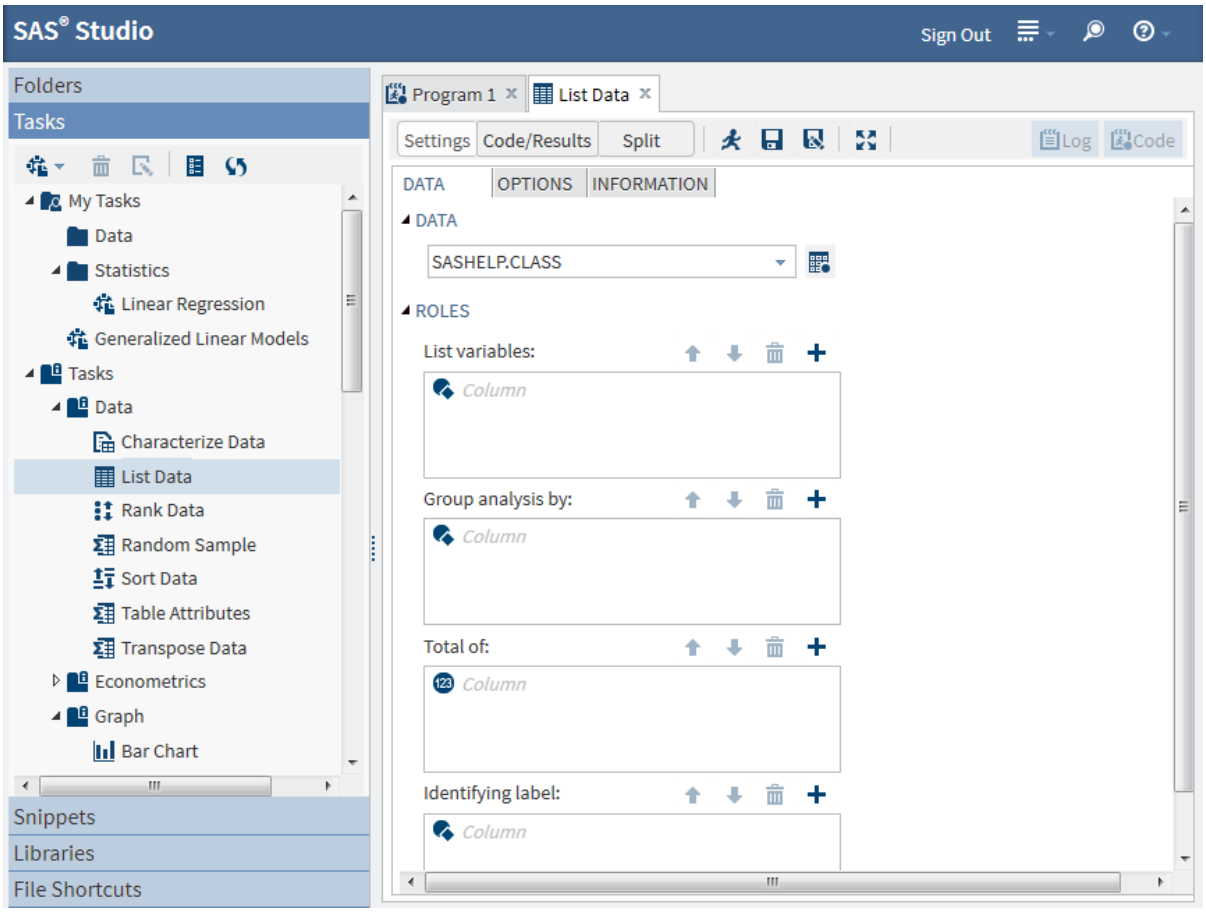
Example: Task Definition for List Data Task

Open the List Data Task

To view the user interface for a predefined task:

1. In the navigation pane, open the **Tasks** section.
2. Expand the **Data** folder.
3. Right-click **List Data** and select **Open**. Alternatively, you can double-click the name of the task to open it.

   The task opens in the work area.



View the XML Code for the List Data Task

You cannot edit the code for a predefined task. However, you can copy the task code and edit the copy.

