SYBASE®

Working with Reports

Sybase® PowerDesigner®

12.5

Windows

Part number: DC38091-01-1250-01
Last modified: April 2007

Contents

About This Manual

Subject

This book describes the creation and generation of reports in PowerDesigner. It shows you how to do the following:

- Build and generate model reports in various languages and formats
- Build and generate multi-model reports in various languages and formats
- Build and generate list reports in various languages and formats

Audience

This book is for anyone who will be building reports with PowerDesigner.

Documentation primer

The PowerDesigner modeling environment supports several types of models:

- **Conceptual Data Model (CDM)** to model the overall logical structure of a database, independent from any software or data storage structure considerations
- **Physical Data Model (PDM)** to model the overall physical structure of a database, taking into account DBMS software or data storage structure considerations
- **Object Oriented Model (OOM)** to model a software system using an object-oriented approach for Java or other object languages
- **Business Process Model (BPM)** to model the means by which one or more processes are accomplished in operating business practices
- **XML Model (XSM)** to model the structure of an XML file using a DTD or an XML schema
- **Requirements Model (RQM)** to list and document the customer needs that must be satisfied during a development process
- **Information Liquidity Model (ILM)** to model the replication of information from a source database to one or several remote databases using replication engines
- **Free Model (FEM)** to create any kind of chart diagram, in a context-free environment

This book only explains the creation and generation of reports in PowerDesigner. For information on models or other aspects of PowerDesigner, consult the following books:

General Features Guide To get familiar with the PowerDesigner interface before learning how to use any of the models.

Conceptual Data Model User's Guide To work with the CDM.

Physical Data Model User's Guide To work with the PDM.

Object Oriented Model User's Guide To work with the OOM.

Business Process Model User's Guide To work with the BPM.

XML Model User's Guide To work with an XSM.

Requirements Model User's Guide To work with the RQM.

Information Liquidity Model User's Guide To work with the ILM.

Repository User's Guide To work in a multi-user environment using a central repository.

Typographic conventions

PowerDesigner documentation uses specific typefaces to help you readily identify specific items:

- `monospace text (normal and bold)`

  Used for: Code samples, commands, compiled functions and files, references to variables.

  Example: `declare user_defined...`, the `BeforeInsertTrigger` template.

- **bold text**

  Any new term.

  Example: A **shortcut** has a target object.

- SMALL CAPS

  Any key name.

  Example: Press the ENTER key.

CHAPTER 1

Creating Model and Multi-Model Reports

About this chapter

This chapter describes the basics of creating model and multi-model reports in PowerDesigner.

Contents

Introduction to PowerDesigner Model Reports

A report allows you to publish information about your model, and can be used to provide documentation for your system. You can create either:

- A **model report** – documents the contents of a model, listing all or a selection of its objects, and showing how they are associated with one another. Listed in the browser within the Reports folder beneath its parent model, and saved with the model. See “Creating a Model Report” on page 3.

- A **multi-model report** – documents one or more models, and can help you to see, for example, to which table in a physical data model (PDM) an entity in a conceptual data model (CDM) corresponds. Listed in the browser as a top-level object, and saved as a **.mmr** file. See “Creating a Multi-Model Report” on page 14.

PowerDesigner also lets you create **list reports**, which focus on a single type of object within a model. For more information, see the “Creating List Reports” chapter.

Creating a Model Report

There are two steps to creating a PowerDesigner model report:

- **Define the contents and format of the report** - PowerDesigner provides a variety of ways to define model reports:
  - **Standard Report Templates** – to generate a model report directly, without any configuration. See "Creating a report with a standard template" on page 3.
  - The **Report Wizard** – to easily control the generation of a model report with minimal intervention. See "Creating a report with the Report Wizard" on page 4.
  - The **Report Editor** – to have full control over the content and format of your reports. See "Creating a report with the Report Editor" on page 11.
- **Generate the report** – PowerDesigner supports generating reports in HTML or RTF, or will print them directly. See "Generating a model report" on page 12

You can combine these methods as necessary. For example, you could create an initial report with a standard template, refine your selection of objects with the wizard, and then fine-tune formatting in the editor.

The following sections describe the various ways in which you can create a model report.

Creating a report with a standard template

The easiest way to create a model report without any configuration is to use one of the standard model report templates. These allow you to generate a report directly in HTML or RTF format, without specifying objects or formats.

The following standard templates are available:

- **Full <Model Type> Report** – provides lists of all the types of objects in the model, together with detailed information on each object.
- **List <Model Type> Report** – provides lists of all the types of objects in the model.
- **Standard <Model Type> Report** – provides lists of all the types of objects in the model, together with detailed information on each of the main objects.

These templates are available in the Generate Report window. To generate a report using a standard template, see "Generating a model report" on page 12.

Creating a report with the Report Wizard

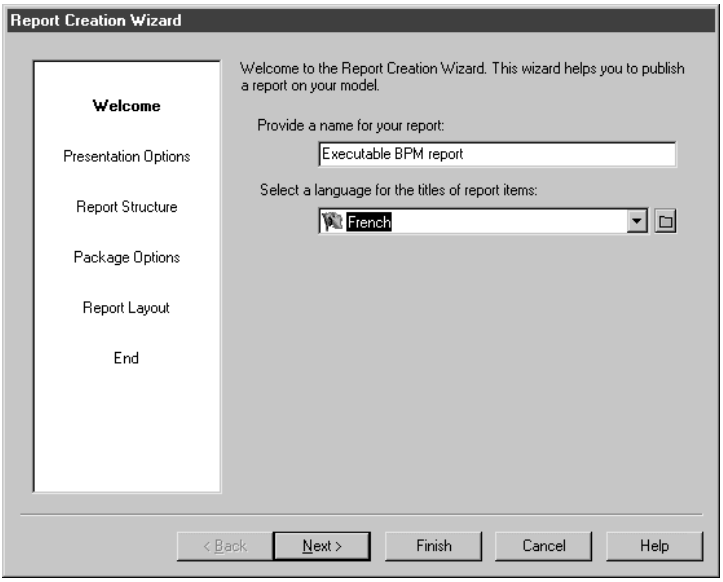
The Report Wizard is an easy way to select which objects will appear in your report, and to control their formatting.

You can complete as much of the Wizard as you want. At each step, you click Next to advance to the next stage, or Finish to exit the wizard and create a report based on your selections so far.

The Report wizard can be launched from your model, to create a new report, or from the Report Editor window of an existing report.

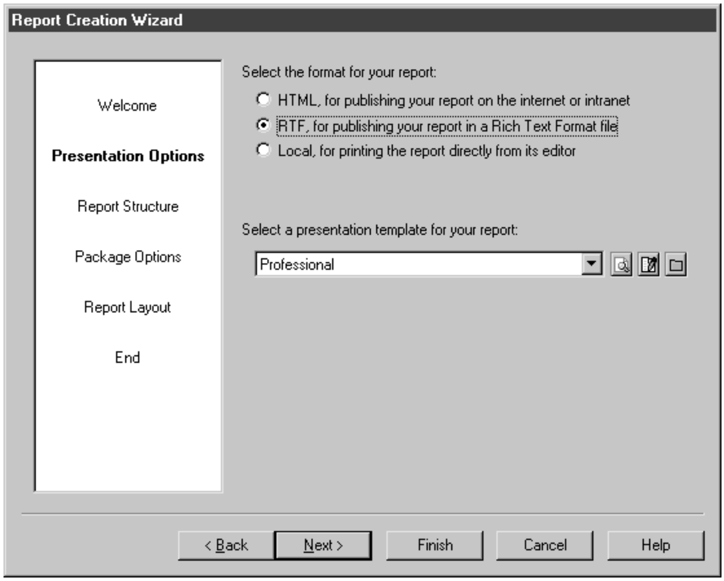
❖ To create a report using the Report Creation Wizard

1. Select Report ➤ Report Wizard (or select Report ➤ Reports, and then click the Report Wizard tool) to launch the wizard:



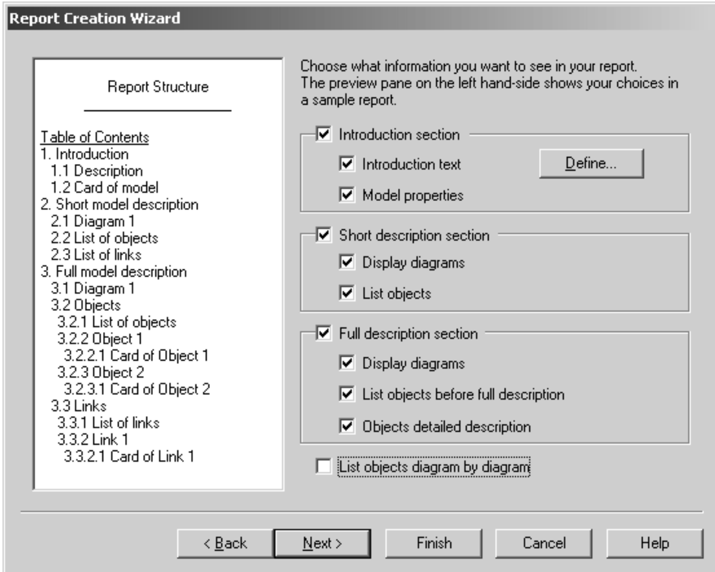
2. The Welcome page allows you to specify a name for the report and the language in which you want its titles to appear. Note that this page is not displayed if you launch the wizard from the Report Editor.

   When you are satisfied, click Next:



3. The Presentation Options page allows you to specify a format for your report. You can choose between:
   - **HTML, for publishing your report on the internet or intranet** – you can additionally select, and preview, a presentation template using the tools to the right of the template field.
   - **RTF, for publishing your report in a Rich Text Format file** – you can additionally select, preview, and edit, a presentation template using the tools to the right of the template field.
   - **Local, for printing the report directly from its editor**.

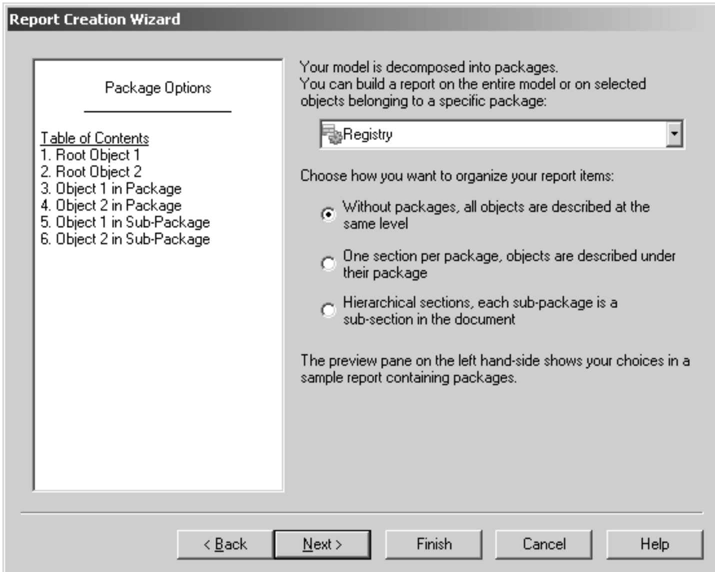
   When you are satisfied, click Next:



4. The Report Structure page allows you to specify the kinds of information that will appear in your report. The preview pane on the left hand-side displays a sample report that changes dynamically according to your selections. You can select any or all of the following options:
   - ♦ **Introduction section** – specifies an introduction sub-heading, preceded by a page break. Makes available the following sub-options:
     - **Introduction text** - Text paragraph. Click the Define button to open an editor.
     - **Model properties** - Model card
   - ♦ **Short description section** – specifies a short description section sub-heading, preceded by a page break. Makes available the following sub-options:
     - **Display diagrams** - [not for RQM] Diagram book, Graphics, Diagram description, Diagram annotation
     - **List objects** - List item for each object type in the model
   - ♦ **Full description section** – specifies a full description section sub-heading, preceded by a page break. Makes available the following sub-options:
     - **Display diagrams** - [not for RQM] Diagram book, Graphics, Diagram description, Diagram annotation
     - **List objects before full description** - Title item and list item for each object type
     - **Objects detailed description** - Book item for each object type

- **List objects diagram by diagram** - [not for RQM] Diagram book - Instead of a flat display of object types, it allows you to display objects sorted by diagram in which they are displayed. Global objects, such as business rules for example do not belong to a diagram but to the whole model, and therefore are listed under a specific Title book.

When you are satisfied, click Next:



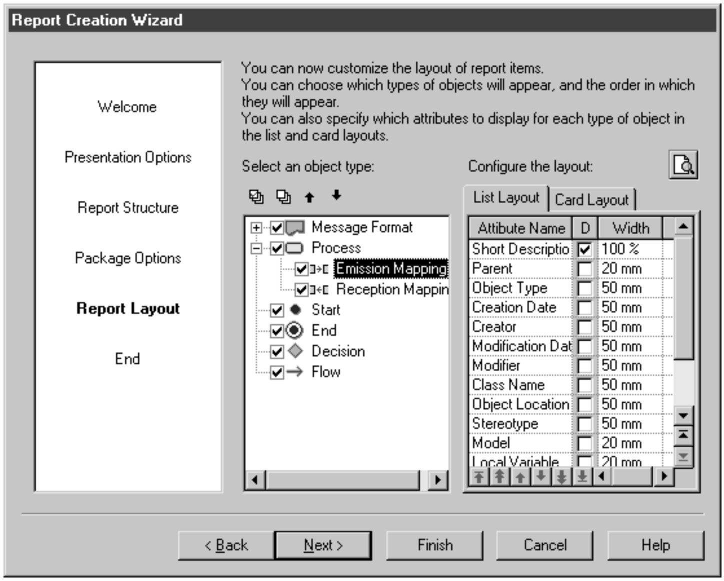
5. The Package Options page is displayed only if your model contains packages, and allows you to control the treatment of packages within the report. The preview pane (on the left hand-side) changes dynamically in order to preview your selection. You can select whether to base the report on the entire model or on a sub-package, and then choose between the following options:

   - **Without packages, all objects are described at the same level** [not available for HTML or an RQM] – Lists all the objects together on the top level, whether or not they belong to a package.
   - **One section per package, objects are described under their package** [not available for HTML or an RQM] – Groups objects by the package to which they belong.
   - **Hierarchical sections, each sub-package is a sub-section in the document** - Groups objects by the package to which they belong, and groups packages beneath their parents to recreate the package hierarchy.

   Note that:

- Global objects (such as business rules) are always included, even when you select a package.
- Composite objects (such as activities, or processes in an OOM) are always displayed in an Hierarchy, even if you have selected a different package option.

When you are satisfied, click Next:



6. The Report layout page allows you to select the types of object to include in the report and to configure the layout of the object lists and cards.

   To specify the inclusion of an object type, select its checkbox in the list. The list includes only those objects that are present in the selected model or package. Click on the plus sign to the left of an object to reveal and select or deselect its sub-objects.

   Stereotypes used as metaclass display in the list of object types, below those of their parent object. See “Use as metaclass stereotype” below.

   The Select All and Deselect All tools are available above the list. You must select at least one object type to proceed with the wizard. The Move Up and Move Down tools allow you to promote or demote the position of an object (though child object types cannot be moved beyond the scope of their parents.

7. Select an object type in the object type list, and the click the List Layout or Card Layout tab in the right-hand pane to configure its display. These tabs list the object attributes that can be displayed in the report. The following parameters are available:

- **Attribute Name** – You can use the arrows at the bottom of the list to promote or demote the attribute in the list
- **D[isplayed]** – Select the checkbox to enable the display of the attribute
- **Width** [List Layout only] – Each attribute selected for display will be a column in the list. Use this parameter to specify the width of the column either as a percentage or in millimeters.

8. When you are satisfied, click Next:

9. The End page allows you to decide what you will do with your newly created report. Click the Preview button to preview your report in:
   - your Browser – for HTML reports
   - your RTF Editor – for RTF reports
   - the PowerDesigner preview window – for reports to be printed directly.

   Before clicking Finish to complete the report creation, you can select one or both of the following options:
   - **Open the report in the Report Editor to be able to fine-tune more options**
   - **Directly generate or print the report**

   When you are satisfied, click Finish to exit the wizard and create the report.

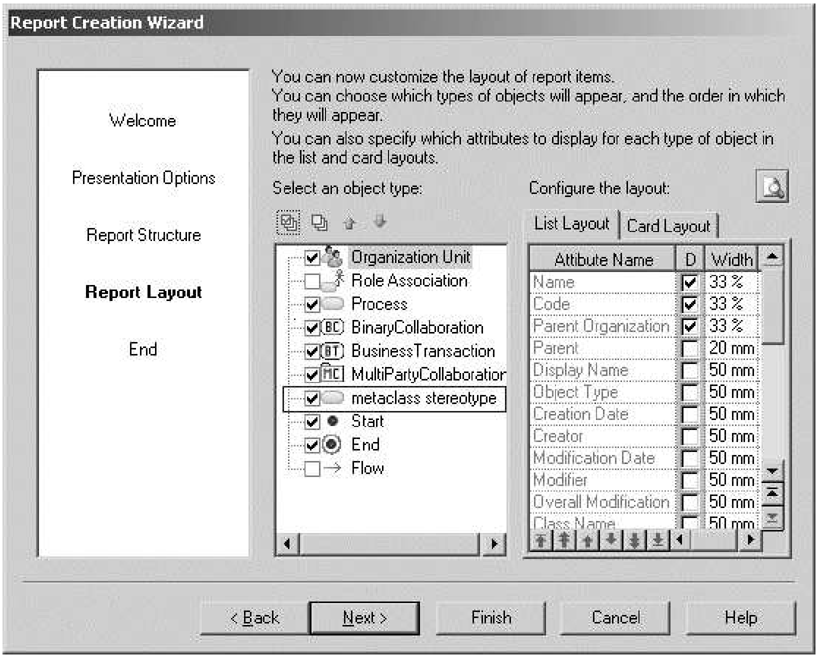
Use as metaclass stereotype

When a stereotype is defined as "Use as metaclass" in a language, DBMS or extended model definition, it inherits the attributes of a standard metaclass.

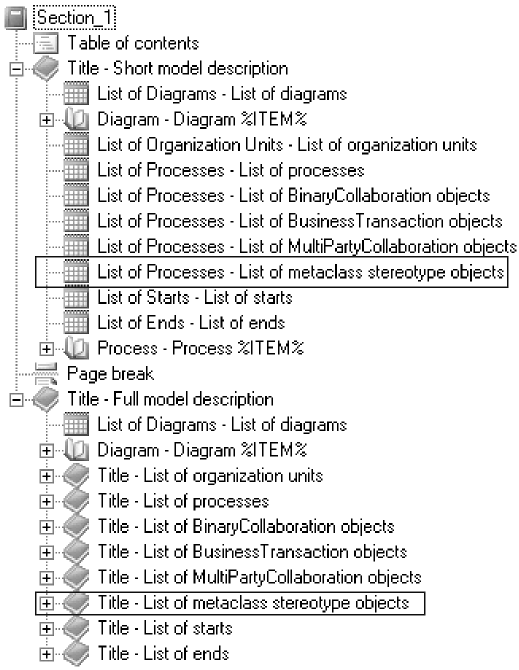
The report wizard support metaclass stereotypes as follows :

- Lists metaclass stereotypes in the list of object types, below the parent object in the Report Layout page.
- Generates a book and a list separately for each metaclass stereotype, below those of the parent object in the Report Editor.

For example, you create a stereotype "used as metaclass" (called metaclass stereotype) in the process language associated with a BPM, then you associate the metaclass stereotype to a process in the diagram and launch the Report Wizard. The metaclass stereotype is listed in the object type list below the parent object in the Report Layout page. Its associated extended attributes if any, are listed in the List Layout and Card Layout tabs.



And the generated report shows the list and the book for the metaclass stereotype below those of the parent object in the Report Editor:



Creating a report with the Report Editor

The Report Editor gives you complete control over the content and format of your report. You can create a blank report from the List of Reports, open it in the Report Editor, and build it using Report Items.

❖ To create a report with the Report Editor

1. Select Report ➤ Reports to open the List of Reports, which shows an alphabetical list of all reports saved in the model.

2. Click the New Report tool to open the New Report dialog box:

3. Enter a report name, and select a language for the report's titles from the list.

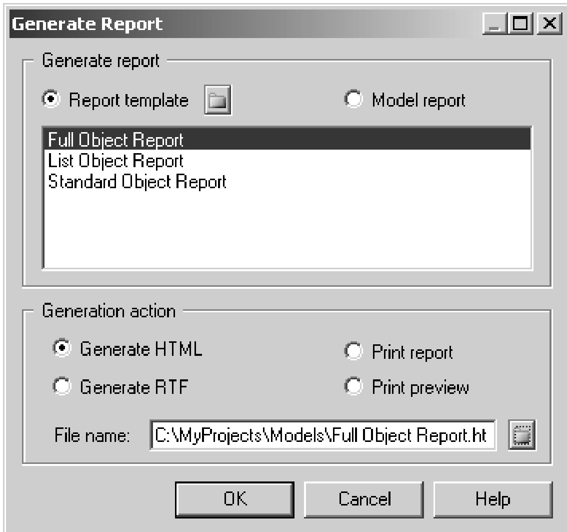
4. [optional] Select a report template from the list.
5. Click OK to create the report and open it in the Report Editor. For more information, see the Using the Report Editor chapter.

Generating a model report

The Generate Report window also allows you to access the standard report templates, or templates or reports that you have previously created, and to generate them in HTML or RTF format, or to print them directly.

❖ To generate a model report

1. Select Report ➤ Generate Report to open the Generate Report window.



2. Select a Generate report option. You can choose from the following options:
   - Report template – PowerDesigner provides standard report templates to select the objects to include in your report and to provide formatting. You can also create your own templates. You can select an alternative folder to look for additional templates by clicking the Browse button to the right of the radio button.
   - Model report – lists any reports that you have previously created in the model.
3. Select the appropriate template or report from the list.
4. Select a Generation action. You can choose from the following options:

- Generate HTML – Generates a frameset named after the File name field, together with a folder containing the necessary HTML and GIF files. For example MyReport.html would have an associated folder called MyReport_files.
- Generate RTF - Generates a Rich Text Format file named after the File name field.
- Print report – Opens the Windows Print window to allow you to directly print the report.
- Print preview – opens the print preview window, from which you can choose to print the report, or to generate it as HTML or RTF.

