ODS DOCUMENT and PROC DOCUMENT Tip Sheet

PROC DOCUMENT

(Continued)

Entry Management Statements

copy path-1, …, path-m to path-n;
Copies path-1, …, path-m to path-n.

move path-1, …, path-m to path-n;
Moves path-1, …, path-m to path-n.

make path-1, …, path-n;
Creates new directories named path-1, …, path-n.

import data=data-set-name to path;
Imports data set, data-set-name, to path.

import grseg=grseg-name to path;
Imports data set, grseg-name, to path.

note path=“text”; Makes a note at path.

link path-1 to path-2;
Creates a symbolic link from path-1 to path-2.

rename path-1 to path-2;
Renames path-1 to path-2.

setlabel path=“text”; Sets the label of path.

delete path-1, …, path-n;
Deletes path-1, …, path-n.

obbnote=<n> path=“text”; Copies path to note.

obanote=<n> path=“text”; Deletes note.

obtitle=<n> path=“text”; Creates a new title at path.

obfoot=<n> path=“text”; Creates a new footnote at path.

obpage </ <delete>; Controls page breaks. The after option controls page breaks after path. The delete option deletes page breaks from path.

Example

* Create a new document;
ods document name=mydocument(write);

* Run procedures;
proc contents data=sashelp.class; run;

* Close the document destination;
ods document close;

* Modify and replay the document;
proc document name=mydocument;

  * List the document to see
  * what paths exist;
  list / levels=all; run;

  * Move the table we want to the
  * top level, remove titles, and
  * set a new label;
  move \Contents\DataSet\Variables to \; setlabel Variables "Variable Info";
  obstitle Variables;
  obfootnote Variables;
  run;

  * Remove tables and directories
  * we don’t need;
delete \Contents; run;

  * Import the dataset as a table and
  * set a new label;
  import data=sashelp.class to Class;
  setlabel Class "Student Statistics";
  run;

  * List the document to verify changes;
  list / levels=all; run;

  * Open the PDF destination;
  ods pdf;

  * Replay table labeled "% Statistics";
  replay (where=(\_label_ like '% Statistics'));
  run;

  * Close the PDF destination;
  ods pdf close;

quit;

ODS DOCUMENT and PROC DOCUMENT Tip Sheet

This tip sheet places frequently used information in one place, on one sheet of paper, so you don’t have to search through the online documentation. It also gives you something to take home, type in, and try.

The ODS DOCUMENT destination allows you to store a report’s components in order to modify and replay them using PROC DOCUMENT. This combination of tools allows you to customize your reports far more than using ODS options and statements alone. This tip sheet presents the most common statements and options used in creating, modifying, and replaying ODS documents.
Output Objects

Output objects include tables, graphs, notes, and equations. In the case of tables, the output object consists of the data and a template name.

ods trace on;
Displays information about output objects as they are created. This information includes the name of the object, the name of the template, labels, paths, and label paths.

class context;
The context of an output object is a set of attributes that are attached to the output object. The parts of the output object context that come before the output object are: before page break, titles, subtitles, bygroup, and before notes. The parts of the output object context that come after the output object are: after notes, footnotes, and after page break.

Content of a Document

The content of the document includes: output object, the output object context, and the output object hierarchy.

Documents Window

odsdocuments
Entering odsdocuments into the command bar opens the Documents window, where you can view and edit the hierarchy and replay output objects. Right-clicking and choosing Properties displays information about the output object such as: type, name, description, template, the document that the output object belongs to, path in the hierarchy, file size, creation date and time, and last modified date and time.

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Document Paths

Each output object has a path associated with it that includes the directory hierarchy, much like in a computer file system. For example:

`\Directory-1\n...\Directory-m\n\Object\n`

Each segment in the path, separated by backslashes (/), consists of a name (e.g., Directory-1, Directory-m, Object) as well as a sequence number (e.g., n). Sequence numbers are used to ensure that each directory and object is uniquely addressable.

A path that consists only of a backslash represents the root directory.

A caret (^) in a path indicates the current directory. A double caret (^^) indicates one directory up.

WHERE Clauses

Document paths can be followed by a WHERE clause to further subset the objects matched by a path. The general form of WHERE clause usage is shown below.

`document-path (where= (where-expr))`

Variables available in a WHERE clause are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Name of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>Path of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>Label of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labelpath</td>
<td>Labels of all entries in path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Type of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seqno</td>
<td>Sequence number of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdate</td>
<td>Creation date of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdate</td>
<td>Modification date of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctime</td>
<td>Creation time of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtimetime</td>
<td>Modification time of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdatetimetime</td>
<td>Creation date-time of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdatetimetime</td>
<td>Modification date-time of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>BY variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creating a Document

`ods document name=document-name;`
... procedure code ...
`ods document close;`

document-name is the name of a document with an optional SAS® library name.

An access option can be applied to the document, document-name, by appending one of the following, in parentheses, to document-name.

write
Creates a new document. A document is overwritten if it already exists.

update
Creates a new document. A document is appended to if it already exists.

Replaying a Document

`proc document name=document-name;`
`replay <path-1, ... path-n> </levels=n>;`
`run;`

replay:
Replays entire contents of document, document-name, to all open ODS destinations.

`replay / levels=;`
Replays only specified paths, path-1, ..., path-n, to all open ODS destinations.

`replay / levels=n;`
Replays only specified paths, path-1, ..., path-n, to all open ODS destinations.

`replay / levels=n;`
Replays only specified paths, path-1, ..., path-n, to all open ODS destinations.

Navigation Statements

`dir;`
Displays the path of the current directory.

`dir path;`
Changes the current directory to path.

`list <option(s)>;`
`list path-1, ..., path-n <option(s)>;`
Lists the content of the current directory or path-1, ..., path-n, respectively. The following options are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bygroups</td>
<td>Displays BY variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>details</td>
<td>Displays verbose information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow</td>
<td>Follows links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levels=n</td>
<td>List n or all directory levels, respectively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order=-…</td>
<td>Sort output by alpha, date, or insert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>