To view the code for a predefined task:

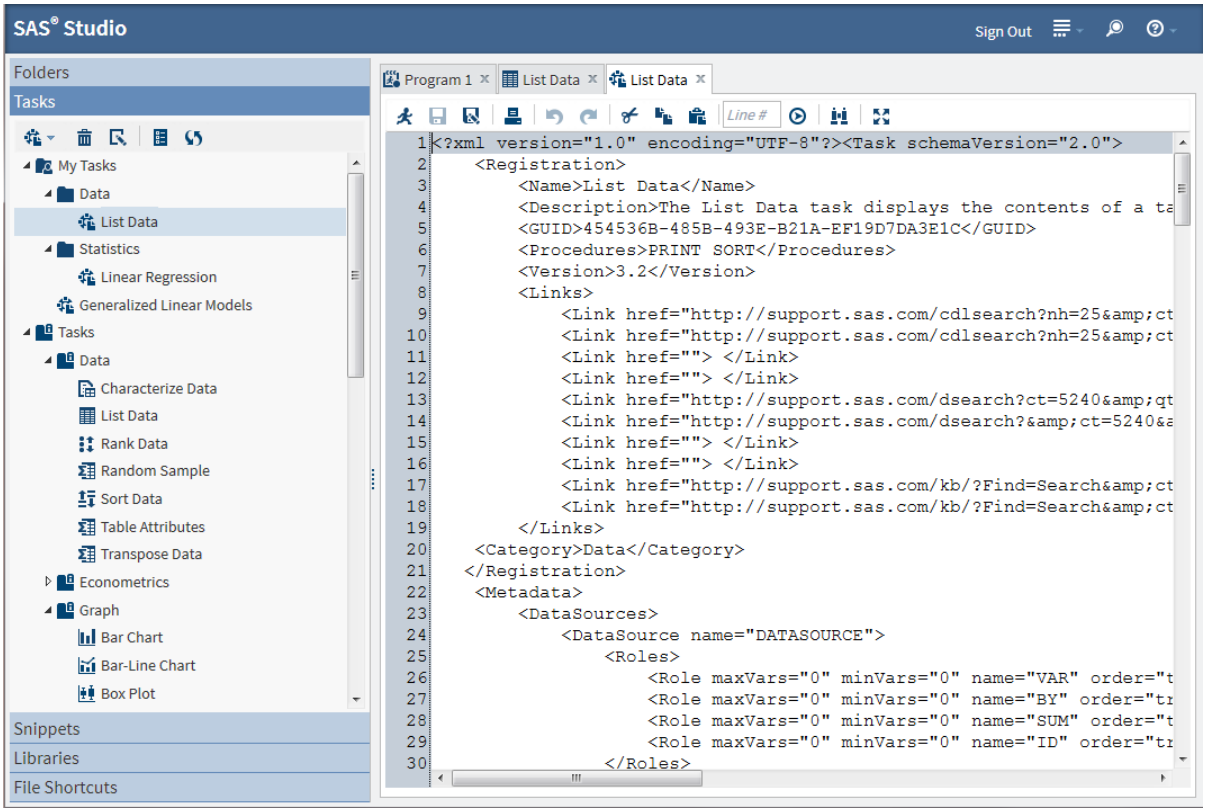
1 In the navigation pane, open the **Tasks** section.

2 Expand the **Data** folder.

3 Right-click **List Data** and select **Add to My Tasks**. A copy of the task is added to your **My Tasks** folder.

4 Open the **My Tasks** folder and select the copied task.

5 Click . The XML and Velocity code for the task appears.



Understanding the XML Code for the List Data Task

This example shows the task definition for the List Data task and labels each element in the XML code.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><Task schemaVersion="2.0">
```

```
1 <Registration>
      <Name>List Data</Name>
      <Description>The List Data task displays the contents of a table as a
         report.</Description>
      <GUID>3C74D5C3-B845-4926-A749-E56CBA1283E2</GUID>
      <Procedures>PRINT SORT</Procedures>
      <Version>3.2</Version>
      <Links>
         <Link href="http://support.sas.com/cdlsearch?nh=25&amp;ct=80000&amp;
            qt=PROC+PRINT">PROC PRINT Documentation</Link>
         <Link href="http://support.sas.com/cdlsearch?nh=25&amp;ct=80000&amp;
            qt=PROC+SORT">PROC SORT Documentation</Link>
      </Links>
</Registration>
2 <Metadata>
   <DataSources>
      <DataSource name="DATASOURCE">
         <Roles>
            <Role maxVars="0" minVars="0" name="VAR" order="true"
               type="A">List variables</Role>
            <Role maxVars="0" minVars="0" name="BY" order="true"
               type="A">Group analysis by</Role>
            <Role maxVars="0" minVars="0" name="SUM" order="true"
               type="N">Total of</Role>
            <Role maxVars="0" minVars="0" name="ID" order="true"
               type="A">Identifying label</Role>
         </Roles>
      </DataSource>
   </DataSources>