5. [for HTML or RTF only] Specify a file name for the generated file. You can select a new path with the Browse tool to the right of the field.
6. Click OK to begin the generation. The Generation action specified above will be performed.

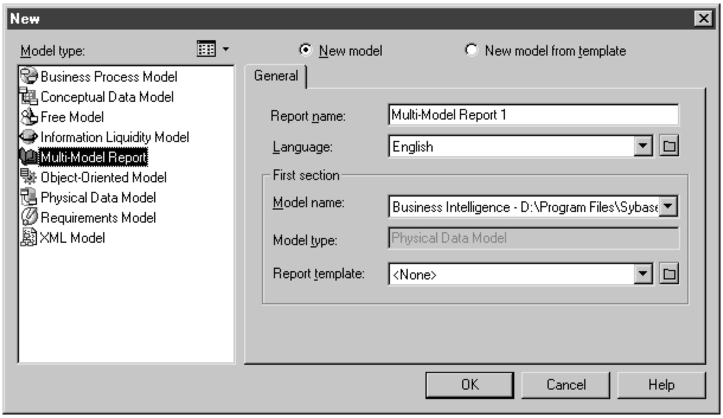
Quick report generation from the Browser
If you want to quickly generate a report that you have already defined, and which is visible in the Browser, right-click its Browser entry, and select Print, Generate ➤ RTF, or Generate ➤ HTML from the contextual menu.

Creating a Multi-Model Report

A multi-model report is a report that documents one or more models. To create such a report, you must have at least one model open in the workspace. You can add additional models at any time after the creation of your report.

❖ To create a multi-model report

1. Select File ➤ New to open the New dialog box:



2. Select Multi-Model Report in the left-hand pane (this option is only available if you have a model open in the workspace).

3. Enter a name for the report in the Report Name field.

4. Select a language for the report from the Language list.

   ☞ For more information about languages in reports, see the "Using the Report Language Editor" chapter.

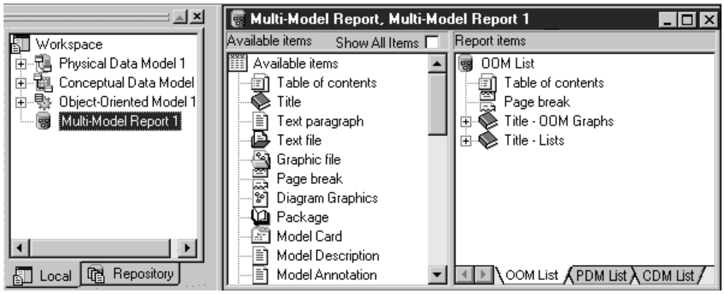
5. Select a model as the basis for the first section of the report from the Model Name list.

6. [optional] Select a standard template (see "Creating a report with a standard template" on page 3) from the Report Template list.

> **Template languages**
> When you use a template in a language different from the one specified for the report, only user-defined items such as Title or Text paragraph will retain the language of the template. Other items will be displayed in the report language.

7. Click OK to create the multi-model report.

   The report opens in the Report Editor, and is added to the Browser:



8. Select File ➤ Save to save your report.

> **Quick multi-model report generation from the Browser**
> If you want to quickly generate a multi-model report from an existing one without modifying it, right-click a multi-model report node in the Browser and select Print or Generate ➤ RTF or Generate ➤ HTML.

Adding a second model to a Multi-Model Report

It is perfectly acceptable to create a multi-model report that contains only one model, but in the majority of cases, you will want to add additional models.

Each model in the report belongs to a separate “section”, which can be accessed via the tabs at the bottom of the Report Editor window. For more information about sections, see “Report Sections” in the Using the Report Editor chapter.

You can only add models that are currently open in the workspace to the report. However, once a model has been added, you can edit the report even if the source model has been closed.

❖ To add an additional model to a multi-model report

1. Open the multi-model report, and select Report ➤ Report properties to open its property sheet.

2. Click the Sections tab, and click the Add a Row tool.

3. In the Model column, select the model you want to add from the list.

4. In the Sections column, enter the name that you want the model to have in the Report Editor.

5. Click OK to return to the Report Editor, open to the new model section

Configuring a multi-model report with the Report Wizard

You can use the Report Wizard to configure a multi-model report. The wizard works on a single section at a time, and will delete any content currently in the section.

❖ To configure a multi-model report section with the Report Wizard

1. Open the multi-model report, and select the section you want to work on by clicking the appropriate tab at the bottom of the Report Editor window.
2. Click the Report Wizard tool in the Reports toolbar to launch the Report Wizard, and follow the procedure in "Creating a report with the Report Editor" on page 11.

Configuring a multi-model report with the Report Editor

You can use the Report Editor to configure a multi-model report. For more information, see the Using the Report Editor chapter.

Generating a multi-model report

You can generate a multi-model report from within the Report Editor by clicking one of the Generate <format> tools on the Reports toolbar.

Alternatively, you can right-click the multi-model report entry in the Browser, and select Generate ➤ <format> from the contextual menu.

CHAPTER 2

Creating List Reports

About this chapter

This chapter describes PowerDesigner list reports and how to use them.

Contents

Creating a List Report

A **list report** documents a single object type within a model, and is displayed as a customizable list with columns and rows that you can filter as necessary.

You can create snapshots (called **result sets**) of a list report to keep a history of the execution of a list report in your model. Result sets are listed in the browser beneath their parent list report, and are saved with the model. For more information, see “Creating Result Sets” on page 25.

A list report is saved in the model and can be exchanged between models of the same type.

You can also right-click a list report in the Browser and select Generate ➤ *Format* .

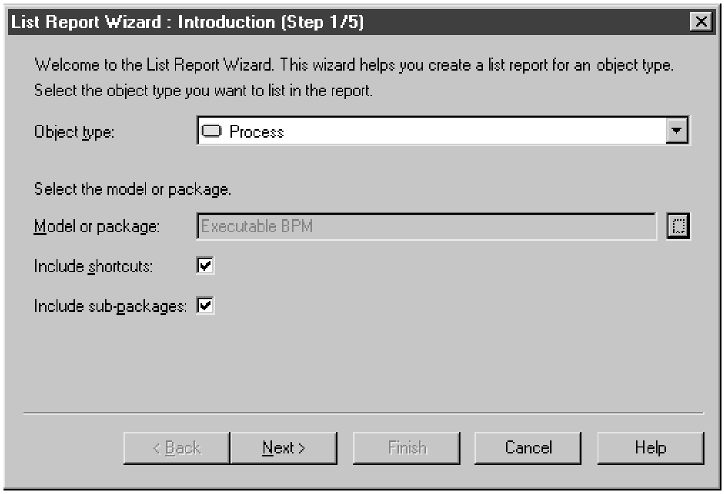
You can right-click a list report in the Browser and select Preview to preview the list report before printing. You can also right-click a list report in the Browser and select Print without previewing the list report.

You can create a list report in any of the following ways:

- Select Report ➤ List Report Wizard to launch the List Report Wizard. You can complete all the steps or click the Finish button at any time after having selected an object type for the report.
- Select Report ➤ List Reports to access the List of List Reports, and click the Add a Row tool.
- Right-click the model, package or object category in the Browser, and select New ➤ List Report.

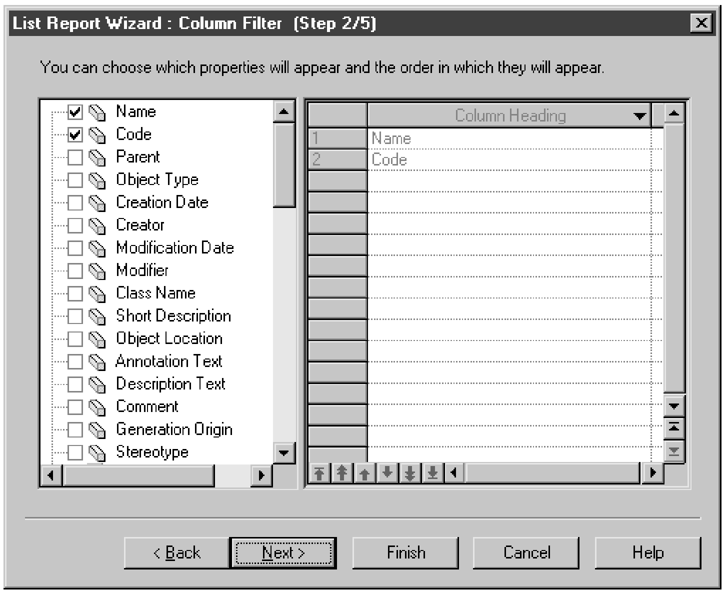
❖ To create a list report using the List Report Wizard

1. Select Report ➤ List Report Wizard (or select Report ➤ List Reports and click the List Report Wizard tool in the toolbar) to launch the Wizard:



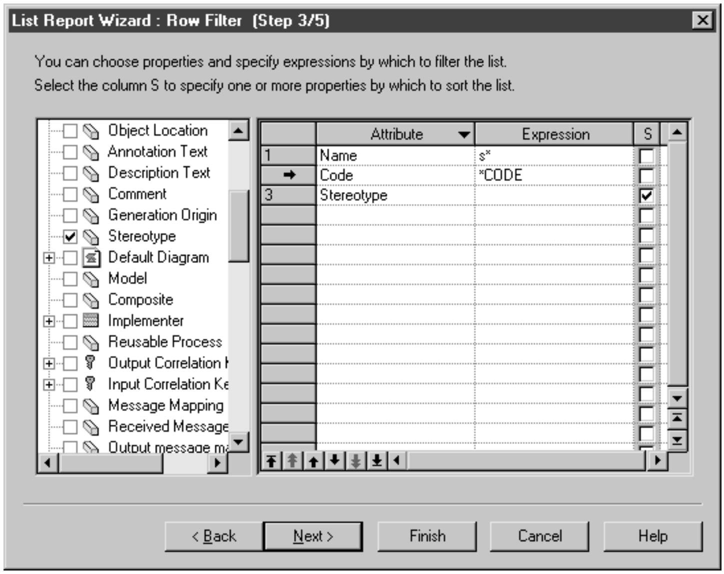
2. The Introduction page allows you to specify an object type for the list report. You can also select whether to base the list report on the model or on a package, and whether to include shortcuts and objects in sub-packages.

   When you are satisfied, click Next:



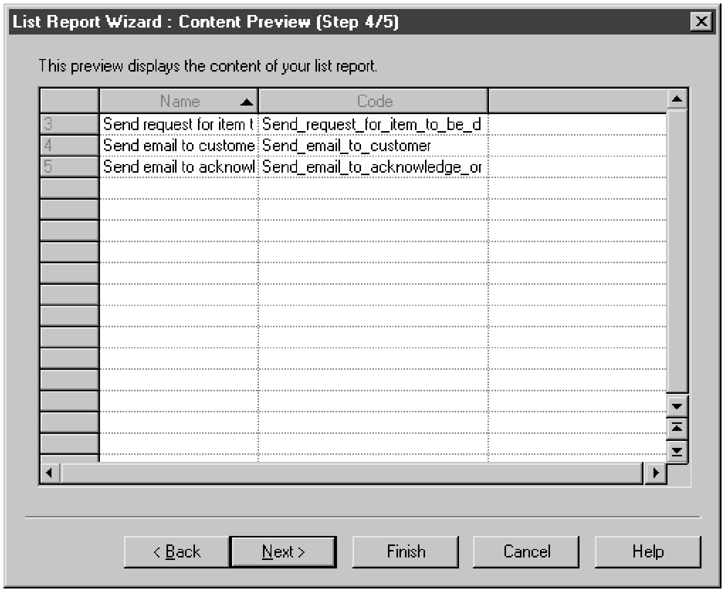
3. The Column Filter page allows you to specify which of the object's properties will be included in the list report. Select a property in the left-hand pane to add it to the list in the right-hand pane. You can promote or demote properties in the list using the arrows at the bottom of the pane.

   When you are satisfied, click Next:

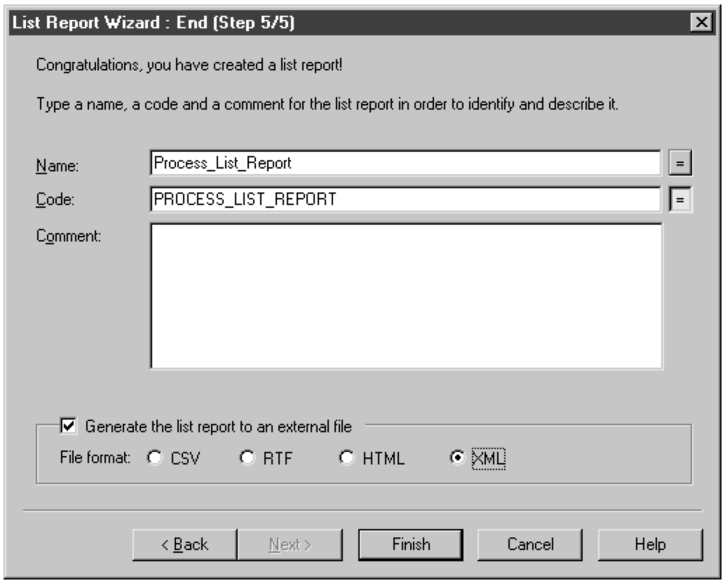


4. The Row Filter page allows you specify filters to restrict the objects that will be included in the list report. Select a property in the left-hand pane to add it to the list in the right-hand pane and then enter an expression to filter by. You can specify to sort the list on the values of a property by selecting the S[ort] checkbox. For more information about filter expressions, see "Defining a filter on a list" in the "Using the PowerDesigner Interface" chapter in the *General Features Guide* .

   When you are satisfied, click Next:



5. The Content Preview page allows you to visualize the results of your choices so far. To alter the definition click the Back button. Otherwise, click Next:



6. The End page allows you to specify a name and code for the list report, and to add a comment. You can also specify whether to generate the report to an external file.

Click Finish to exit the wizard. If you have selected to generate the report to an external file, you will be asked to specify a file name.

The list report is added to the model and listed in the Browser under the List reports folder

List Report Properties

You can modify an object's properties from its property sheet. To open a list report property sheet, double-click its Browser entry in the List Reports folder or in the List of List Reports. By default, the property sheet of a list report always opens on the Content tab. The following sections detail the property sheet tabs that contain the properties most commonly entered for list reports.

List report property sheet General tab

The General tab contains the following properties:

Property	Description
Name	Specifies the name of the list report.
Code	Specifies the code of the list report.
Comment	Descriptive comment for the object.
Object type	Specifies the type of the object the list report will be based on. You must select an object type to have any content in your list report.
Model or Package	Specifies the model or package from which the objects will be drawn. Package selection is unavailable for global objects such as users.
Include shortcuts	Specifies whether the list report includes shortcuts.
Include sub-packages	Specifies whether the list report includes sub-packages. This option is unavailable for global objects such as users.

List report property sheet Column Filter tab

The Column Filter tab lists the columns that are included in the list report. Select a property in the left-hand pane to add it to the list in the right-hand pane. You can promote or demote properties in the list using the arrows at the bottom of the pane.

List report property sheet Row Filter tab

The Row Filter tab lists the filters that restrict the rows included in the list report. Select a property in the left-hand pane to add it to the list in the right-hand pane and then enter an expression to filter by. You can specify to sort the list on the values of a property by selecting the S[ort] checkbox. For more information about filter expressions, see “Defining a filter on a list” in the “Using the PowerDesigner Interface” chapter in the *General Features Guide* .

List report property sheet Content tab

The Content tab displays the current values for the list report. Properties selected in the Column Filter tab are displayed as column headings and property values in rows must satisfy filter expressions defined in the Row Filter tab.

You can open the property sheet of any object included in the list report by clicking the Properties tool.

Note that data displayed in the Content tab does not dynamically change when you perform a change to your model that may affect your list report. To update the Content tab, you must click the Refresh List Report tool.

You can use any of the generation tools in the toolbar to generate the list report content into a CSV, an RTF, an HTML, or an XML format.

List report property sheet Result Sets tab

The Result Sets tab lists the result sets stored for the list report. For more information, see “Creating Result Sets” on page 25.

You can use any of the generation tools in the toolbar to generate a list report result set into a CSV, an RTF, an HTML, or an XML format.

Creating Result Sets

A result list is a snapshot of the content of a list report at a given system date and time. You can create as many result sets as you want for the same list report, in order to keep a history of a given list report for future reference.

Result sets are stored within the model and display under the list report to which they are related in the Browser:

You can use the Comment box in the result set property sheet to identify a result set.

Creating a result set

You can create a result set in any of the following ways:

- ♦ Open the property sheet of a list report, click the Result Sets tab, and then click the Create Result Set tool.
- ♦ Right-click a list report in the Browser and select New ➤ List Report Result Set from the contextual menu.

Result Set Properties

You can modify an object’s properties from its property sheet. To open a result set property sheet, double-click its Browser entry in the List Reports folder just beneath the list report to which it applies. The following sections detail the property sheet tabs that contain the properties most commonly entered for result sets.

Result set property sheet General tab

The General tab contains the following properties:

Property	Description
List Report	Name of the list report to which the result set applies.
Report Date	Date and time when the result set was created.
Comment	Descriptive comment for the result set that allows you to identify it.

Result set property sheet Content tab

The Content tab shows the contents of the result set.

You can use any of the generation tools in the toolbar to generate the result set as an external file in CSV, RTF, HTML, or XML format.

Generating a List Report

You can generate a list report as an external file in CSV, RTF, HTML, or XML format in any of the following ways:

- Right-click the list report in the Browser and select Generate ➤ *Format* in the contextual menu
- Open the property sheet of the list report, select the Content tab, and click the Generation *Format* tool
- .Select Report ➤ Generate List Report to open the Generate List Report dialog box.

You can right-click a result set in the Browser and select Preview to preview the result set before printing. You can also right-click a result set in the Browser and select Print without previewing the result set.

Exporting and Importing List Report Files

It can be useful to exchange list report files between models of the same type. For example, you may want to compare the properties of a certain subset of classes in two OOMs.

You export and import list report files from the List of List Reports. A list report file has a .LRT extension.

❖ To export a list report

1. Select Report ➤ List Reports to open the List of List Reports.
2. Select the list report to export in the list and click the Export List Report in File tool.
3. Select a location and file name in the Save As dialog box, and click Save.

   The list report is saved with an .LRT extension and can be imported to another model as needed.

❖ To import a list report

1. Select Report ➤ List Reports to open the List of List Reports.
2. Click the Import List Report from File tool.
3. In the Open dialog box, browse to the location of the .LRT file to be imported, and click Open.

   The list report is displayed in the List of List Reports.

CHAPTER 3

Using the Report Editor

About this chapter

This chapter describes how to manage reports for a model report or a multi-model report.

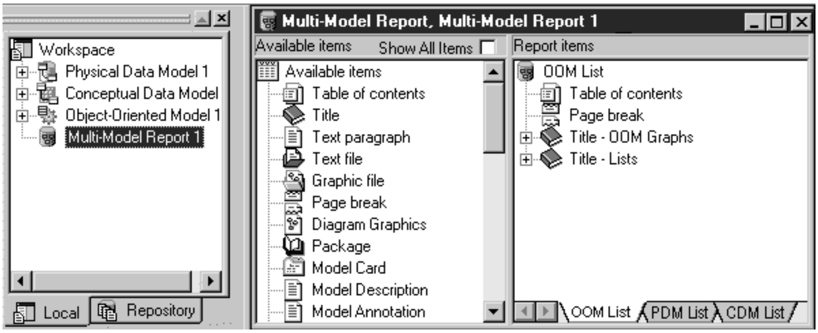
Contents

Introduction to the Report Editor

You can edit model reports, multi-model reports, a,nd report templates in the Report Editor. It displays the structure of the report or template as a tree view.

The **Report Editor** window contains two panes:

- The Available Items pane (left pane), from which you can select items to include in the report.
- The Report Items pane (right pane), in which you add the items that compose your report. It can also be filled with the items of a template that you select at the creation of your report.



By default, the Available Items pane displays only the report items that correspond to objects that exist in the current model. For example a database package (which is an Oracle specific object) is not displayed in the Report Editor with a model for Sybase ASE.

You can select the Show All Items check box at the top of the Available Items pane to display all available report items, even if they do not correspond to any object in the current model.

By default, in the Multi-Model Report Editor, all available report items are displayed if the associated model is not open in the workspace.

Displaying the Report toolbar

The Report toolbar provides quick access to the most commonly used commands for report management.

❖ To display the Report toolbar

1. Select Tools ➤ Customize Toolbars to display the Toolbars dialog box.
2. Select the Report check box to display the Report toolbar, and then click Close.

☞ For more information about managing toolbars, see “Managing toolbars” in the “Using the PowerDesigner Interface” chapter in the *PowerDesigner General Features Guide* .

