

Using Options to Specify Links and Paths

When ODS generates HTML files for the body, contents, and frame, it also generates links between the files by using the HTML filenames that you specify in the ODS HTML statement. If you specify complete pathnames, then ODS uses those pathnames in the links it generates.

The ODS statement below creates a frame file that has links to C:\Records\toc.html and C:\Records\data.html, and a contents file that has links to C:\Records\data.html.

```
ods html body='c:\records\data.html'
        contents='c:\records\toc.html'
         frame='c:\records\frame.html';
```

A portion of the source code for the HTML file frame.html is shown below. Notice that the links have the complete pathnames specified in the file specifications for the contents and body files. Links in the contents file contain the same pathname.

```
<FRAME MARGINWIDTH="4" MARGINHEIGHT="0" SRC="c:\records\toc.html"</pre>
     NAME="contents" SCROLLING=auto>
<FRAME MARGINWIDTH="9" MARGINHEIGHT="0" SRC="c:\records\data.html"</pre>
     NAME="body" SCROLLING=auto>
```

These links work when you are viewing the HTML files locally, but if you want to place these files on a Web server so that other people can access them, then the links need to include either the complete URL for an absolute link or the HTML filename for a relative link.

The URL= Suboption

By specifying the URL= suboption in the BODY= or CONTENTS= file specification, you can provide a URL that ODS uses in all the links that it creates to the file. You can use the URL= suboption in any ODS file specification except FRAME= (because no ODS file references the frame file).

General form, URL= suboption in a file specification:

(URL='Uniform-Resource-Locator')

where *Uniform-Resource-Locator* is the name of an HTML file or the full URL of an HTML file. ODS uses this URL instead of the filename in all the links and references that it creates that point to the file.



The URL= suboption is useful for building HTML files that can be moved from one location to another. If the links from the contents and page files are constructed with a simple URL (one name), they work as long as the contents, page, and body files are all in the same location.

Example: Relative URLs

In this ODS HTML statement, the URL= suboption specifies only the HTML filename. This is the most common style of linking between files because maintenance is easier and the files can be moved as long as they all remain in the same directory or storage location.

```
ods html body='c:\records\data.html' (url='data.html') contents='c:\records\toc.html' (url='toc.html') frame='c:\records\frame.html';
```

The source code for **frame.html** has only the HTML filename as specified in the URL= suboptions for the body and contents files.

Example: Absolute URLs

Alternatively, in this ODS HTML statement, the URL= suboptions specify complete URLs by using HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP). These files can be stored in the same or different locations.

As you would expect, the source code for frame.html has the entire HTTP addresses that you specified in the URL= suboptions for the body and contents files.

<FRAME MARGINWIDTH="4" MARGINHEIGHT="0" SRC="http://mysite.com/myreports/toc.html"</pre> NAME="contents" SCROLLING=auto>

<FRAME MARGINWIDTH="9" MARGINHEIGHT="0" SRC="http://mysite.com/myreports/data.html"</pre> NAME="body" SCROLLING=auto>



When you use the URL= suboption to specify a complete URL, you might need to move your files to that location before you can view them.

The PATH= Option

So far, you've learned to specify the complete pathname for HTML files in the BODY=, CONTENTS=, and FRAME= specifications when you want to save HTML files to specific locations. To streamline your ODS HTML statement, you can also use the PATH= option to specify the location where you want to store your HTML output, and you can use the URL=NONE to prevent ODS from using the pathname in any links it creates in your files.

General form, PATH= option:

PATH=file-specification <(URL='Uniform-Resource-Locator' | NONE)> where

- file-location-specification identifies the location where you want HTML files to be saved. It can be one of the following:
 - the complete pathname to an aggregate storage location, such as a directory or partitioned data set
 - a fileref (file shortcut) that has been assigned to a storage location
 - a SAS catalog (libname.catalog).
- Uniform-Resource-Locator provides a URL for links in the HTML files that ODS generates. If you specify the keyword NONE, no information from the PATH= option appears in the links or references.

If you do not use the URL= suboption, then information from the PATH= option is added to links and references in the files that are created.

Example: PATH= Option with URL=NONE

In the program below, the PATH= option directs the files **data.html**, **toc.html**, and **frame.html** to the **C:\Records** directory in the Windows operating environment. The links from the frame file to the body and contents files contain only the HTML filenames **data.html** and **toc.html**.

This program generates the same files and links as the previous example in which you learned to use the URL= suboption with the BODY= and CONTENTS= file specifications. However, it's a bit simpler to specify the path only once in the PATH= option and to specify URL=NONE.



If you plan to move your HTML files, you should specify **URL=NONE** with the PATH= option to prevent information from the PATH= option from creating URLs that are invalid or incorrect.

Example: PATH= Option without the URL= Suboption

In the program below, the PATH= option directs the files **data.html**, **toc.html**, and **frame.html** to the **C:\Records** directory in the Windows operating environment. The links from the frame file to the body and contents files contain the complete pathname, **c:\records\data.html** and **c:\records\toc.html**:

Example: PATH= Option with a Specified URL

In the program below, the PATH= option directs the files **data.html**, **toc.html**, and **frame.html** to the C:\Records directory in the Windows operating environment. The links from the frame file to the body and contents files contain the specified URL, http://mysite.com/myreports/data.html and http://mysite.com/myreports/toc.html:

```
ods listing close;
ods html path='c:\records'(url='http://mysite.com/myreports/')
         body='data.html'
         contents='toc.html'
         frame='frame.html';
proc print data=clinic.admit;
run:
proc print data=clinic.stress2;
run:
ods html close;
ods listing;
```

Changing the Appearance of HTML Output

The STYLE Option

You can change the appearance of your HTML output by using the STYLE= option in the ODS HTML statement.

General form, STYLE= option:

STYLE=style-name

where style-name is the name of a valid SAS or user-defined style definition.



Don't enclose style-name in quotation marks.

Example

Predefined styles are shipped with SAS. In the program below, the STYLE= option applies the Brick style to the output for both PROC PRINT steps.

```
ods listing close;
ods html body='c:\records\data.html'(url='data.html')
         contents='c:\records\toc.html'(url='toc.html')
         frame='c:\records\frame.html'
         style=brick;
proc print data=clinic.admit label;
   var id sex age height weight actlevel;
   label actlevel='Activity Level';
run;
proc print data=clinic.stress2;
   var id resthr maxhr rechr;
ods html close;
ods listing;
```