   <Options>
      <Option defaultValue="all" inputType="combobox" name="ROWS2LIST"
         width="264px">Rows to list:</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="all">All rows</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="firstnrows">First n rows</Option>
      <!--<Option inputType="string" name="firstnpct">First n percent
         of rows</Option>-->
      <!--<Option inputType="string" name="everynrow">Every nth row</Option>-->
         <Option decimalPlaces="0" defaultValue="10" indent="1"
            inputType="numstepper" maxValue="999999" minValue="1"
            name="NVALUE">Amount (n):</Option>
         <!--<Option decimalPlaces="0" defaultValue="25" indent="1"
            inputType="numstepper" maxValue="100" minValue="1"
            name="NPERCENT">Percent (n):</Option>-->

      <Option inputType="string" name="DATATAB">DATA</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="DATAGROUP">DATA</Option>
```

```
      <Option inputType="string" name="ROLESGROUP">ROLES</Option>

      <Option inputType="string" name="OPTIONSTAB">OPTIONS</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="BASICOPTIONS">BASIC OPTIONS</Option>

      <Option defaultValue="1" inputType="checkbox" name="OBS">
         Display row numbers</Option>
      <Option defaultValue="Row number" indent="1" inputType="inputtext"
         name="OBSHEADING" width="250px">Column label</Option>

      <Option defaultValue="1" inputType="checkbox" name="LABEL">Use column
         labels as column headings</Options>

      <Option defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox" name="PRINTNUMROWS">Display
         number of rows</Option>

      <Option defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox" name="ROUND">Round values
         before summing the variable</Option>

      <Option defaultValue="default" inputType="combobox" name="HEADING"
         width="264px">Heading direction:</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="default">Default</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="horizontal">Horizontal</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="vertical">Vertical</Option>

      <Option defaultValue="default" inputType="combobox" name="WIDTH"
         width="264px">Column width</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="full">Full</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="minimum">Minimum</Option>
      <Option inputType="string" name="uniform">Uniform</Option?
      <Option inputType="string" name="uniformby">Uniform by</Option>

      <Option defaultValue="0" inputType="checkbox"
         name="SPLITLABEL">Split labels</Option>
      <Option defaultValue="*" indent="1" inputType="combobox"
         name="SPLITLABELVALUE"
         width="80px">Split character</Option>
   </Options>
</Metadata>
3<UI>
   <Container option="DATATAB">
      <Group open="true" option="DATAGROUP">
         <DataItem data="DATASOURCE"/>
      </Group>
      <Group open="true" option="ROLESGROUP">
         <RoleItem role="VAR"/>
         <RoleItem role="BY"/>
```

```
      <RoleItem role="SUM"/>
      <RoleItem role="ID"/>
   </Group>
</Container>

<Container option="OPTIONSTAB">

   <Group open="true" option="BASICOPTIONS">

      <OptionItem option="OBS"/>
      <OptionItem option="OBSHEADING"/>
      <OptionItem option="LABEL"/>
      <OptionItem option="PRINTNUMROWS"/>
      <OptionItem option="ROUND"/>

      <OptionChoice option="HEADING"/>
         <OptionItem option="default"/>
         <OptionItem option="horizontal"/>
         <OptionItem option="vertical"/>
      </OptionChoice>

      <OptionChoice option="WIDTH"/>
         <OptionItem option="default"/>
         <OptionItem option="full"/>
         <OptionItem option="minimum"/>
         <OptionItem option="uniform"/>
         <OptionItem option="uniformby"/>
      </OptionChoice>

      <OptionItem option="SPLITLABEL"/>
         <OptionChoice option="SPLITLABELVALUE"/>
            <OptionValue>*</OptionValue>
            <OptionValue>!</OptionValue>
            <OptionValue>@</OptionValue>
            <OptionValue>#</OptionValue>
            <OptionValue>$</OptionValue>
            <OptionValue>%</OptionValue>
            <OptionValue>^</OptionValue>
            <OptionValue>amp</OptionValue>
            <OptionValue>+</OptionValue>
      </OptionChoice>

         <OptionChoice option="ROWS2LIST"?
            <OptionItem option="all"/>
            <OptionItem option="firstnrows"/>
         </OptionChoice>
```