The following table lists the tools in the Report toolbar:

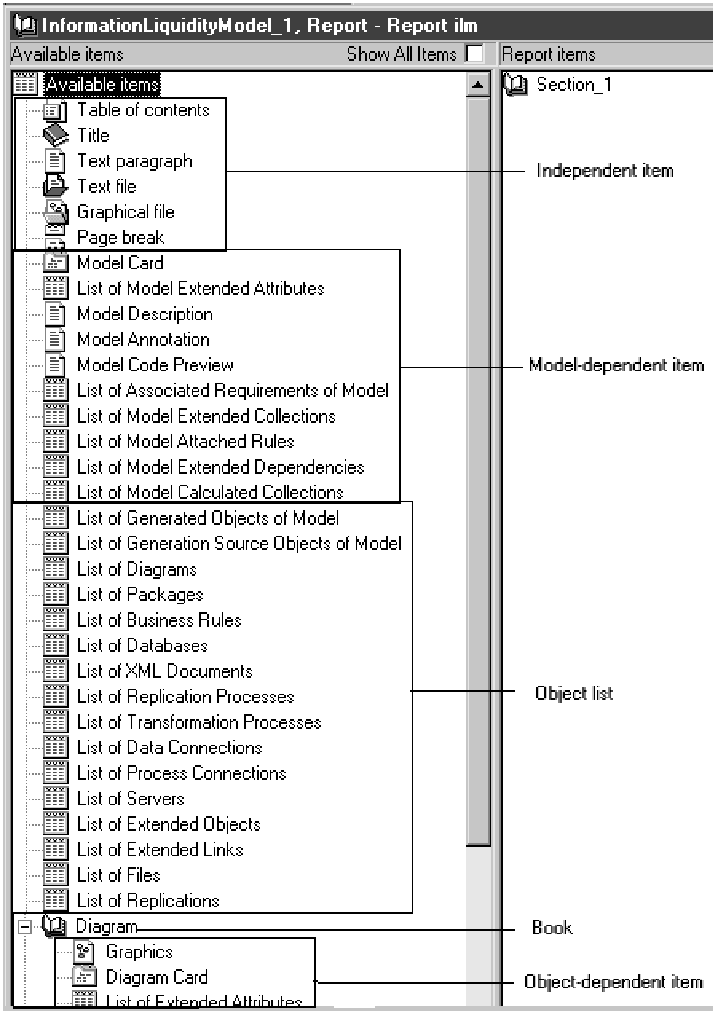
Tool	Description
	Report Wizard - Displays the Report Creation Wizard.
	Print Preview - Displays a report print preview.
	Print - Prints a report.
	Generate RTF - Generates a report as an RTF file.
	Generate HTML - Generates a report as an HTML file.
	Add Item - Adds an item to the Report Items pane.
	Up One Level - Moves item up one level.
	Down One Level - Moves item down one level.
	Raise Level - Moves item at the same level as the book item (item that contains other items) that precedes.
	Lower Level - Moves item within the book item that follows.

Using Report Items

In the Report Editor, whichever model you are working with, the Available Items pane (left pane) always displays the following items in the same order:

Report item	Description
Independent items	Customizable items that allow you to structure your report (for example, a table of contents, a title or a page break)
Model-dependent items	Contain information about a model or a package (for example, a card, a list of attached rules or a description)
Object lists	Contain tables listing objects from a model or a package (for example, for an Information Liquidity Model (ILM), can be the list of servers, list of replication processes, etc.)
Books	Expandable object folders that contain dependent items (for example, for an ILM, the Server book item contains detailed properties for the server object)
Object-dependent items	Detailed properties of a specific object type. Can only appear under an object folder (book item)

The following illustration shows how the Available Items pane looks like in a report for an Information Liquidity Model (ILM):



Adding items to a report

You can add an item to the Report Items pane in any of the following ways:

- Double-click the item in the Available Items pane to place it below the currently selected item in the Report Items pane
- Drag the item from the Available Items pane and drop it at the desired position in the Report Items pane. If the pointer becomes a barred circle, that means the drop target is unauthorized. Note that you can drag and drop an item only when the Report Items pane already contains at least one item.

- Right-click the item in the Available Items pane and select Add from the contextual menu

When you add an item to the Report Items pane, the item remains in the Available Items pane. You can insert the same item several times in the same report contents.

Notes:

- Table of contents - When you insert a table of contents in a report, you do not need to have it followed by a page break because PowerDesigner automatically provides one.
- Multi-selection - Press CTRL while selecting items with the Pointer tool, or use the SHIFT key to select a continuous list of items.
- Book item - When you add a book item to a report, you automatically add its dependent items. You can delete any that you do not need.
- Package and composite object hierarchy - When you add a package or composite object book item to a report, you can select the Hierarchical Display command in the item contextual menu to display the package or composite object hierarchy in the generated report. You do not need to use this command when you generate for an HTML report, as HTML reports always provide a hierarchical display.
- When you drag an item in the Report Items pane, you must choose a drop position. A box or a line is displayed, it indicates where the drop will occur. You can only drop the item when the barred circle becomes a pointer again.
- While you drag an item over a book item - If a line is displayed, drop positions the item at the line and if a box around the book item is displayed, drop positions the item last in the book item.
- If you want to add an item at the same level as a book item, press the ALT key while you drag and drop the item.
- While you drag an item over another item - If a line is displayed, drop positions the item at the line and if a box around the item is displayed, drop positions the item immediately after the item surrounded by the box.
- Drag and drop between reports - You can drag and drop items between reports of the same type. If you simply drag and drop an item from one report to another without pressing any key, you move the item from one report to another. You can copy an item by pressing the CTRL key while dragging and dropping it. The report in which you want to drop the item must already contain at least one item.

Independent items

Independent items do not contain information about specific models or objects. They can appear anywhere in a report. You can customize them to structure your report.

You can insert the following independent items anywhere in the report:

Icon	Item	Generated result
	Table of contents	Complete report table of contents
	Title	Free text to introduce what is next. Double-click the item after adding it to launch an editor window to enter content.
	Text paragraph	Paragraph of free text. Double-click the item after adding it to launch an editor window to enter content.
	Text file	Contents of a text file. When you add a text file a file chooser opens to allow you to select the file.
	Page break	Prints next item on the following page. For a report generated as an RTF file, a page break is inserted at the position you place the page break icon. However, when you use the icon to insert a page break in an HTML file, you need to right-click the icon and select Generate in HTML.
	Graphics	Graph of model (or package if under a Package folder)
	Graphical file	Contents of a graphical file. When you add a graphical file a file chooser opens to allow you to select the file.

Model-dependent items

Model-dependent items provide information about a model or a package. If you insert a model-dependent item under a package book, the item contains information related to the package.

You cannot insert model-dependent items into object book items.

The following table lists model-dependent items:

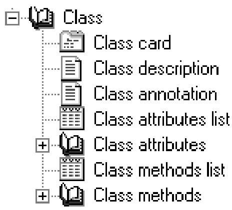
Icon	Item	Content
	Card	List of properties of the model or package
	Description	Text paragraph describing the model or package
	Annotation	Text paragraph annotating the model or package
	Code preview	Text paragraph displaying the generated code of the model that is available in the Preview tab of the model property sheet
	Object list	Table that lists all objects of a given type in the model

Object-dependent items

Book items provide information about objects in the model. These items have a restricted set of dependent items called object-dependent items.

You can delete and change the order of object-dependent items in the Report Items pane. You cannot insert object-dependent items into object books of a different type.

For example, in the following report structure, the book item Class precedes its object dependent items:



The report generator prints object-dependent items once for each book item. If an item does not have information for a particular object, it does not appear in the resulting report.

For example if a domain does not have any associated rules or check parameters, the domain description prints directly after the domain card.

All book items have the following object-dependent items:

Icon	Item	Content
	Card	List of properties of the object
	Description	Text paragraph describing the object
	Annotation	Text paragraph annotating the object

In addition to the items mentioned above, each book item has dependent items related to the object type. For example, a business rule book item has a dependent item for server expression.

Moving items in the Report Items pane

You can change the order of items by dragging and dropping them in the Report Items pane.

A book item (such as a title, package, object and object-dependent item) is an item that can contain other items. When you drag a book item, you also drag its dependent items.

Items can be positioned at the same level as book items or within book items.

Note that object-dependent items that must remain below a book item.

❖ To change the depth level of an item

1. Select an item in the Report Items pane.
2. Select Report ➤ Raise Level or Report ➤ Lower Level.

   The item is moved to the same level as the book item that precedes it or moved to within the book item.

> **Contextual menus**
> You can right-click any item to access its contextual menu and display the commands that apply to it.

Copying and deleting report items

You can copy any item within the Report Items pane except for the root folder. Any formatting applied to the copied item is preserved. When you copy a book item, you also copy its dependent items.

❖ To copy an item

1. Press CTRL while you drag an item to a second location within the Report Items pane.

You can delete any item in the Report Items pane except for the root folder. When you delete a book item, you also delete its dependent items.

❖ To delete an item from a report

1. Select an item in the Report Items pane and press DEL or right-click the item and select Delete from the contextual menu

Modifying the title of an item

You can associate title text with items in your report. The title prints above the item that follows in the Report Items pane. A title contains free text.

Package, object, and object-dependent items have default titles that incorporate variable information.

The following table summarizes the different types of items to which you can associate title text:

Item type	Default title	Variable syntax
Title	None	—
Package	Package name	%ITEM%
Object	Object name	%ITEM%
Object-dependent	Object name	%ITEM% %PARENT%

You can insert Title items anywhere in the Report Items pane and as often as you want. These are independent items that you can use to organize a report into chapters.

You can modify the title of an item using the Editor dialog box. The default editor is NOTEPAD.EXE

The title of package, object, and object-dependent items can include the following variables available from the Insert list:

- Date
- Time
- Application Name

- Item
- Item Code
- Item Name
- Model Code
- Model Name
- Module Name
- Parent
- Parent Code
- Parent Name

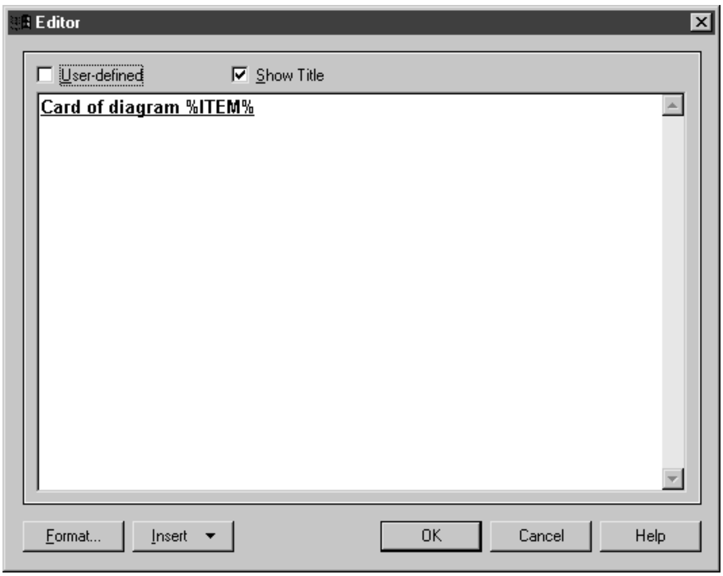
Modify default titles using a report language

You can modify the default title of an item using a report language. To do so, you should create a copy of the report language you are currently using and modify item titles in the Report Titles folder of the Report Language Editor.

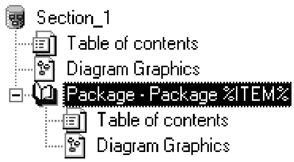
You can also modify the default title of a column in a table using a report language. In this case, you have to perform the title change in the Object Attributes folder of the language editor.

❖ To modify the title of an item

1. Right-click an item in the Report Items pane and select Edit Title to open the Editor dialog box.



2. Type changes to the title text.
3. [optional] Clear the Show Title check box if you do not want to show the title of the item in the previewed or generated report.
4. Place the cursor in the text where you want to insert variable information for object name or package name, click the Insert button, and select a field in the list.
5. [optional] Click the Format button to open the Format dialog box, and select the appropriate formatting.
6. Click OK to return to the Report Editor. The first line of the title is displayed next to the item in the Report Items pane.



User-Defined check box
When you type changes in the edit box, the User-Defined check box is automatically selected as you are no longer using the default values used in the report language resource file you selected for your report. To revert to the default value, clear the User-Defined check box. For more information about report language resource files, see the "Using the Report Language Editor" chapter.

Modifying the collection of a report item

A collection is a list of child objects associated with a parent object. For example, the collection of a class is the list of classes in the current model. By default, each pre-built package, object or object-dependent item in the Available Items pane is associated with a collection.

You can create calculated collections and extended collections.

A calculated collection is a list of associated objects with a particular semantic, these associated objects are not directly linked to the current object in the PowerDesigner metamodel. You define a calculated collection on an object when you want to highlight a specific aspect of that object, like for example the sequence diagrams that display a specific operation. A calculated collection corresponds to a dependency list in the report.

☞ For more information about how to create a calculated collection, see the "Defining a Calculated Collection in a Profile" section in the "Managing Profiles" chapter of the *Advanced User Documentation* .

An extended collection is used to define an additional link between a selected metaclass or stereotype, and another metaclass or stereotyped metaclass. For example, to attach documents containing use case specifications to the different packages of a model you can create an extended collection in the package metaclass and define FileObject as the target metaclass. An extended collection corresponds to a list of objects in the report.

☞ For more information about how to create an extended collection, see the “Defining an Extended Collection in a Profile” section in the “Managing Profiles” chapter of the *Advanced User Documentation* .

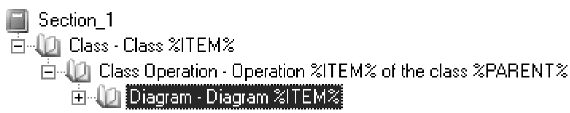
In order to represent a collection in a report, you can change the collection associated with a book or list item and set it to display the content of a calculated or extended collection to document a specific aspect of the model.

Since calculated or extended collections can associate objects that are not directly linked in the metamodel, you can drag and drop any item under any other item in the report. There is no control over the location where you drop report items, and you are responsible for the global consistency of items and collections in your report.

Once you have dropped the appropriate item, you can modify its collection and select a calculated or extended collection.

Book item

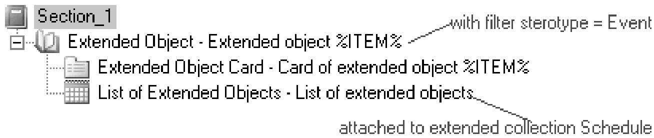
In the following example, you define on operations a calculated collection that retrieves the diagrams where messages using a given operation are displayed. In the report, if you want to have these diagrams displayed, you have to insert a diagram item under the operation item and select the calculated collection for the diagram item.



As a result, the generated report displays for each operation, the diagrams showing the messages used by this operation.

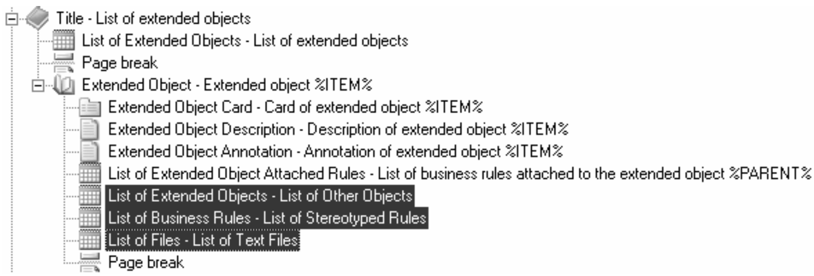
List item

In the following example, you have stereotyped extended objects used to complement a PDM. In order to manage the “schedule” concept and the “event” concept, the extended objects <<event>> have an extended collection of extended objects <<schedule>>. To represent in the report the list of schedules for each event, you build the following report:



Report Wizard

Note that if you create extended or calculated collections in your model and use the Report Wizard to create your report, the generated report automatically creates a list for each type of extended collection and one for each type of calculated collection:



☞ For more information about the Report Wizard, see the Creating a report with the Report Wizard section in the “Creating Model and Multi-Model Reports” chapter.

❖ To modify the collection of an item

1. Drag and drop the appropriate item (book or list) under the selected book item in the Report Items pane.
2. Right-click the book or the list item and select Collection to display the *Item* Collection dialog box.
3. Select a collection in the Collection list.
4. Click OK.

Making a global object selection for the report

You create a report to document objects in models and packages. You first make a **global** selection of objects to appear in the report using the Report ➤ Select Objects dialog box from the Report Editor window. This selection is saved with the report.

You can then fine-tune the object selection from individual items the Report Items pane. For more information see the ““Refining the report object selection” on page 45” section.

You can use the following tools in the Report Object Selection dialog box:

Tool	Name	Action
	Include Sub-Objects	Displays sub-objects (like sub-process or sub-activity) and objects contained in the sub-packages.
	Include Sub-Objects in Same Namespace	Displays sub-objects (like sub-process or sub-activity) and objects contained in the sub-packages that use the same namespace (with the Use Parent Namespace check box selected).
	Include External Shortcuts	Displays shortcuts to objects in other models or package. Note that the model containing the original objects must be open for external shortcuts to be available for selection. If both the Include Shortcuts and Include Sub-Objects tools are enabled in the selection list, all the shortcuts to objects of the current package and those of the sub-packages appear. ☞ For more information about shortcuts, see the “Managing Shortcuts” chapter in the General Features Guide.
	Select All	Selects all objects in the object type tab.
	Deselect All	Deselects all objects in the object type tab.
	Use Graphical Selection	Adds graphically selected objects in the model diagram window.
	Move Selected Items to Top	Moves the selection to the top of the object list.
	Move Selected Items to Bottom	Moves the selection to the bottom of the object list.
	Customize Columns and Filter	Opens a Filter dialog box to define a filter on the list.
	Enable/Disable Filter	Enables the filter on the list.

Tool	Name	Action
	Use Filter for Selection	Selects objects based on the filter parameters.

Saving object selections

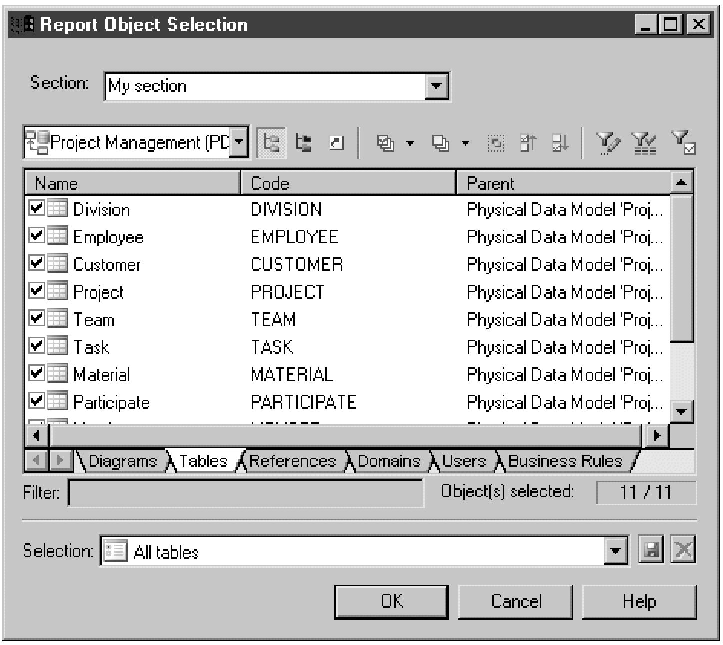
In some selection lists, you can save sets of object selections in your model, so that you can reuse them easily.

To save a selection, you have to enter a name in the Selection list at the bottom of the dialog box then click the Save tool beside the list. The selection is saved as part of the model file for a model report and in the .MMR file for a multi-model report.

❖ To make a global object selection for the report

1. Select Report ➤ Select Objects from the Report Editor.

   The Report Object Selection dialog box is displayed. All the objects are selected by default, except shortcuts if any.

2. Select a section from the Section list.
3. Select a package from the package list.
4. Select the objects to include in the report from the object list in each object type tab.

5. <optional> Click the Use Graphical Selection tool to automatically select the check boxes of objects selected in the diagram.

6. <optional> Name your selection in the Selection list and click the Save tool beside the list.

7. Click OK.

Refining the report object selection

If you need to refine the global selection of objects in your report you can define **object selections** and **filter criteria** on the report items displayed in the Report Items pane of the report window.

In the final report, both object selection and filter criteria are taken into account to edit the final selection of objects of your report.

> **Sorting CRUD matrix items**
> You can use object selections and filter criteria to sort rows and columns in a CRUD matrix table using the Row Selection and Column Selection commands in the CRUD matrix contextual menu in the Report Items pane.

Defining an object selection for a selected report item

When you call the Select Objects dialog box from a report item in the Report Items pane, you can select instances of objects and order them in the printed report.

Note: the Select Objects dialog box only displays instances of object selected at the global level, in the Report Object Selection dialog box. For more information about the global selection, see the "“Making a global object selection for the report” on page 42" section.

To order selected objects, use the arrows in the lower left corner. You can also automatically sort objects alphabetically in ascending or descending order by clicking a column header. You have to click OK to commit the selection in the report.

If you click the Switch to Criterion button you display the Define Sort and Filter dialog box and you do not commit the selection of ordered objects.

❖ To define an object selection for a selected report item

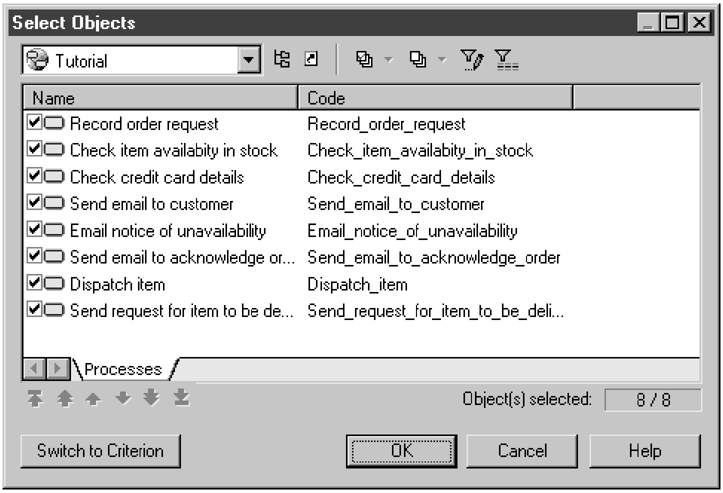
1. Right-click a book or a model-dependent list item in the Report Items pane and select Selection.

   or

(Matrix items only) Right-click a matrix item in the Report Items pane and select Row Selection or Column Selection.

The Define Sort and Filter dialog box is displayed.

2. Click the Switch to Criterion button in the lower left corner of the dialog box to display the Select Objects dialog box.



The list displays objects selected in the Report Object Selection dialog box.

3. Select or clear the check box beside objects you want to display or remove from the report.

4. Use the arrows in the lower left corner to define a display order for the objects.

5. Click OK.

> **Hierarchical Display command**
> If you define a selection of ordered objects on a package for which you also select the Hierarchical Display command, objects in the selection are taken into account when you generate the report but the order in the selection is ignored. For more information about the Hierarchical Display command, see the ""Adding items to a report" on page 33" section.

Defining a filter criterion for a selected report item

The Define Sort and Filter dialog box lets you refine the selection of objects in your report by adding a filter criterion to the list of objects. You can set the following parameters to define the criterion:

Parameter	To define
S column	Means sorted, indicates the attribute will be taken into account for the sort
	Used to set an order and define a priority among attributes
Expression column	Used to restricts the selection to a defined expression
U column	Applies the filter expression to the corresponding column

The expression syntax uses standard wildcards as in the Customize Columns and Filter dialog box.

☞ For more information about the expression syntax, see the “Defining a filter on a list” section in the “Using the PowerDesigner Interface” chapter in the *General Features Guide* .

You have to click OK to commit the criterion. If you click the Switch to Selection button you display the Select Objects dialog box and you do not commit the criterion.

Lists in books
The Switch to Selection button is not available if the list you are sorting belongs to a book item.

Extended attribute as filter criterion

You can select an extended attribute as filter criterion for the list of objects, if your model has an associated language, DBMS or extended model definition containing extended attributes. For example, extended attributes defined for tables in the DBMS associated with a PDM are available for selection in a book or list item.

☞ For more information about extended attributes see the “Managing Profiles” chapter of the *Advanced User Documentation* .

❖ To define a filter criterion

1. Right-click a book or a list item in the Report Items pane and select Selection.

   or

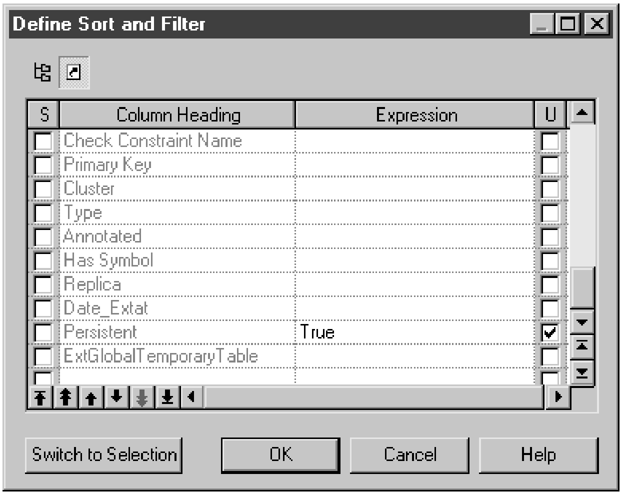
   (Matrix items only) Right-click a matrix item in the Report Items pane and select Row Selection or Column Selection.

   The Define Sort and Filter dialog box is displayed.

2. Type an expression in the Expression column to restrict the selection in

the column to a defined expression.

3. Select the U column to apply the filter expression to the corresponding column.
4. Select the S column to take the attribute into account for the sort.
5. Click the Include Sub-Objects tool to apply the filter on all the sub-objects recursively.
6. Click the Include Shortcuts tool to apply the filter on all the shortcuts recursively.



7. Click OK.

Cancel filter expression
If you want to keep the expression in memory but disable this filter for a while, you can clear the corresponding check box in the U column. The expression parameter will no longer be taken into account.

Formatting Items

In a report, the available format options depend on the print format:

- Text format
- Graph format
- Table format

Contextual menus
You can right-click any item to access its contextual menu and display the commands that apply to it.

Defining global format for an item

Global formats apply to all new items that you add to a report structure. You apply global format to items in the Available Items pane. After you define global format, it applies every time you add that item to the Report Items pane.

Global format does not apply to items already in the Report Items pane.

❖ To define a global format

1. Select an item in the Available Items pane.
2. Select Report ➤ Format.

   A Format dialog box that corresponds to the type of the item is displayed. For example, if you select a graph, the Graph Format dialog box is displayed.
3. Type format changes.
4. Click OK.

   Every time you add that item to the Report Items pane, it retains the global format.

Multi-selection
You can also change format options for several items at once by pressing CTRL while selecting items of the same type or not with the Pointer tool or using the SHIFT key to select a continuous list of items.

Formatting individual items

You can change the format of an individual item already in the Report Items pane.

❖ To format an individual item

1. Select an item in the Report Items pane.
2. Select Report ➤ Format.

   A Format dialog box that corresponds to the type of the item is displayed.
3. Type format changes.
4. Click OK.

   The format is applied to the selected item only. If you want to apply the defined format to all items of that type, you must define global format options for that item in the Available Items pane.

   ☞ For more information about default format options, see the "“Defining global format for an item” on page 49" section.

Defining a default report font

You can easily change the default font proposed for report items, report templates and reports using the Change Fonts Properties dialog box. That default font is saved in the registry.

You can simultaneously define a default font for items with different print formats.

After you define a default font for an item, it applies every time you add that item to the Report Items pane.

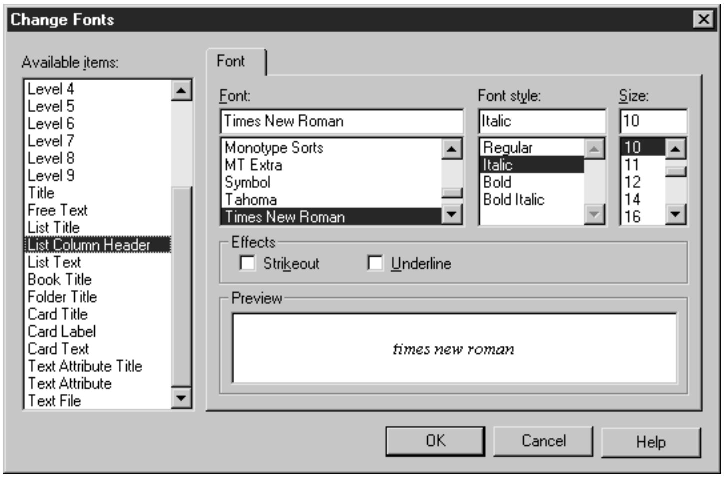
❖ To define a default report font

1. Select Report ➤ Change Fonts from the Report Editor window.

   or

   Click the Default Fonts button in the Presentation Options page of the Report Creation Wizard.

   The Change Fonts Properties dialog box is displayed.



2. Select Font format options.

3. Click Ok.

Selecting text to format

Some items include more than one text selection. You can format each text selection independently or altogether using the CTRL or SHIFT key to select several text selections at once from the Available Items pane of the Format dialog box.

Card items

The following text selections are available for card items (lists of properties), which print in table format.

Text selection	Description	Example
Title	Title of the item	Card of the Table
Text Label	Property name on a list of properties	Table Code
Text	Value of a property	EMPLOYEE

CRUD Matrix items

The following text selections are available for CRUD Matrix items, which print in table format.

Text selection	Description	Example
Matrix title	Title of the item	CRUD Matrix
Matrix row and column	Resource and process name	Check item (process name in rows) Stock (resource name in columns)
Matrix text	CRUD value	RU

Model- and object-dependent items

The following text selections are available for model- and object-dependent items in text format.

Text selection	Description	Example
Title	Title of the item	Table Description
Text	Text of the description, annotation, or script	This table describes different employee characteristics

List items

The following text selections are available for list items, which print in table format.

Text selection	Description	Example
Title	Title of the item	List of Indexes
Column Header	Heading of column	Code
Text	Value in the column	PK_EMPLOYEE

Title page

The following text selections are available for the title page, which print in text format.

☞ For more information about the title page, see ““Including a title page” on page 89” section.

Text selection	Description	Example
Title	Title of the report	OOM Report
Optional Fields	Text of the author, date, version or summary	VB, 09.15.99, draft, report with lists only

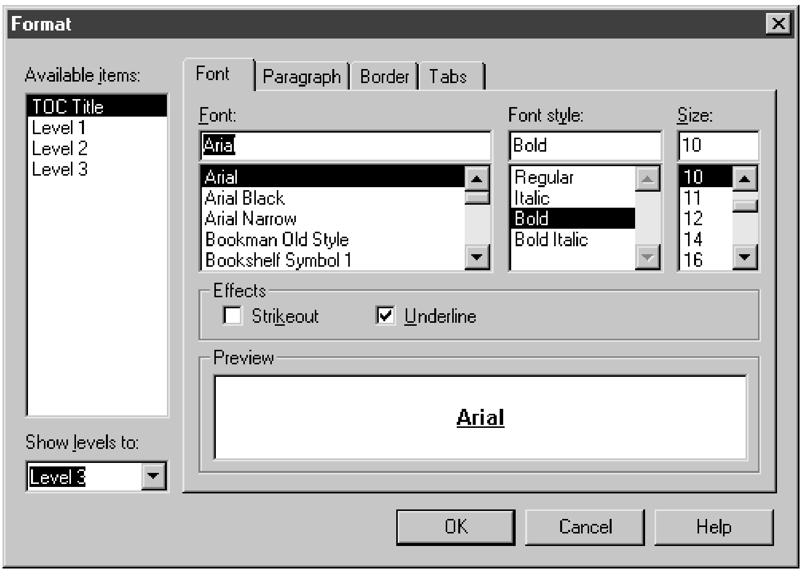
Table of contents

The following text selections are available for the table of contents, which prints in text format.

Text selection	**Description**	**Example**
TOC title	Title of the table of contents	Table of contents
Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Level 4 etc.	Text of the different hierarchy levels in the table of contents	2 Association information 2.1 Model information 2.1.1 Card of the model OOM etc.

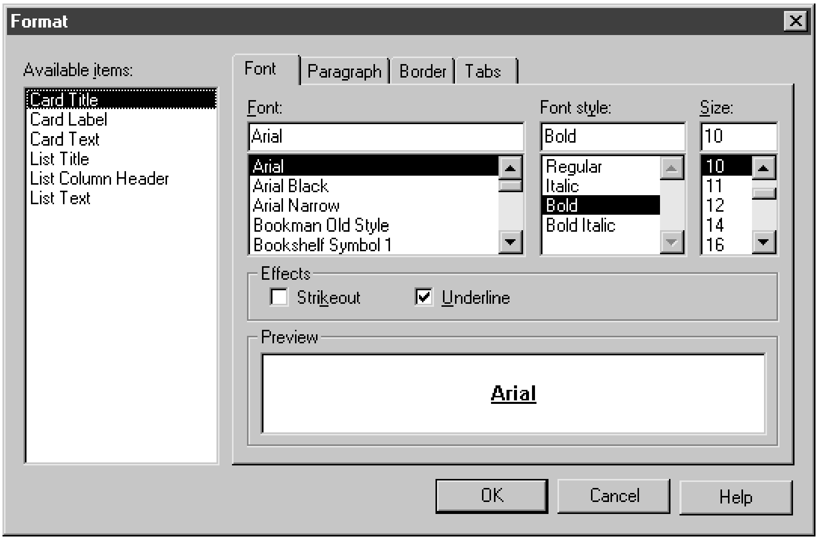
You can select the levels to display from the Show levels to list in the Format dialog box. For an HTML report, you must define the depth level of the table of contents in the HTML Format tab of the Report properties dialog box.

☞ For more information about the HTML Format tab, see the ““Managing HTML format” on page 95” section.



Simultaneous selection

In addition, you can simultaneously select items with different print formats and apply to them the format options corresponding to the type of the item. For example, if you select a card item and a list item, the text selections that you can format for both items appear in the Available Items pane of the Format dialog box:



Selecting a font

You can select a font for any item, except for the graph and page break.

If you call the Format dialog box from the Available Items pane, the font formatting becomes the default format, as explained in section "“Defining global format for an item” on page 49".

If you call the Format dialog box from the Report Items pane, the font formatting applies to the selected report item, as explained in section "“Formatting individual items” on page 49".

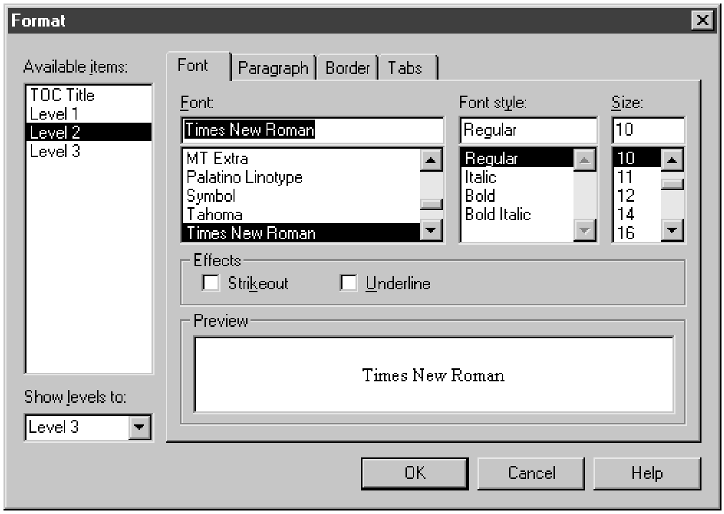
The following font formatting is available from the Format dialog box:

- Font
- Font style
- Size
- Underline
- Strikeout

❖ To select a font

1. Select an item.
2. Select Report ➤ Format.

   The Format dialog box opens to the Font tab.



3. Select an item in the Available Items pane of the Format dialog box.

   The item is highlighted.

4. Select font format options.

5. Click OK.

Formatting a paragraph

You can select a paragraph format for any item, except for graphs and page breaks.

If you call the Format dialog box from the Available Items pane, the paragraph formatting becomes the default format, as explained in section ""Defining global format for an item" on page 49".

If you call the Format dialog box from the Report Items pane, the paragraph formatting applies to the selected report item, as explained in section ""Formatting individual items" on page 49".

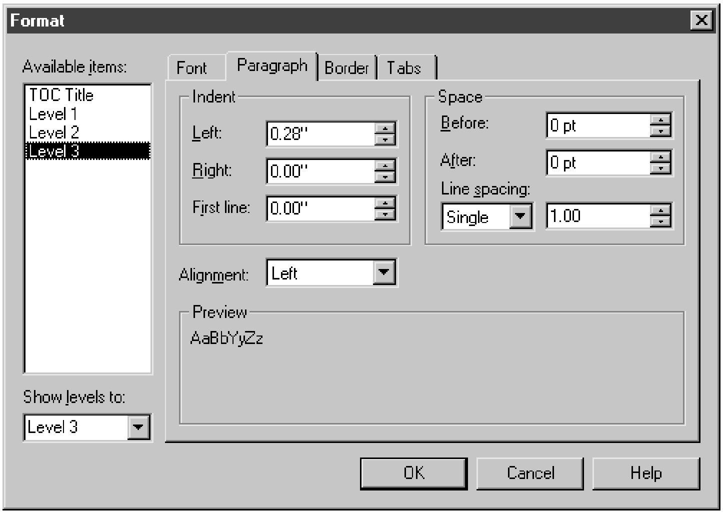
The following paragraph formatting is available from the Format dialog box:

- Indentation (left, right, first line)
- Spacing (before, after, internal line spacing)
- Justification (alignment)

❖ To format a paragraph

1. Select an item.
2. Select Report ➤ Format.

   The Format dialog box opens to the Font tab.
3. Click the Paragraph tab to select Indentation, spacing and justification formats.



4. Select an item in the Available Items pane of the Format dialog box.

   The item is highlighted.
5. Define paragraph format.
6. Click OK.

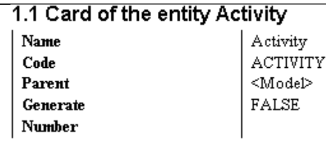
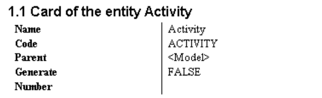
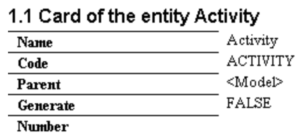
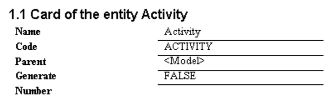
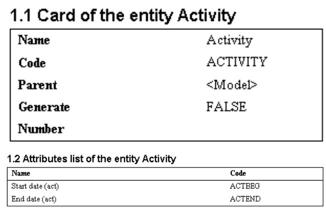
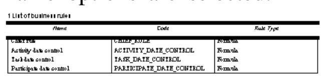
Selecting border format

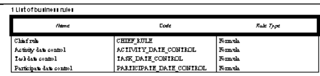
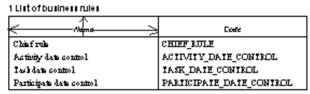
You can define border formatting in the report.

If you call the Format dialog box from the Available Items pane, the border formatting becomes the default format, as explained in section “Defining global format for an item” on page 49.

If you call the Format dialog box from the Report Items pane, the border formatting applies to the selected report item, as explained in section “Formatting individual items” on page 49.

The following border formatting is available from the Format dialog box:

Frame option	**Result in the generated report**	**Result**
Left	Inserts a vertical line to the left of all the occurrences of the highlighted text selection in the Available Items pane	 1.1 Card of the entity Activity Name Activity Code ACTIVITY Parent <Model> Generate FALSE Number
Right	Inserts a vertical line to the right of all the occurrences of the highlighted text selection in the Available Items pane	 1.1 Card of the entity Activity Name Activity Code ACTIVITY Parent <Model> Generate FALSE Number
Top	Inserts an horizontal line on top of all the occurrences of the highlighted text selection in the Available Items pane	 1.1 Card of the entity Activity Name Activity Code ACTIVITY Parent <Model> Generate FALSE Number
Bottom	Inserts an horizontal line at the bottom of all the occurrences of the highlighted text selection in the Available Items pane	 1.1 Card of the entity Activity Name Activity Code ACTIVITY Parent <Model> Generate FALSE Number
Box	Inserts a unique rectangle around all the occurrences of the highlighted text selection in the Available Items pane (only available for card and list items)	 1.1 Card of the entity Activity Name Activity Code ACTIVITY Parent <Model> Generate FALSE Number 1.2 Attributes list of the entity Activity Name Code Start date (act) ACTBEG End date (act) ACTEND
Width	Indicates the line width for the Left, Right, Top and Bottom frame options	In the following example only Top and Bottom frame options are selected:  1 List of business rules Name Code Rule Type Chief rule CHIEF_RULE Formula Activity date control ACTIVITY_DATE_CONTROL Formula Task date control TASK_DATE_CONTROL Formula Participate date control PARTICIPATE_DATE_CONTROL Formula

Frame option	Result in the generated report	Result
Box width	Indicates the line width of the box frame	
From text	Sets the amount of space from text to top, bottom, left, and right border	

Box option

The Box option is only available for:

- Text Label in card items
- Column header and Text in list items

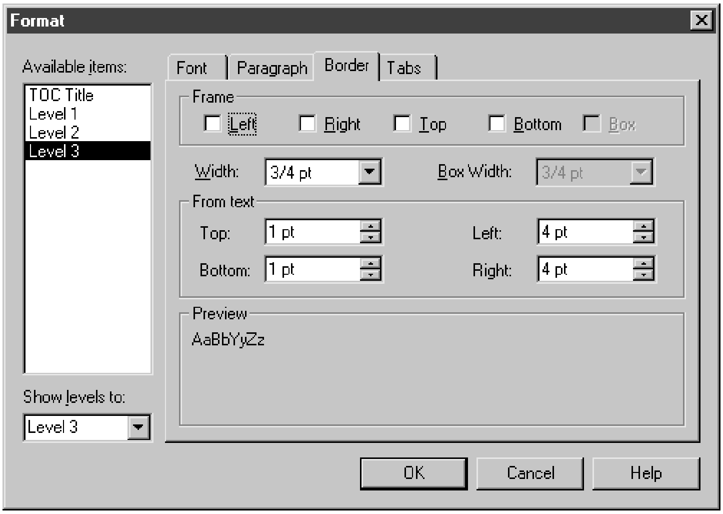
If you select the Box option in the Format dialog box of a card item You insert a unique rectangle that groups all the occurrences of Text Label (property names) including Text (corresponding property values) by default.

If you select the Box option in the Format dialog box of a list item You insert a unique rectangle that groups all the occurrences of Column Header (heading of column, example Code). You also insert a unique rectangle that groups all the occurrences of Text (value in the column), if you have previously highlighted each of these text selections in the Available Items pane.

❖ To select frame format

1. Select an item.
2. Select Report ➤ Format.

   The Format dialog box opens to the Font tab.
3. Click the Border tab to select border format.



4. Select an item in the Available Items pane of the Format dialog box.

   The item is highlighted.
5. Define border format.
6. Click OK.

Selecting tab spacing format

You can define tab formatting in the report.

If you call the Format dialog box from the Available Items pane, the tabs formatting becomes the default format, as explained in section "“Defining global format for an item” on page 49”.

If you call the Format dialog box from the Report Items pane, the tabs formatting applies to the selected report item, as explained in section "“Formatting individual items” on page 49”.