```
         <OptionItem option="NVALUE"/>

      </Group>
   </Container>
</UI>
4 <Dependencies>
   <Dependency condition="OBS=='1'">
      <Target action="enable" conditionResult="true" option="OBSHEADING"/>
      <Target action="disable" conditionResult="false" option="OBSHEADING"/>
   </Dependency>
   <Dependency condition="$SPLITLABEL=='1'">
      <Target action="enable" conditionResult="true" option="SPLITLABELVALUE"/>
      <Target action="disable" conditionResult="false" option="SPLITLABELVALUE"/
   </Dependency>
   <Dependency condition="$ROWS2LIST.equalsIgnoreCase('firstnrows')">
      <Target action="enable" conditionResult="true" option="NVALUE"/>
      <Target action="disable" conditionResult="false" option="NVALUE"/
   </Dependency>

</Dependencies>
5 <CodeTemplate>
   <![CDATA[

#set( $TABLE = $DATASOURCE )
title;
footnote;

title1 "List Data for $DATASOURCE";

#if( $BY.size()>0 ) /*Sort $DATASOURCE for BY group processing. */

proc sort data=$DATASOURCE out=WORK.SORTTEMP;
   by #foreach($item in $BY) $item#end;
run;
#set( $TABLE = "WORK.SORTTEMP" )
#end

/* Print the table     */

proc print data=$TABLE
#if($ROWS2LIST.equalsIgnoreCase("firstnrows"))
      (obs=$NVALUE)
#end
#if ($OBS == '1')
      obs="$OBSHEADING"
#else
      noobs
```

```
#end
#if ($HEADING && ($HEADING !="default"))
      heading=$HEADING
#end
#if ($LABEL == '1')
      label
#end
#if ($PRINTNUMROWS == '1')
      n
#end
#if ($ROUND == '1')
      round
#end
#if ($DIVIDE == "0")
      rows=page
#end
#if($WIDTH && ($WIDTH !='default'))
      width=$WIDTH
#end
#if ($SPLITLABEL == '1')
      split='$SPLITLABELVALUE'
#end
   ;
#if( $VAR.size()>0 )
      var #foreach ( $item in $VAR ) $item#end;
#end
#if( $BY.size()>0 )
      by #foreach ( $item in $BY ) $item#end;
#end
#if( $SUM.size()>0  )
      sum #foreach ( $item in $SUM ) $item#end;
#end
#if( $ID.size()>0  )
      id #foreach ( $item in $ID ) $item#end;
#end
run;
quit;

title;
footnote;
         ]]>
   </CodeTemplate>
</Task>
```

Use this list to identify each section in the preceding code:

1. The `Registration` element. For more information, see "Working with the Registration Element" on page 9.
2. The `Metadata` element specifies whether an input data source is required, defines the roles for columns in the input data source and any options that are required for the task to run. For more information, see "Working with the Metadata Element" on page 11.
3. The `UI` element specifies the layout of the task in the user interface. For more information, see "Working with the UI Element" on page 41.
4. The `Dependencies` element specifies the options that rely on one another in order for the task to work. For more information, see "Working with the Dependencies Element" on page 47.
5. The `Code Template` element generates the SAS code for the task. For more information, see "Understanding the Code Template" on page 66.

Appendix 1

Common Utilities for CTM Writers

About the Predefined $CTMUtil Variable

The predefined $CTMUtil variable provides access to some common utilities. Several methods are currently available.

quotestring Method

Short Description	Encloses a string in single quotation marks.
Syntax	`String quoteString(String input)`
Parameters	input the input string that you want to enclose in single quotation marks.

Return Value	This method returns a string that represents the quoted value. Single quotation marks are added to the input string. Any single quotation marks that are found in the original string are preserved by adding another single quotation mark.

Example	`#set( $input="Person's" )`
	`$CTMUtil.quoteString($input);`
	
	`/* string returned: 'Person''s' */`

toSASName Method

Short Description	Transforms a string so that it uses SAS naming conventions.
Syntax	`String toSASName(String input)`
Parameters	input the input string to transform.
Return Value	This method returns a string that represents the transformed input string. For example, if the input string is ‘My Variables’, the returned string would be “’My Variables”n’.

Example	`#set( $input="My Variable" )`
	`$CTMUtil.toSASname($input);`
	
	`/* string returned: "My Variable"n */`