The following tab formatting is available from the Format dialog box:

Tab formatting	Description
Tab stop position	Allows you to type the measurement for a tab stop
Default tab stops	Sets the default spacing between tab stops
Alignment	Allows you to select the way you want text to be aligned at the tab stop. To change the alignment for an existing tab stop, click it in the Tab Stop Position box, and then click the new alignment option

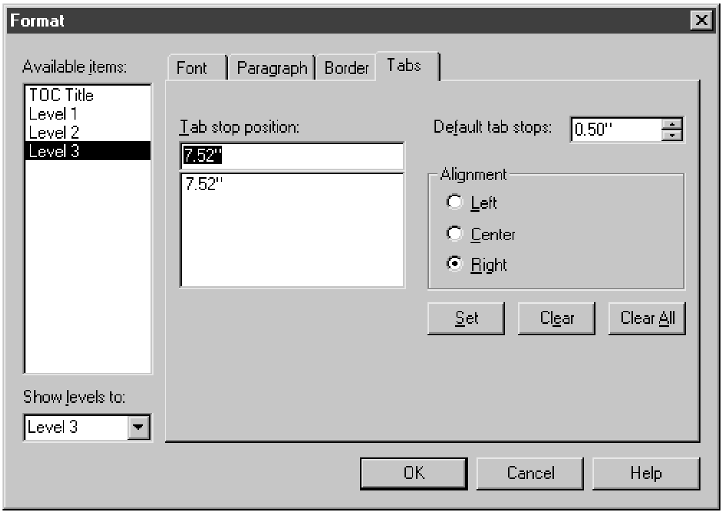
This paragraph formatting is particularly useful for the layout of headers and footers.

☞ For more information about headers and footers, see the "“Modifying a report header or footer” on page 83" section.

❖ To select tab spacing format

1. Select an item.
2. Select Report ➤ Format.

   The Format dialog box opens to the Font tab.
3. Click the Tabs tab to select Tab spacing format.



4. Select an item in the Available Items pane of the Format dialog box.

   The item is highlighted.
5. Type a value in the Tab stop position box.

6. Select an Alignment type in the Alignment groupbox.
7. Click Set to set your tabs definition.
8. Click OK.

Editing text

You can modify the text of a text paragraph or a text file in a text editor. The default editor is NOTEPAD.EXE.

❖ To edit text

1. Double-click a text paragraph or a text file in the report items pane to open the Editor dialog box.
2. Type modifications to the text, and then click OK.

Formatting a graph

You can apply zoom options and frame options to graphs.

The following zoom options are available for graphs:

Format	**Option**	**What it does**
Fit to Page	Centered	Centers the graph on a page and, if necessary, reduces the graph to fit on one page
	As Paragraph	Prints the graph on the next line in the report and, if necessary, reduces the graph to fit on one page
Custom	Zoom	Prints the graph on the number of pages required at a percentage print scale
Keep Diagram Layout	—	Respects the diagram layout and adapts the zoom to generate one page of the diagram per report page

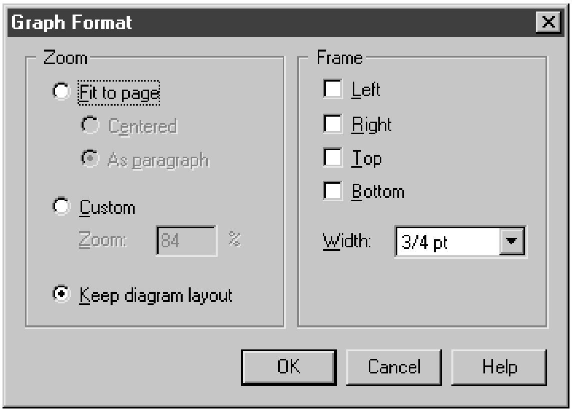
You can also frame a graph using the Left, Right, Top and Bottom frame options in the Graph Format dialog box.

☞ For more information about how to frame a graph, see the ““Selecting border format” on page 56” section.

❖ To format a graph

1. Double-click a Graph item in the Report Items pane.

   The Graph Format dialog box is displayed.



2. Select graph format options.

3. Click OK.

Formatting a list item

List items print in the form of tables. You can format a list item using the List Layout dialog box, which displays the attributes of the selected item in columns.

From this dialog box you can:

- Select attributes to include in a list item
- Modify column width in a table

Default order in list items

In a generated report, the default order for objects in list items is the object's name or code.

Note that sub-object lists (such as table columns for example) are never ordered, together with calculated or extended collection lists which are already ordered collection.

Example:

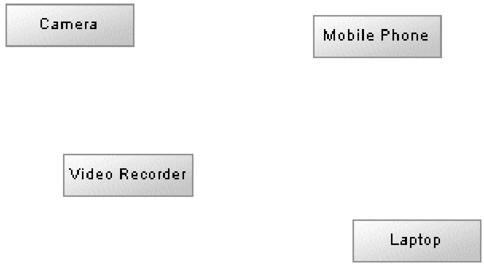
In a free model diagram, you have created the following extended objects in this order:

Camera

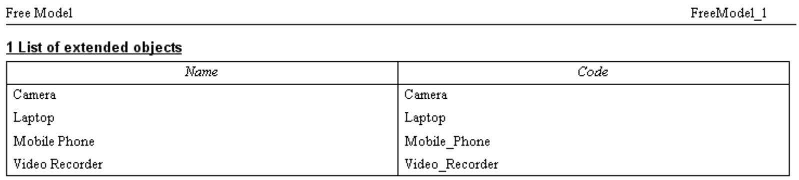
Laptop

Video Recorder

Mobile Phone



In the generated report, using a list item, the created extended objects display ordered by their name:



Free Model FreeModel_1

1 List of extended objects

Name	*Code*
Camera	Camera
Laptop	Laptop
Mobile Phone	Mobile_Phone
Video Recorder	Video_Recorder

Extended attributes in list items

You can select extended attributes to display in a list item, if your model has an associated language, DBMS or extended model definition containing extended attributes. For example, extended attributes defined for processes in the process language associated with a BPM are available for selection in a list item. You can choose to select all extended attributes or only those whose value has been modified using the Display ➤ All and the Display ➤ Only modified ones commands from the list item contextual menu.

☞ For more information about extended attributes see the "Managing Profiles" chapter of the *Advanced User Documentation* .

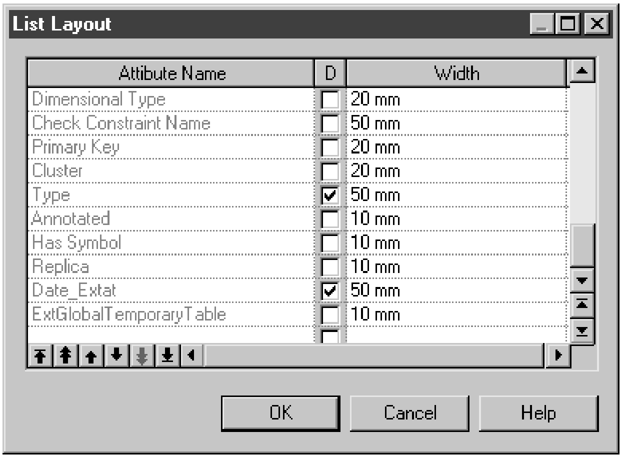
Selecting attributes for a list item

You can choose the attributes to include in a list item.

❖ To select attributes for a list item

1. Click a list item in the Report Items pane and select Report ➤ Layout.

   The List Layout dialog box corresponding to the selected item is displayed. It displays the attribute names available for the list item. A check in the Displayed column indicates an attribute to include in the list item.



2. Select the Displayed check box to include the attribute in the list item.

   or

   Clear the Displayed check box to remove the attribute from the list item.

3. Click OK.

Modifying column width in a table

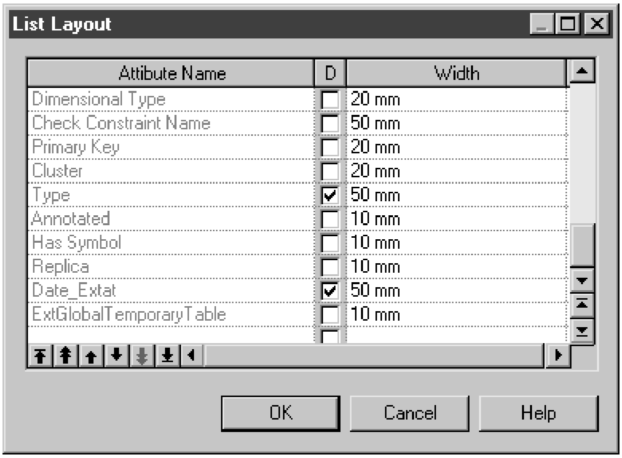
You can indicate column width in tables in one of the following ways:

Width	Abbreviation	Description
Inches	inch	Indicates column width in inches
Millimeters	mm	Indicates column width in millimeters
Percentage	%	Indicates column width in percentage of the remaining space left by columns defined by inches or mm

❖ To modify column width in a table

1. Click a list itemin the Report Items pane and select Report ➤ Layout.

   The List Layout dialog box is displayed. The column width is displayed in the Width column.



2. Type a width followed by **inch** for inches, **mm** for millimeters, or **%** for a percentage of the remaining space left by the columns defined by inches or mm for each displayed attribute.

3. Click OK.

Selecting object properties to display in a card

A card is the property sheet of an object. Each object type in a model diagram has its own property sheet, which displays in columns the properties that define the object.

In a report, card items print in the form of tables. You can select columns to include in a table using the Card Layout dialog box, which displays the properties included in the property sheet of the selected item.

Extended attributes in card items

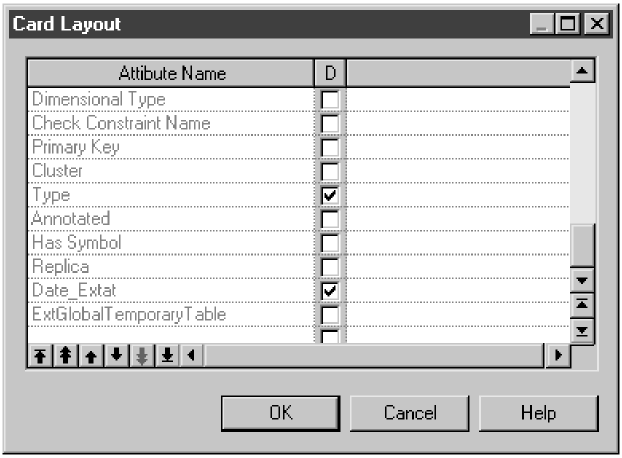
You can select extended attributes to display in Card items, if your model has an associated language, DBMS or extended model definition containing extended attributes. For example, extended attributes defined for classes in the object language associated with an OOM are available for selection in a class card.

☞ For more information about extended attributes see the “Managing Profiles” chapter of the *Advanced User Documentation* .

❖ To select information to display in a card

1. Click a Card item in the Report Items pane and select Report ➤ Layout.

   The Card Layout dialog box corresponding to the selected item is displayed. It lists the attribute names available for the table. A check in the Displayed check box indicates a corresponding attribute to include in the table.



2. Select the Displayed check box to include the attribute in the table.

   or

   Clear the Displayed check box to remove the attribute from the table.

3. Click OK.

Shortcuts cards
Select the Displayed check box for the Class Name attribute to distinguish shortcuts cards from the other object types cards in the generated report.

Hyperlinks for object cards in HTML report
When you generate an HTML report that contains a diagram graphic and the object cards of the symbols, hyperlinks are created between the diagram symbols and the corresponding object cards. You can click a symbol in the diagram to access the object card that corresponds to it in the HTML page.

Report Sections

PowerDesigner model reports must contain at least one **section**. When you create a model or multi-model report, a section is automatically created by default. Sections are displayed as tabs at the bottom of the Report Items pane of the Report Editor.

Sections can only contain section items for one model type. In a multi-model report, you can create sections relating to different model types. For example, a multi-model report can contain a PDM section, an OOM section, and a BPM section.

You can use sections to segment your model in order to facilitate your analysis. You can create, delete, modify and rename as many sections as you want from within the report property sheet. You can create an empty section or a section based on a template.

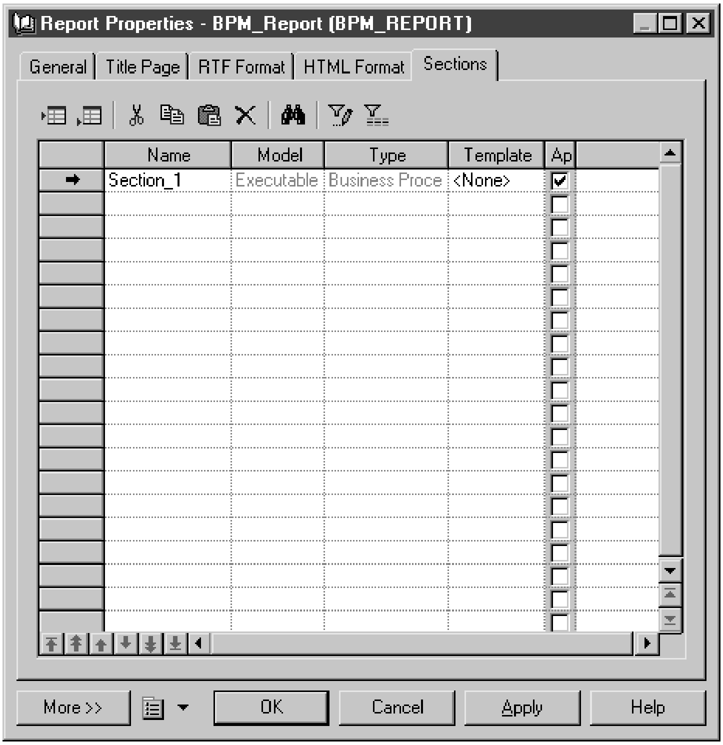
You can launch the Report Wizard from the Report Editor to configure the present section. The wizard configures only one section at a time, and will delete the current contents of the section. To configure a second section, select it using the section tabs at the bottom of the window, and relaunch the wizard. For information about using the wizard, see "Creating a report with the Report Wizard" in the Creating Model and Multi-Model Reports chapter.

Creating a report section

You create a section in order to add a model to a multi-model report or to divide a single model report.

❖ To create a section in a model or multi-model report

1. Open the report in the Report Editor, select Report ➤ Report Properties to open the report property sheet, and click the Sections tab. The list of report sections contains a section by default.

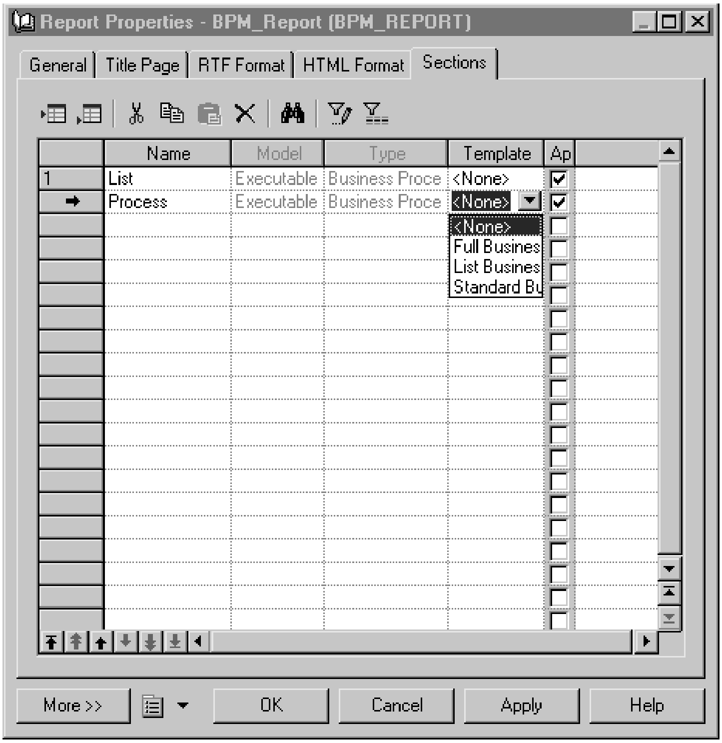


2. Click the Add a Row tool to create a new section, and type the name that you want to see appear on the section tab in the name column.

3. [multi-model report only] In the Model column, select a model from the list of models open in the workspace. The type column changes to reflect the model type chosen.

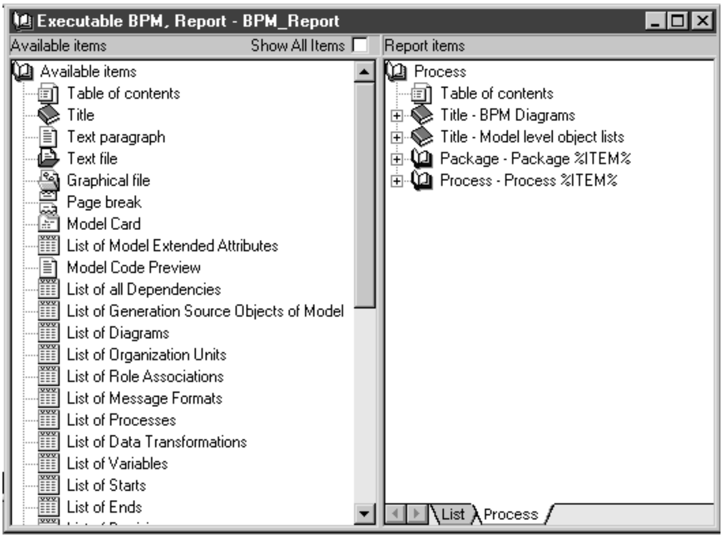
4. [optional] In the Template column, select a standard template from the list. You can choose between:
   - ♦ **None [default]** – creates an empty section.
   - ♦ **Full <Model Type> Report** – provides lists of all the types of objects in the model, together with detailed information on each object.
   - ♦ **List <Model Type> Report** – provides lists of all the types of objects in the model.

- **Standard <Model Type> Report** – provides lists of all the types of objects in the model, together with detailed information on each of the main objects.



5. Click OK to close the report property sheet and return to the Report Editor. The tab for the new section is available at the bottom of the Report Items pane.

6. Click the section tab to view the new section. The section will either be empty or, if you have selected a template, will contain the report items specified by the template:



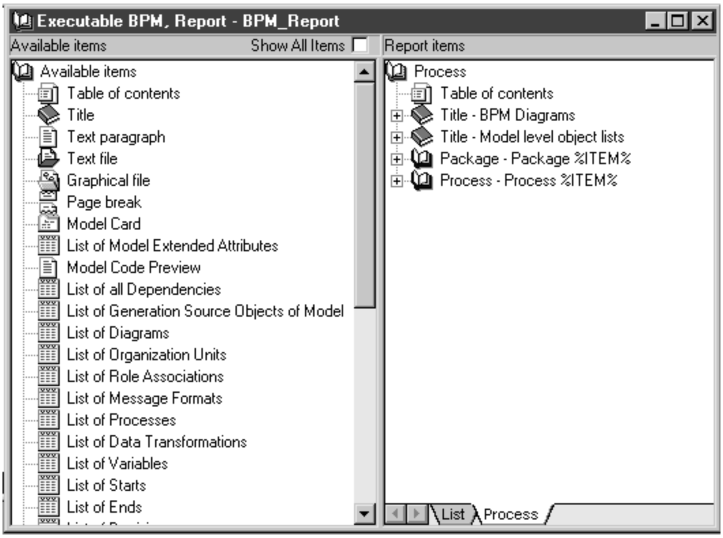
Modifying the structure of a report section

You can modify the structure of any report section.

❖ To modify the structure of a report section

1. Click the section tab that you want to modify at the bottom of the Report Items pane.

   The corresponding report is displayed in the Report Items pane.



2. Modify the report.

   ☞ For more information about modifying a report structure, see the """Adding items to a report" on page 33" section.

Undo functionality not available
You cannot use the Undo functionality in reports.

Reapplying the template default values to a report section

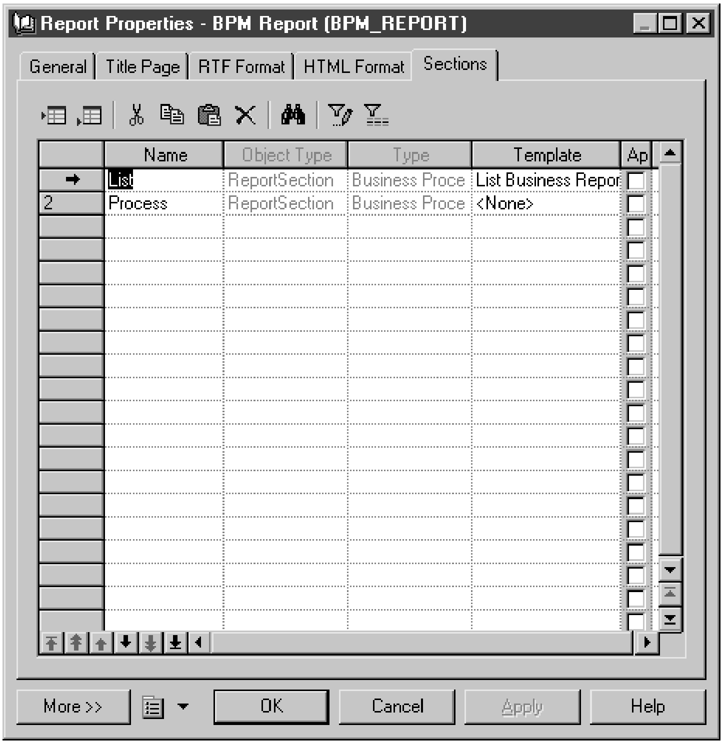
You can easily delete the modifications you applied to a report in the Report Editor and return to its initial state without deleting the selection of objects.

To do so, you have to reapply the template default values to the section using the list of report sections.

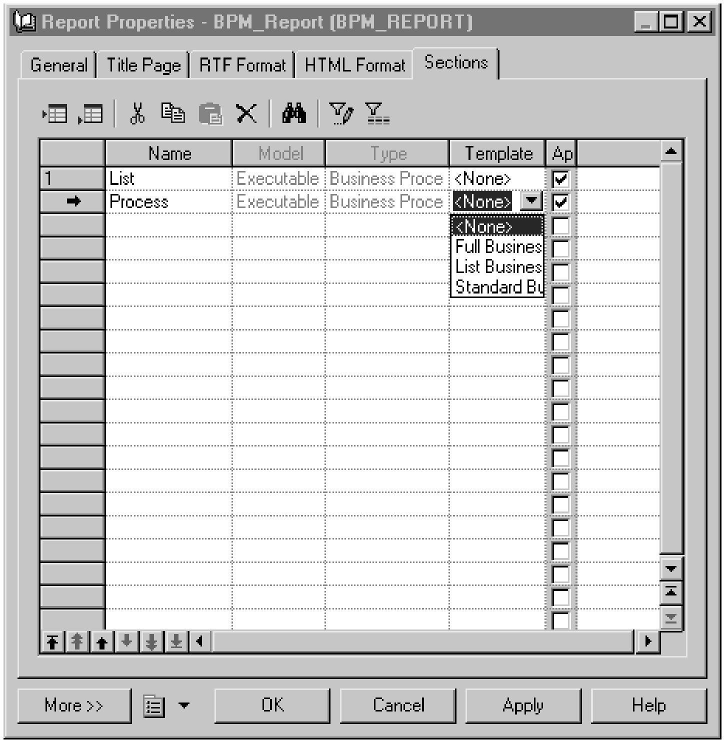
❖ To reapply the template default values to a report section

1. Select Report ➤ Report Properties from the Report Editor window and click the Sections tab.

   The list of report sections is displayed. The Apply Template check box corresponding to the section on which your are working has been cleared because you have changed the default parameters.



2. Select the Apply template check box to reapply the template default values to the section.



3. Click OK.

   You return to the Report Editor. The section is displayed with the template default parameters and the object selection is preserved.

Renaming a report section

You rename a report section using the Sections tab in the report property sheet.

❖ To rename a report section

1. Select Report ➤ Report Properties from the Report Editor window and click the Sections tab.

   The list of report sections is displayed.

2. Click the Name column of the section you want to rename.

   An arrow is displayed at the beginning of the line.

3. Type a new name for the section.

4. Click OK.

   The Report Editor window is displayed. The section is renamed in the Report Items pane.

   > **Renaming a section in the Report Items pane**
   > You can rename a section directly in the Report Items pane by right-clicking the section node at the root of the tree and select Rename.

Deleting a report section

You delete a report section using the Sections tab in the report property sheet.

❖ To delete a report section

1. Select Report ➤ Report Properties from the Report Editor window and click the Sections tab.

   The list of report sections is displayed.

2. Select the section you want to delete.

   An arrow is displayed at the beginning of the line.

3. Click the Delete tool.

4. Click OK.

   The Report Editor window is displayed. The section you deleted is no longer displayed in the Report Items pane.

   > **Section deletion**
   > You cannot delete all the sections contained in a report because a report must always contain at least one section.

Report Templates

You can use a report template to generate a report for a selected model. Report templates are reusable, they list information to include in reports.

You can create your own template in a given language, modify it and save it in an RTP file. However, when you use a template created in a language different from the one you select to create your report, only user-defined items such as Title or Text paragraph will keep the language of the template. Other items will be displayed in the report language.

You can also use standard report templates that ship with PowerDesigner.

You can apply a template to a report when you create the report using the List of Reports or afterwards, using the list of report sections in the report property sheet.

For each report section, you can apply a different template, but all sections are always of the same type as the model, for which you generate the report.

The **Report Template Editor** is an independent module. It allows template creation and modification. You can open the Report Template Editor with no model attached to it.

A **report template** is an independent and reusable file saved on your hard disk, which indicates what information to include in your report.

You can use this file to quickly generate model reports or **multi-model reports** (several models in the same report).

With the Report Template Editor, you can:

- Create a template
- Modify a template
- Save a template in a .RTP file

You can use standard PowerDesigner templates (see “Creating a report with a standard template” in the Creating Model and Multi-Model Reports chapter) or create your own templates.

Creating a report template

A report template is a file that you can use to quickly generate a report. You can use standard templates that ship with PowerDesigner or create your own templates.

You can also create a template in the Report Editor using a report section. For more details, see “Creating a template from a report section” on page 78.

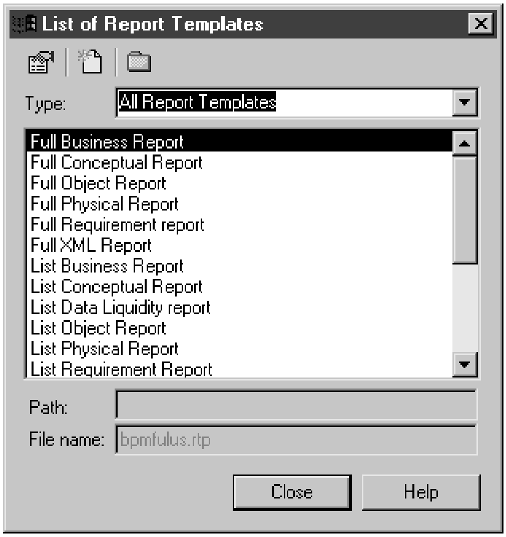
When you create a template, you indicate what information you want to include in the report. You can select a language to display information in the desired language.

When you create a template you need to provide the following information:

Option	Description
Name	Name of the template
Language	Language in which you want to edit your template. English is the default language
Type	Type of the model for which you create the template

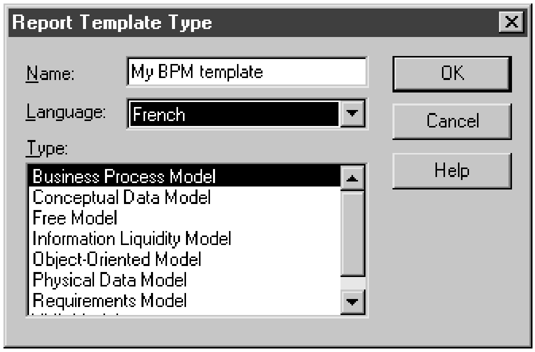
❖ To create a template

1. Select Report ➤ Report Templates to display the List of Report Templates.



2. Click the New tool and type a template name in the Name box.
3. Select a language from the Language list. It displays the available languages. English is the default language in which the report is printed.

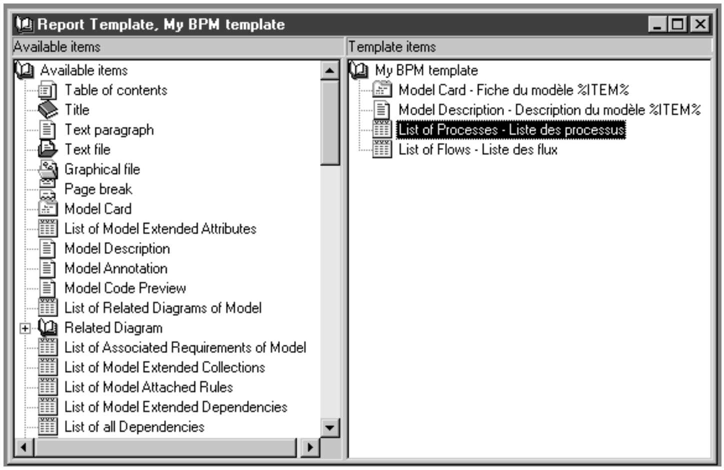
   ☞ For more information on languages in reports, see the Using the Report Language Editor chapter.
4. Select a template type in the Type box.



5. Click OK.

   The Report Template Editor window is displayed.

6. Add items to the Template Items pane. They display in the language you selected.



   ☞ For more information on adding items to the Report Items pane, see “Using Report Items” on page 32.

7. Select File ➤ Save.

   A Save As dialog box is displayed.

   The name you type at creation in the Report Template Type dialog box is displayed by default with an RTP extension. You can choose another name.

8. Click Save.

   The next time you create a report, you will be able to use this new template that is displayed in the List of Report Templates.

Language in a template
When you use a template created in a language different from the one you select to create your report, only user-defined items such as Title or Text paragraph will keep the language of the template. Other items will be displayed in the report language.

☞ For more information on creating a report, see the “Creating Model and Multi-Model Reports” chapter.

Undo functionality not available
You cannot use the Undo functionality in reports.

Creating a template from a report section

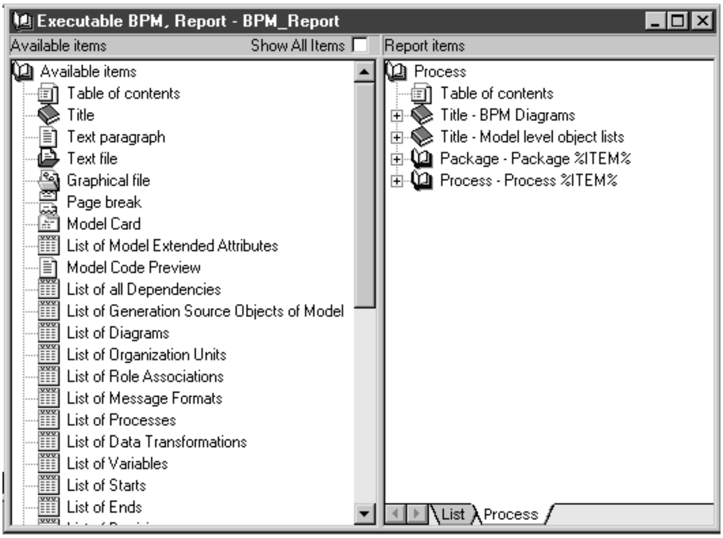
Once you have created a report section, you can save it as a template. You can use that template to create other reports.

This feature can be useful when you want to create a template with extended attributes or with extended or calculated collections. You begin with creating a report for a model, which has an associated extension (DBMS, language or extended model definition) containing extended attributes or extended or calculated collections. Then you use the Create Template From Section command from the Report menu.

❖ To create a template from a report section

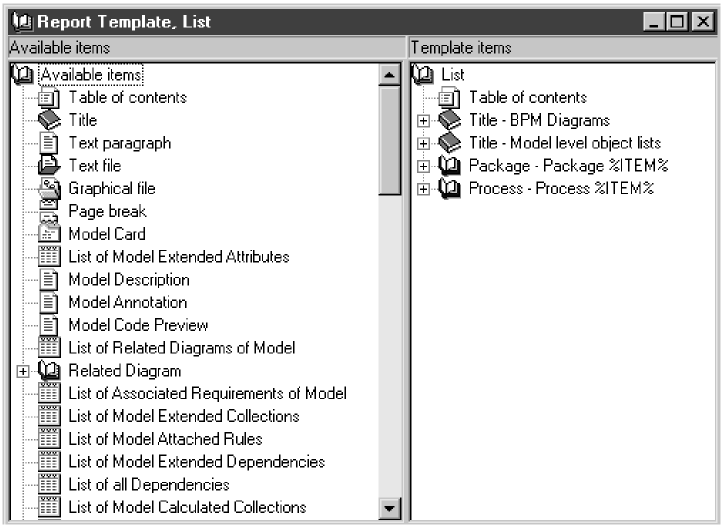
1. Click the tab corresponding to the section you want to save as a template.

   The corresponding report displays in the Report Items pane.



2. Select Report ➤ Create Template From Section.

   The Report Template Editor is displayed. The items which were listed in the Report Items pane of the Report Editor is displayed now in the Template Items pane



3. Select File ➤ Save.

   A Save As dialog box is displayed.

4. Type a template name and click Save.

   The next time you create a report, you will be able to use this new template that is available in the List of Report Templates.

Modifying and saving a template

You can modify an existing template and save it in an RTP file.

Existing templates can be:

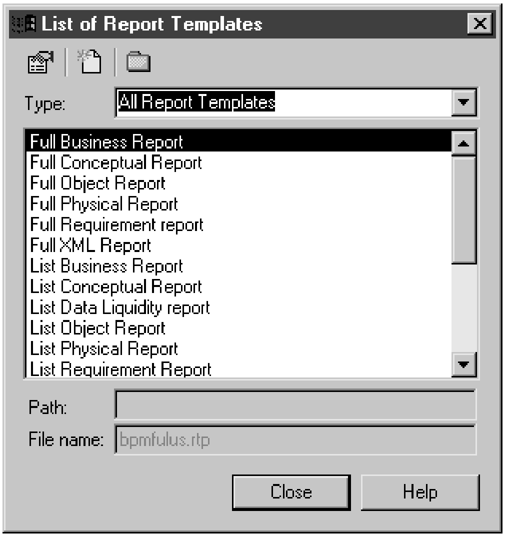
- Standard templates delivered with the product
- Templates you have created

For example, you can wish to keep the global structure of a template but display only object lists.

You can reuse a modified template to create other reports.

❖ To modify and save a template

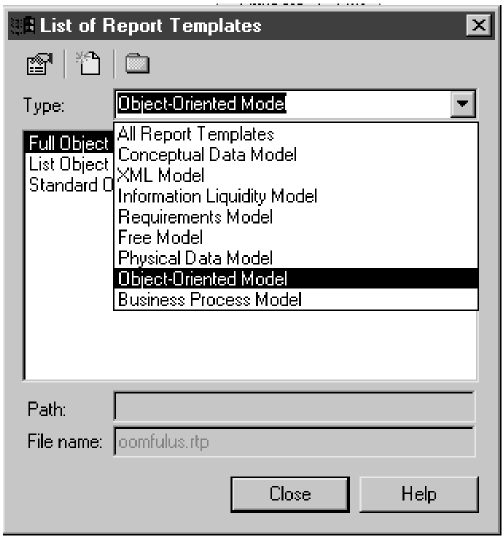
1. Select Report ➤ Report Templates to display The List of Report Templates.



> **Opening the List of Report Templates from the List of Reports**
> You can open the List of Report Templates from the List of Reports by selecting Report ➤ Reports from the model diagram window. In the List of Reports, click the Manage Report Templates tool.

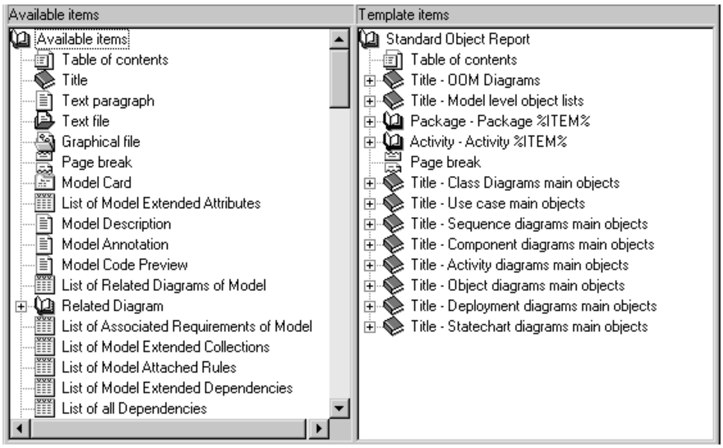
2. Select a template type in the Type list.

   The list of available templates corresponding to the selected type is displayed. You can use the Path tool to select a template in another folder.



3. Select a template and click the Properties tool.

   The template is displayed in the Template Items pane.



4. Modify the template in the Template Items pane.

5. Select File ➤ Save.

Renaming a template
You can rename a template in the Template Items pane by right-clicking the Template node at the root of the tree and select Rename.

☞ For more information on modifying a template, see "Using Report Items" on page 32.

Accessing a report template from the Browser
You can also access a report template from the Browser by right-clicking the Workspace node and select Add. From the standard Open dialog box that is displayed, select an RTP file and click Open. The template file is displayed in the Browser. You can then open it.

Setting up Report Pages

Before you publish a report, you can set up its pages as follows:

- Include a header and footer in each report section.
- Remove the title of items.
- Modify report properties

Page setup

When you define a page setup, it only applies to the current section.

Paragraph numbering

If you do not want the paragraphs of your report to be numbered when printed or generated as RTF, select the check box No paragraph numbering in the report property sheet. Paragraph numbering does not apply to HTML reports.

Modifying a report header or footer

The Report includes a default header and footer, which you can modify.

Headers and footers that you modify from the Report menu only apply to RTF reports. Headers and footers in HTML reports are defined in the HTML Format tab of the report property sheet.

☞ For more information about headers and footers in HTML reports, see "Managing HTML format" on page 95.

Each report section has its own header and footer.

Headers and footers can include the following variable information that apply to RTF reports only:

- Current Date
- Current Time
- Page Number
- Model Name
- Model Code
- Module Name
- Application Name

Header

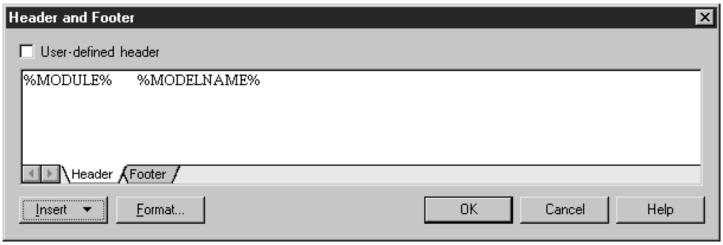
❖ To modify a report header

1. Right-click the root folder in the Report Items pane and select Header/Footer.

   or

   Click the Header & Footer button in the Presentation Options page of the Report Creation Wizard.

   The Header and Footer dialog box opens to the Header tab.



2. Type changes to header text.

   The User-Defined Header check box is automatically selected, as you are no longer using the default values of the report language resource file you selected for your report.

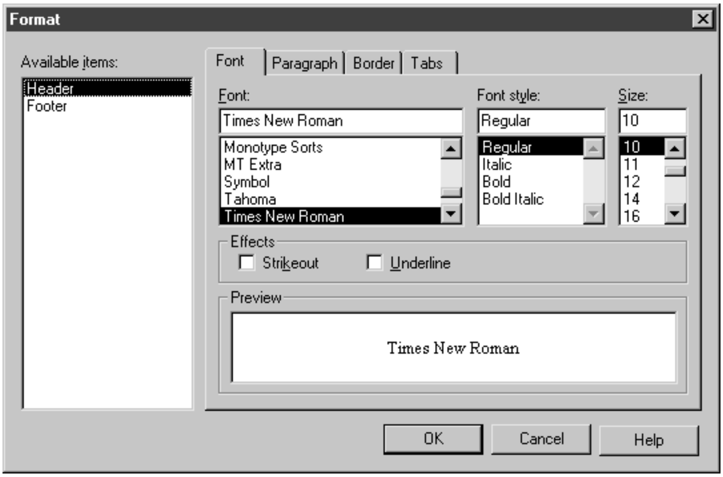
> **Tabs in a header**
>
> Use the key combination CTRL+TAB to insert tabulations in a header or open the Tabs tab in the Format dialog box to set tab stop values.

3. Position the cursor in the header text where you want to add variable information.

4. Click the Insert button and select a field from the list.

5. Click the Format button.

   The format dialog box opens to the Font tab.



6. Select format options.

7. Click OK in each of the dialog boxes.

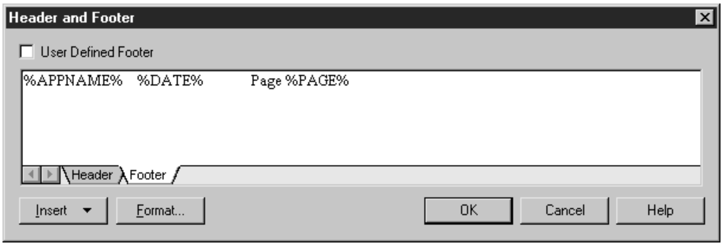
Footer

❖ To modify a report footer

1. Click the root folder in the Report Items pane.

2. Select Report ➤ Header/Footer.

3. Click the Footer tab.



4. Type changes to footer text.

   The User-Defined Footer check box is automatically selected as you are no longer using the default values of the report language resource file you selected for your report.

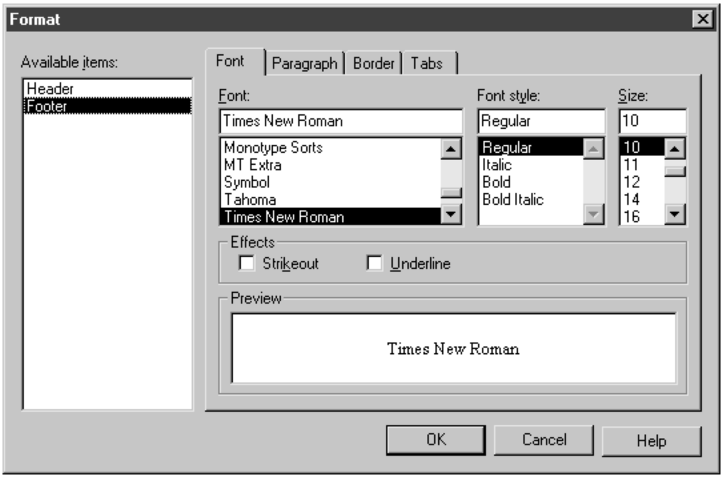
> **Tabs in a footer**
> Use the key combination CTRL+TAB to insert tabulations in a footer or open the Tabs tab in the Format dialog box to set tab stop values.

5. Position the cursor in the footer text where you want to add variable information.

6. Click the Insert button and select a field from the list.

7. Click the Format button.

   The format dialog box opens to the Font tab.



8. Select format options.

9. Click OK in each of the dialog boxes.

User-Defined check box
When you type changes in the Header and Footer box, the User-Defined check box is automatically selected as you are no longer using the default values used in the report language resource file you selected for your report. To revert to the default value, clear the User-Defined check box. For more information about report language resource files, see the "Using the Report Language Editor " chapter.

Removing the title of an item

You can remove the title of any item in your report in order to ease the readability of the previewed and generated report. When previewing or generating your report, the title of the item is skipped to only display the content of the item.

The following illustration shows a portion of a report preview, with the Show Title command selected:

Business Process Model BusinessProcessModel_1

1 Process Process_1

1.1 Card of process Process_1

Name	Process_1
Code	Process_1
Comment	

The following illustration shows a portion of a report preview, with the Show Title command deselected:

Business Process Model BusinessProcessModel_1

1 Process Process_1

Name	Process_1
Code	Process_1
Comment	

The table of contents can also reflects your choice to show or not the title of an item, depending on the depth level you have specified in the Format dialog box of the table of contents.

☞ For more information about the definition of depth levels in a table of contents, see the "“Selecting text to format” on page 51" section.

❖ To remove the title of an item

1. Right-click an item in the Report Items pane and deselect the Show Title command.

   or

   Double-click an item to open the Editor dialog box and clear the Show Title check box, then click OK.

   The title of the item is not displayed in the previewed or generated report.

Modifying Report Properties

You can modify a report's properties from its property sheet. To open a report property sheet, select Report ➤ Report Properties from the Report Editor window.

A report definition include the following properties:

- ♦ General
- ♦ Title Page
- ♦ RTF Format
- ♦ HTML Format
- ♦ Sections
- ♦ Version Info

The following sections detail the property sheet tabs that contain the properties most commonly entered for reports.

☞ For more information about the Sections tab, see the ""Report Sections" on page 67" section.

☞ For more information about the Version Info tab, see the "Displaying Version information" section in the "Using the PowerDesigner interface" chapter in the *General Features Guide* .

Report Property sheet General tab

The General tab contains the following properties:

Property	Description
Name	Name for the report. This name makes the report identifiable.
Code	Reference name for the report.
Comment	Descriptive label for the report.
Language	Language of the report. Allows you to change the language of the report. The Edit Report Language tool allows you to edit the current report language in the Report Language Editor. For more information see the "Using the Report Language Editor" chapter.
No paragraph numbering	When selected, hide section numbers in RTF and printed reports. Paragraph numbering does not apply to HTML reports.

Including a title page

A title page prints as the first page in a report. You include a title page once for the entire report.

A title page can include any of the following information:

Information	Prints
Title	Free text, by default the name of the current report.
Author	Name of the report author, as indicated in the Version Info tab of the model property sheet.
Date	Date when the report is printed. This box is initialized with the current date.
Version	Version number of the report, as indicated in the model property sheet.
Summary	Free text describing the report.

You can click the Format button to customize the title or the optional fields.

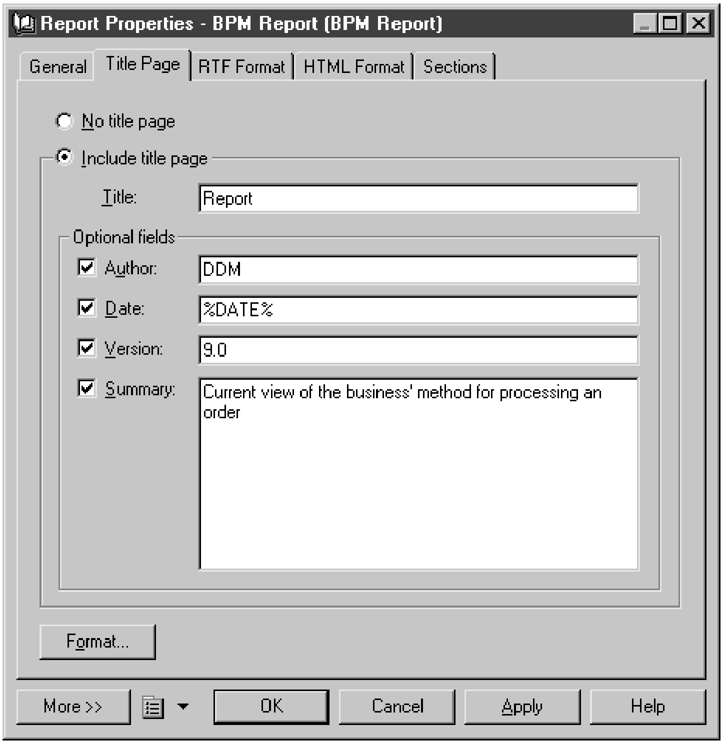
❖ To include a title page in a report

1. Select Report ➤ Report Properties from the Report Editor window, and click the Title Page tab.

   or

   Click the Title Page button in the Presentation Options page of the Report Creation Wizard.

   The Title Page dialog box is displayed. By default, the Include title page radio button and all the optional fields are selected.



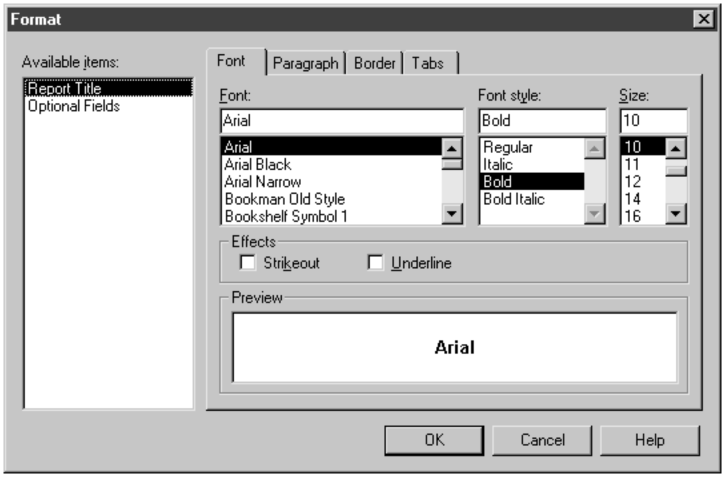
2. Select the check boxes corresponding to information to include in the title page and type the appropriate text in each corresponding text box.

   or

   Clear the check boxes corresponding to information to remove from the title page.

3. Click the Format button to customize the title or the optional fields.

   The Format dialog box opens to the Font tab.



4. Select format options.

5. Click OK in each of the dialog boxes.

Title page excluded
For HTML reports, a home page is generated instead of a title page (see "Managing HTML format" on page 95). Title pages are never generated for RTF reports generated with a report template.

Managing RTF format

You can customize your report using an RTF presentation template that you select from the RTF Format tab in the report property sheet.

From this tab, you can select or define an RTF presentation template file that will be used during RTF report generation. Indeed, when generating an RTF report with a defined RTF presentation template, the report is generated in an RTF file then merged into the RTF presentation template file.

This tab also allows you to choose whether you want to use headers and footers defined in each report section or those defined in the RTF presentation template.

PowerDesigner ships with a set of predefined RTF presentation templates that you can use to generate your RTF report or use them as a basis to create your own presentation templates. These RTF presentation templates are stored in the Resource Files\RTF Report Templates folder.

Understanding RTF presentation template

An RTF presentation template file has an .RTF extension and allows you to define:

- Header
- Footer
- Title page
- Table of contents
- Style (normal, heading 1 etc.)
- Numbering (in heading styles)

You can use pictures, page borders and variables in an RTF presentation template.

Any RTF editor can allow you to create your own presentation templates.

When you apply an RTF presentation template to a report, the presentation template also takes into account all the presentation options that are dynamically generated from the model, for example variables defined in the title page or the font applied to report items.

Beside, the table of contents report item is never generated because the table of contents is already defined in the RTF presentation template to give you greater style options.

Report saved with previous versions
If you open a report saved in a previous version, the RTF Template list is set to <None>.

The RTF presentation template can include the following variables:

Variable	Description
%DATE%	Report date defined in report property sheet.
%TIME%	Report generation time.
%MODELNAME%	Model name of a report section.
%MODELCODE%	Model code of a report section.
%MODULE%	Module name of a report section.
%APPNAME%	Application name (PowerDesigner).

Variable	Description
%TITLE%	Report title defined in report property sheet.
%AUTHOR%	Report author defined in report property sheet.
%VERSION%	Report version defined in report property sheet.
%SUMMARY%	Report summary defined in report property sheet.
%COMPANY%	Company name (Sybase, Quest).
%REPORTCONTENT%	Report insertion point in the RTF presentation template.

> **Caution**
> *When the %REPORTCONTENT% variable is not defined, the report is appended at the end of the RTF presentation template.*

Modifying RTF report properties

The following properties are available in the RTF Format tab of the report property sheet. If you do not want any RTF presentation template when generating, select <None> in the Template list:

Property	Description
Template	List of available RTF presentation template file names in the RTF Report Templates folder. You can click the Open RTF Presentation Template File tool to view and modify the RTF presentation template file in your default RTF editor. You can also click the Select RTF Report PresentationTemplates Folder tool to browse for an RTF presentation template file in a folder of another version of PowerDesigner
Use sections header and footer	When selected, the RTF report uses the header and footer defined in each report section. If you want to preserve the header and footer of the title page and the one of the table of contents page, you should add a section break after the table of contents. When deselected, the RTF report uses the default header and footer defined in the RTF presentation template.

Header and footer in RTF multi-model reports

It is recommended to select the Use sections header and footer check box for an RTF multi-model report, otherwise all the pages of the RTF report will have the same header and footer.

❖ To modify RTF report properties

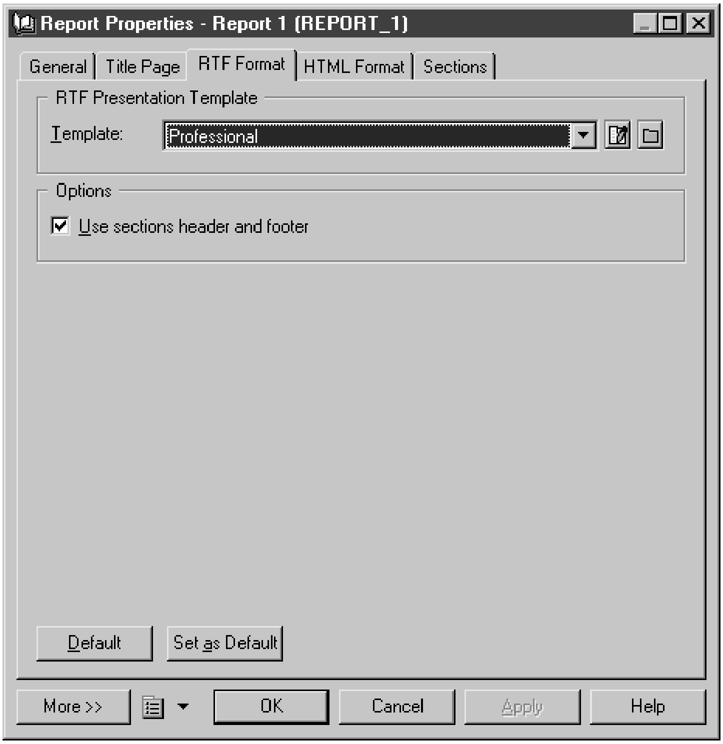
1. Select Report ➤ Report Properties from the Report Editor window, and click the RTF Format tab.

   or

   Select an RTF presentation template from the Presentation template list in the Presentation Options page of the Report Creation Wizard.

2. Select or clear the Use sections header and footer check box depending on whether you want to use the headers and footers defined in each section of the RTF report or the default header and footer defined in the RTF presentation template.

   This option is not available from the Report Creation Wizard.



3. Click OK to close the property sheet.

   When you generate the RTF report, it reflects the properties you have defined for the report.

Default buttons
You can set as default the current property values for your RTF report by clicking the Set As Default button. You can also return to the previously saved values, by clicking the Default button.

Managing HTML format

From the HTML Format tab of the report property sheet, you can customize HTML reports and define their presentation style (color, font, background, header and footer) using:

- Template
- Style sheet (CSS files)
- Headers and footers (HTML files)
- Home page (HTML files)
- Depth levels in table of contents
- Format for Graphic items associated with diagrams
- Format for list items
- Page breaks for top-level lists and cards

PowerDesigner ships with a set of predefined HTML presentation templates, style sheets and header and footer files that you can use to generate your HTML reports. Predefined HTML presentation templates can be used as a basis to create your own HTML presentation templates in a text editor. All these files are stored in the Resource Files\HTML Report Style Sheets folder.

Understanding HTML presentation template

An HTML presentation template file has an .HTMLTPL extension and allows you to define the following properties:

- Style sheet
- Header (and header height)
- Footer (and footer height)
- Home page

When you apply an HTML presentation template to a report all the corresponding properties defined in the presentation template are displayed in their respective field in the Report property sheet. Beside, all the options you have defined before (ex: font) are no longer taken into account. The styles defined in the presentation template file will be applied.

> **Report saved with previous versions**
> If you open a report saved in a previous version, the HTML presentation template has the values of the default HTML presentation template if these values are identical with the default ones. Otherwise, the Presentation template box will be empty (<None> value).

The HTML presentation template can include the following variables:

Variable	Description
%DATE%	Report date defined in report property sheet.
%TIME%	Report generation time.
%MODELNAME%	Model name of a report section.
%MODELCODE%	Model code of a report section.
%MODULE%	Module name of a report section.
%APPNAME%	Application name (PowerDesigner).
%TITLE%	Report title defined in report property sheet.
%AUTHOR%	Report author defined in report property sheet.
%VERSION%	Report version defined in report property sheet.
%SUMMARY%	Report summary defined in report property sheet.
%NEXT%	URL of the Next page of the home page.
%NEXTLABEL%	Name of the Next page of the home page.

Style sheet structure

The following table describes the use of classes name in the creation of report style sheets:

Class names	Description
BODY	Defines the background styles for all report pages, except the home page frame and the browser frame page.
.BROWSERBODY	Defines the background styles for the browser page.

Class names	Description
.HOMEBODY	Defines the background styles for the home page.
.TEXT	Defines the default font styles for text blocks, like description, annotation, etc.
.TITLE	Defines the default font styles for the title of the home page.
TABLE	Defines the default styles for tables.
TD	Defines the default styles for table cells.
Table.GRID	Defines the styles for object list tables.
TABLE.GRID TD.-HEADER	Defines the styles for the header cells of object list tables.
TABLE.GRID TD	Defines the styles for the cells of object list tables of even rows.
TABLE.GRID TD TD2	Defines the styles for the cells of object list tables of odd rows.
Table.FORM	Defines the styles for object card tables.
TABLE.FORM TD.-HEADER	Defines the styles for the cell name of object card tables.
TABLE.FORM TD	Defines the styles for the cell value of object card tables.
Table.TEXT	Defines the styles for the tables around the text blocks.
TABLE.TEXT TD	Defines the styles for the cells of tables around the text blocks.
Table.TITLE	Defines the styles for the tables around the home page title.
TABLE.TITLE TD	Defines the styles for the cells of tables around the home page title.
Table.GRAPHICS	Defines the styles for the tables around graphics.
TABLE.GRAPHICS TD	Defines the styles for the cells of tables around graphics.

Class names	Description
H1	Defines the styles for level 1 headings.
H2	Defines the styles for level 2 headings.
H3	Defines the styles for level 3 headings.
HR	Defines the styles for separator lines.
A:LINK	Defines the default colors for non-visited hyperlinks.
A: VISITED	Defines the default colors for visited hyperlinks.
A: HOVER	Defines the default colors for highlighted hyperlinks.
.BROWSER	Defines the default font styles for the browser.
A.BROWSER:LINK	Defines the default colors for non-visited hyperlinks of the browser.
A.BROWSER:VISITED	Defines the default colors for visited hyperlinks of the browser.
A.BROWSER:HOVER	Defines the default colors for highlighted hyperlinks of the browser.
TABLE.NAVGROUP	Defines the styles for the tables around the navigation buttons.
TABLE. NAVGROUP TD	Defines the styles for the cells of tables around the navigation buttons.
.NAVBUTTON	Defines the default font styles for the navigation buttons.
A.NAVBUTTON:LINK	Defines the default styles for non-visited hyperlinks of the navigation buttons.
A.-NAVBUTTON:VISITED	Defines the default styles for visited hyperlinks of the navigation buttons.
A.NAVBUTTON:HOVER	Defines the default styles for highlighted hyperlinks of the navigation buttons.

In a style sheet, you can define font, color, background, size, margin, and alignment for each class name.

Modifying HTML report properties

The HTML Format page includes the following properties. Each property is optional. If you do not want any HTML presentation template when generating, select <None> in the Template list:

Property	Description
Template	List of available HTML presentation template file names in the HTML Report Style Sheets folder. You can click the Preview HTML Report Presentation Template tool to view the current HTML presentation template in your default browser. You can click the Save HTML Report Presentation Template File tool to save changes you have made in a presentation template or to save a presentation template you have created. You can click the Delete HTML Report Presentation Template File tool to delete a presentation template that you no longer want. You can click the Select HTML Report Style Sheets tool to browse for an HTML presentation template in a folder of another version of PowerDesigner.
Style sheet	Absolute or relative path of the style sheet file (CSS file). You can browse for a local or shared file (UNC), or type a URL. You can click the Open HTML Report Style Sheets File tool to open the CSS file in your default text editor. You can click the Browse for HTML Report Style Sheets File tool to browse for a CSS file within the folder you have selected for the presentation template.
Header Location Height	Absolute or relative path of the header file (HTML file). You can browse for a local file or shared file (UNC), or type a URL. Height in pixels of the upper header. You can click the Open HTML Report Header File tool to open the HTML file in your default editor. You can click the Browse for HTML Report Header File tool to browse for an HTML header file within the folder you have selected for the presentation template.

Property	Description
Footer Location Height	Absolute or relative path of the footer file (HTML file). You can browse for a local file or shared file (UNC), or type a URL. Height in pixels of the lower footer. The tools beside the Footer box allow you to do the same actions as the ones beside the Header box.
Home page	Absolute or relative path of the home page file (HTML file). You can browse for a local file or shared file (UNC), or type a URL. The tools beside the Home page box allow you to do the same actions as the ones beside the Header box.
TOC Level Width	Number of maximum depth levels to display in the HTML table of contents (TOC). 3 is the default level. Width of the table of content expressed as a percentage of the total width of the report window.
Image Format SVG PNG JPEG	Format for Graphic items associated with diagrams. If your report contains large diagrams you should select the SVG format that allows you to interact with the graphics, see below for more details. During compression to reduce the graphic size, the PNG format (Portable Network Graphic) reduces the loss of quality but is longer to generate than the JPEG format.
List format Number of rows per page Links to additional results	Format for Lists. You can define the number of rows you want to display in the list results. You can also define the number of links to additional results displayed below the list. Additional results are numbers with hyperlinks to other pages containing the next rows of the list.
Add page break for top level list and cards	Page breaks creation for each top level list and card to avoid long HTML pages.

Reduce the size of the HTML TOC

You can reduce the size of the HTML TOC using the following commands from the contextual menu of a book item in the Report Items pane:

Show contents in HTML TOC When you deselect the Show contents in HTML TOC command, you only display the title of the item without its contents in the table of contents.

Show book title in HTML TOC When you deselect the Show book title in HTML TOC command, you remove the title of the book item from the table of contents. Note that the Show contents in HTML TOC option is also automatically deselected.

Style sheets and headers and footers associated files

When you generate an HTML report and want to keep the links associated with your style sheets (CSS) or headers and footers files (HTML), we recommend you to gather the linked files in a special folder named as the file to which they are associated and located at the same level in your explorer.

For example, the header *Header_Blue.html* uses files that should be gathered in folder *Header_Blue_files* :

This is to make sure that when generating the report, the content of the associated folders is also copied and links associated to your style sheets and headers and footers work properly.

Location type dependent

Depending on their type of location (local or UNC paths, or URL), style sheet files, header and footer files and home page files are used the following way:

Location	Use
Local path or UNC path	The HTML or CSS file is copied into the report generation folder.
URL	The reference in the HTML report uses the HTML or CSS file as it is.

Valid codepage

By default, PowerDesigner generates in the HTML page a character set (charset) built from the current language of the report. If this is not correct for your needs, you can change the charset as follows:

❖ To change the charset

1. Right-click the report in the Browser, and select Properties from the contextual menu to open its property sheet.

2. On the General tab, click the Properties button to the right of the Language field to open the Report Language resource file in the Resource

Editor.

3. Expand the Report Titles ➤ Common Objects category, and set the appropriate values for the CharSet and CodePage items.

You can find examples of HTML charset at : http://www.w3.org/International/O-charset-lang.html.

SVG graphic format

Scalable Vector Graphics is an XML-based language for Web graphics from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). If you choose the SVG graphic format for the generation of images in your HTML report, you should use a browser with an integrated SVG viewer.

You can install an SVG viewer if your browser does not have it already, see http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/SVG-Implementations.htm8 for more information about SVG viewers for Internet Explorer and Netscape.

You can also use a browser with an embedded SVG viewer like Opera or Firefox, in this case make sure the browser is running the correct SVG viewer version.

An SVG viewer provides the following features:

- Zoom in and out while preserving symbol resolution and URL.
- Scroll within the diagram.
- Find text in the diagram.
- Standard contextual menus for editing, saving, and so on.

Default & Save as Default buttons

The Default button allows you to return to the previously saved format in the registry.

The Save As Default button allows you to save the current format in the registry. This format becomes the new default HTML format.

❖ To modify HTML report properties

1. Select Report ➤ Report Properties from the Report Editor window, and click the HTML Format tab.

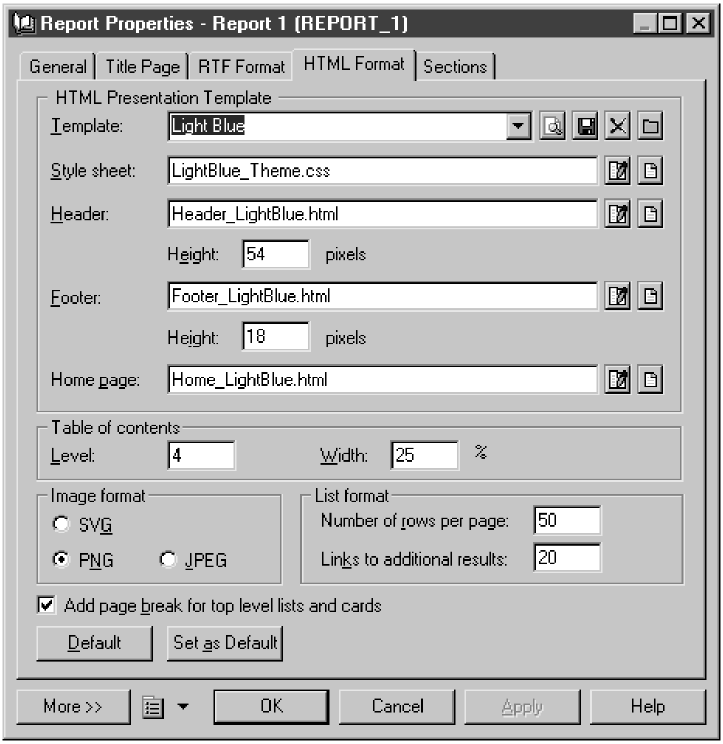
2. Select an HTML presentation template in the Model list.

   or

   Select an HTML presentation template from the Template list in the Presentation Options page of the Report Creation Wizard.

   The options that follow are not available from the Report Creation Wizard.

3. <optional> Browse for a .CSS file or type a URL in the Style Sheet box.
4. <optional> Browse for a local or shared HTML file, or type a URL in the Header box.
5. <optional> Browse for a local or shared HTML file, or type a URL in the Footer box.
6. <optional> Browse for a local or shared HTML file, or type a URL in the Home page box.
7. <optional> Type a number in the Level box and a percentage in the Width box of the Table of contents groupbox.
8. <optional> Select image format and type a number for list format.
9. Select the check box to Add page breaks for top level lists and cards.



10. Click OK.

    When you generate the HTML report, it reflects the properties you have defined for the report.

Previous, Next, Home navigation buttons
You can translate the navigation buttons (Previous, Next, Home) generated by default in your HTML report using HtmlNext, HtmlPrevious and HtmlHome items in the Report Titles\Common Objects category of the Report Language Editor. For more information, see the "Using the Report Language Editor" chapter.

Default buttons
You can set as default the current property values for your HTML report by clicking the Set As Default button. You can also return to the previously saved values, by clicking the Default button.

Using Print Preview

From the Report Editor window, you can display a print preview, which shows what a report will look like if printed. Different navigation tools help you find parts of the report to preview.

You can also print a report or generate a report as an RTF or HTML file from print preview.

Opening print preview

You open the Print Preview window from the Report Editor or from the End page of the Report Creation Wizard.

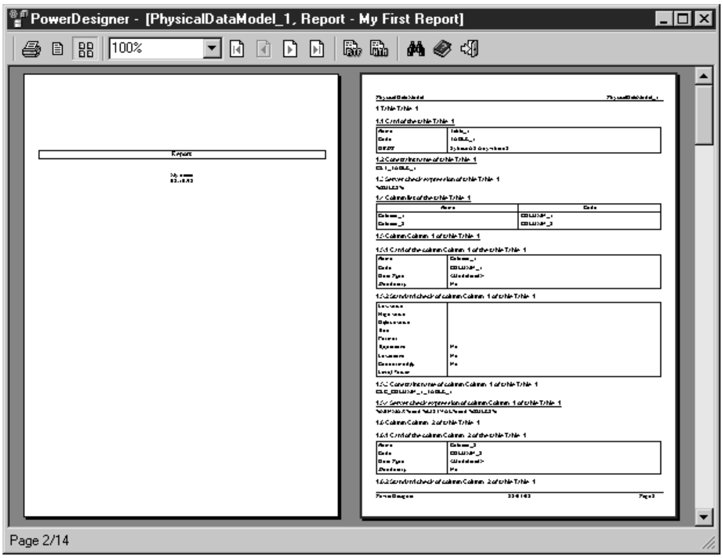
❖ To open the Preview

1. Select Report ➤ Print Preview.

   or

   Click the Preview tool in the End page of the Report Creation Wizard.

   The Print Preview window displays the two first pages of the report if any.



Print preview a report item
You can rapidly see what a report item will look like if printed. To do so, right-click a report item in the Report Items pane and select Quick View. The Print Preview window displays the report item.

Navigating in print preview

In print preview, you can use tools to navigate through the pages in the displayed report.

Tool	Goes to preview
	One page at a time in report.
	Two pages at a time in report.
	First page in report.
	Previous page in report.
	Next page in report.
	Last page in report.

❖ To navigate in print preview

1. Click a navigation tool in the Print Preview toolbar.

Finding an object in print preview

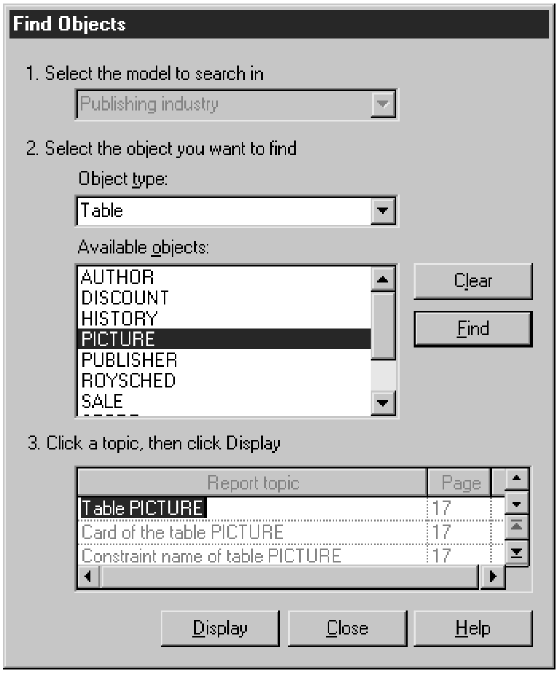
The print preview feature lets you find all references to an object. You can then go directly to any topic that mentions the object in the current report.

In the case of a multi-model report, you can choose the model in which you want to search objects.

❖ To find an object in print preview

1. Click the Find tool.
2. The Find Objects dialog box is displayed.
3. (optional) Select the model you want to search in if you work on a multi-model report.
4. Select an object type from the Object Type list.

5. Select an object name from the Available Objects list.



6. Click the Find button.

7. The Report Topic box displays a list of topics that mention the object.

8. Select a topic in the list.

9. Click the Display button.

   The topic you selected is displayed in the print preview window.

Zooming in print preview

You zoom in the preview by clicking inside the preview window. The cursor becomes a zoom tool.

You toggle between the following two viewing scales:

Scale	Description
Whole page	Uses a scale that fits the entire page or multiple pages in the print preview window.
Custom view	Displays the report in its actual size or in a scale you select.

Printing a report from print preview

You can print a report from print preview.

❖ To print a report from print preview

1. Click the Print tool.

Generating an RTF or HTML file from print preview

You can generate a report file as an RTF or HTML file from print preview. If you have selected an RTF or an HTML presentation template in the Report property sheet it will be used during generation. For more information see the ““Managing RTF format” on page 91” section or the ““Managing HTML format” on page 95” section.

❖ To generate an RTF or HTML file from print preview

1. Click the Generate RTF or Generate HTML tool.

Closing print preview

❖ To close the print preview

1. Select File ➤ Close.

   or

   Click the Close tool.

   You return to the Report Editor window.

Modifying a Model Report

You can use an existing model report to generate a modified model report.

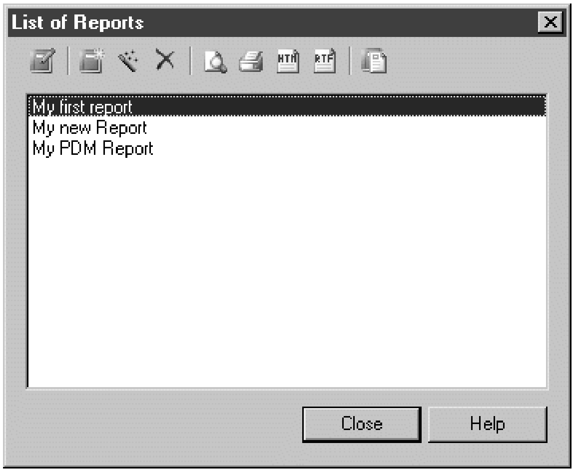
You can select an existing report from the List of Reports if you need to:

- Generate for a different output
- Change selection of objects
- Add sections

❖ To modify a model report

1. Select Report ➤ Reports from the model diagram window.

   The List of Reports is displayed. It shows the alphabetical list of all available reports saved in the model.



2. Select the report you want to modify and click the Edit Report tool.

   The structure of the selected report is displayed in the Report Editor window.

3. Modify the report.

   You can then generate it using the appropriate command in the Report menu.

> **Quick model report generation from the List of Reports**
> If you want to quickly generate a report from an existing one without modifying it, select a report in the List of Reports then click the Print Report tool, or the Generate HTML or Generate RTF tool.

Saving a Model Report

When you want to save a model report, you have to save the model. You can then keep the report for a later use.

Model size saving

When you save the model, you also save the reports it contains. To lower the size of your model, you can create a multi-model report even for a single report as a multi-model report is saved in a file external to the model. To do so, you have to create a template from the section of your report, then create a multi-model report using the template that corresponds to the section of your report for a model.

☞ For more information about how to create a template from a section, see "Creating a template from a report section" on page 78. For more information about how to create a multi-model report using a template, see "Creating a Multi-Model Report" in the Creating Model and Multi-Model Reports chapter.

❖ To save a model report

1. Select File ➤ Save from the model diagram window.

CHAPTER 4

Using the Report Language Editor

About this chapter

This chapter describes how to use the Report Language Editor to create or modify report language resource files in order to generate reports in any other languages than English.

Contents

Understanding the Report Language Editor

The **Report Language Editor** is an independent module. You can open it without any model opened in the workspace. It allows you to create and modify **language resource files** for reports. Language resource files can be attached to reports in order to generate reports in any other languages than English.

Report language resource file

A report language resource file is a file in XML format saved with the .XRL extension. It contains all the printable texts of a report and their default values. You use it when you create your report and later generate it whatever the output. A report language resource file is stored in a central area and can be shared by any report to guarantee data consistency and save time to the user.

PowerDesigner ships with a series of report language resource files located in the Resource Files directory.

Report V7 and higher
When you open a report from version 7 or higher, strings linked to objects are displayed in English.

List of Report Languages

You access the Report Language Editor from the List of Report Languages.

The Report Language Editor is composed of two distinct parts: the language tree view displayed on the left hand side to navigate through the language categories and entries and their corresponding information displayed to the right of the tree view.

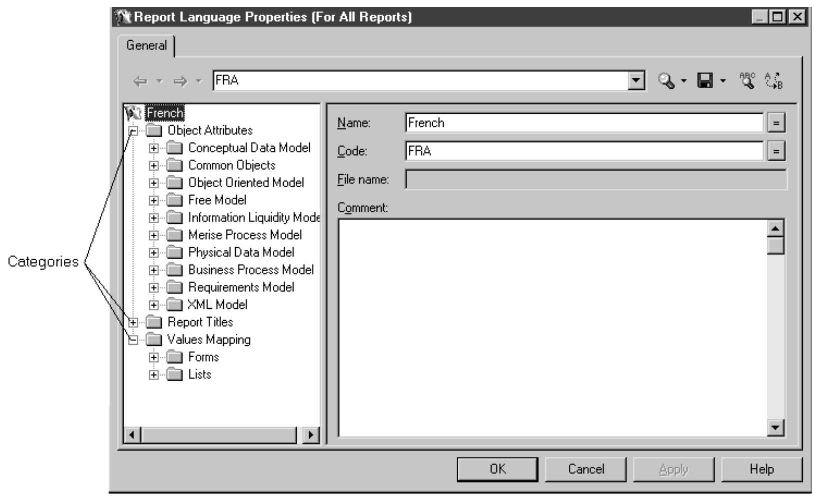
The language tree view contains the following three categories:

Category	Description	Used for translation of
Object Attributes	Contains all the strings linked to objects (names of objects properties, for example) per module	Name of object properties in cards, checks, and lists
Report Titles	Contains all the strings linked to report items (Organization unit annotation, for example) per module and the strings linked to titles of the Report Wizard	Titles of any report items and titles of the Report Wizard
Values Mapping	Contains all the strings linked to keywords used in property values (Undefined or None for example)	Keywords in object property values in cards, checks, and lists

☞ For more information about object lists, see the “Formatting a list item” section in the “Managing a Report” chapter.

☞ For more information about object cards, see the “Selecting information to display in a card” section the “Managing a Report” chapter.

The Report Language Editor looks as follows:



☞ For more information about how to manipulate categories and entries in the Report Language Editor, see “The Resource Editor” chapter in the *General Features Guide* .

Object Attributes and Report Titles categories

The Object Attributes and Report Titles categories both contain a sub-category per module of PowerDesigner together with a Common Objects sub-category that contains objects common to all modules.

However the Report Wizard category is only available in the Report Titles category.

☞ For more information about how to translate the name of object properties in cards, checks, and lists or to translate report titles, see the "“Translating a keyword in an object property value” on page 121” section.

Values Mapping category

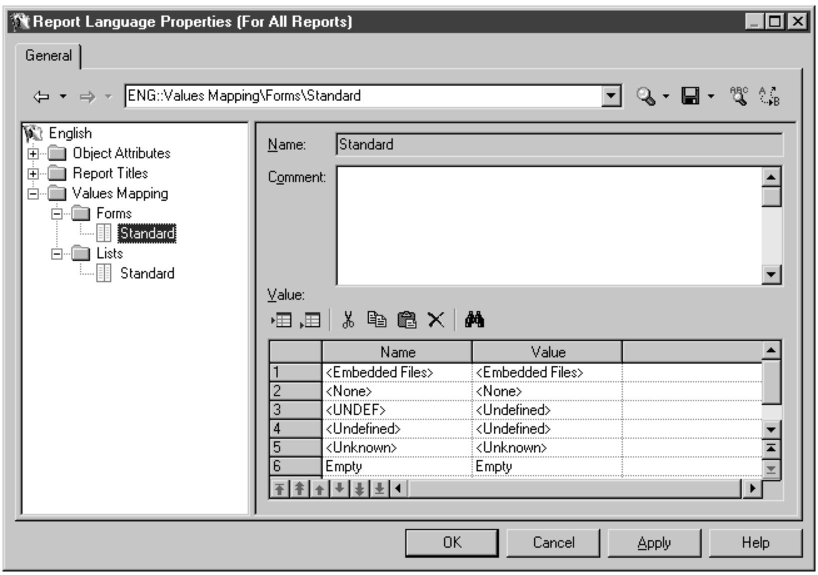
The Values Mapping category contains two sub-categories that both contains a Standard entry:

Category	Used for translation of
Forms	Keywords in object property values in cards and checks
Lists	Keywords in object property values in lists

The Standard entry is displayed by default and contains a mapping table that applies to all modules. It displays existing keyword names whatever the model in the Name column and their replacing value in the Value column that is used when the report is generated or previewed.

You can customize the default mapping tables. They are always used for all modules unless you define a mapping table for a particular module.

A Standard mapping table looks as follows:



You can only define mappings for boolean values (Yes, No or True, False for example) and predefined values (None or Undefined for example).

☞ For more information about how to customize the default mapping tables, see the ““Translating a keyword in an object property value” on page 121” section.

Opening the Report Language Editor

You open the Report Language Editor when you need to create or modify a report language resource file.

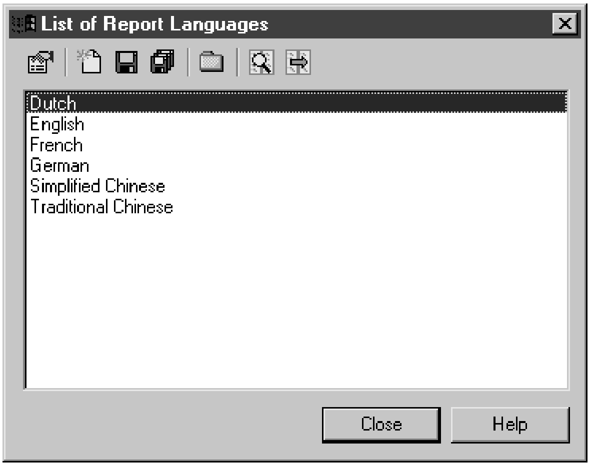
You can also modify a report language resource file directly from the Report Editor by right-clicking an item in the Report Items pane.

☞ For more information about how to modify a report language resource file from the Report Editor, see the "“Translating a report language resource file” on page 117” section.

❖ To open the Report Language Editor

1. Select Tools ➤ Resources ➤ Report Languages.

   The List of Report Languages is displayed. It displays the alphabetical list of all the report language resource files saved on your hard disk.



2. Select a report language.

3. Click the Properties tool.

   The Report Language Editor window is displayed.

Opening the Report Language Editor from the Report Editor
You can also open the Report Language Editor from the Report property sheet by selecting Report ➤ Report Properties then click the Edit Current Language tool beside the Language list.

☞ For more information about the management tasks, you can perform from the List of Report Languages, see “The Resource Editor” chapter in the *General Features Guide* .

Translating a report language resource file

In a report language resource file, you can translate:

- Name of objects properties in cards, checks, and lists using the Object Attributes category
- Titles of any report item or Report Wizard using the Report Titles category
- Keywords in object property values in cards, checks, and lists using the Values Mapping category

Translating object property names and report titles

To translate object property names and report titles, you must open a report language resource file and click each entry individually in the language tree view to modify its corresponding value in the Value box.

The translations you perform in the report language resource file are visible in the generated report.

Whatever the category you choose (Object Attributes or Report Titles), you can apply translations to:

- Each module individually (for example Business process Model)
- All modules at a time (Common Objects)

Module	Category to select	Applies to
Unique	Conceptual Data Model Object Oriented Data Model Free Model Information Liquidity Model Physical Data Model Business Process Model Requirements Model XML Model Report Wizard	Each module individually
All	Common objects	All modules

❖ To translate object property names and report titles

1. Open the Report Language Editor.
2. Select the Objects Attributes category if you want to translate an object property name.

   or

   Select the Report Titles category if you want to translate a report title.
3. Drill down to the entry you want to translate.

   The name, comment and value for the entry appear to the right of the tree view.
4. Type a translation in the Value box and click Apply to commit the changes.
5. Click OK to close the Report Language Editor.

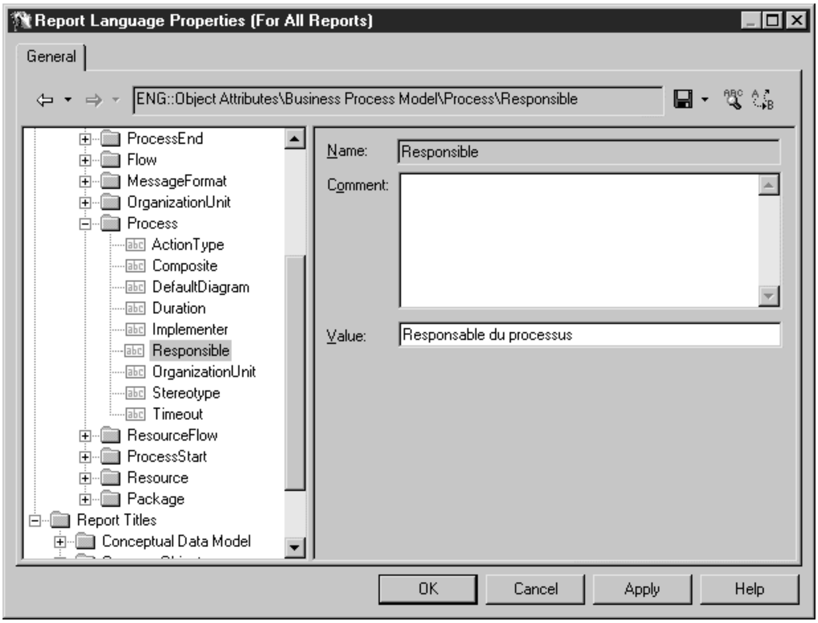
   A confirmation box is displayed asking you if you want to save the modified resource file.

   The next time you open any report that uses the customized report language resource file, the generated report will take these modifications into account.

   Performing translation directly from the Report Editor
   You can also right-click an item in the Report items pane and select the Edit command. In the Editor dialog box that is displayed, type a translation and click OK. Note that the User-Defined check box is automatically selected in the Editor dialog box, as you are no longer using the default values used in the report language resource file you have selected. To revert to the default value, deselect the User-Defined check box.

Example of a translation in an object card

You translate the following entry in the Report Language Editor:



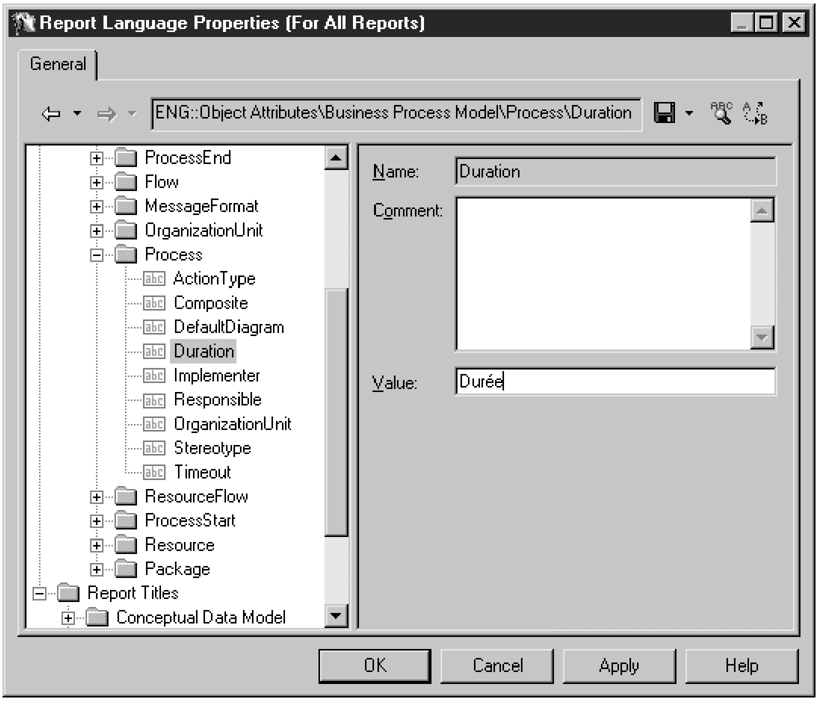
How it is displayed in the generated report:

1.1 Card of the Process Sales

Name	**Sales**
Code	**Sales**
Parent	**<Model>**
Stereotype	
Responsable du processus	**<None>**
Composite	**FALSE**
Implementer	**<None>**

Example of a translation in an object list

You translate the following entry in the Report Language Editor:



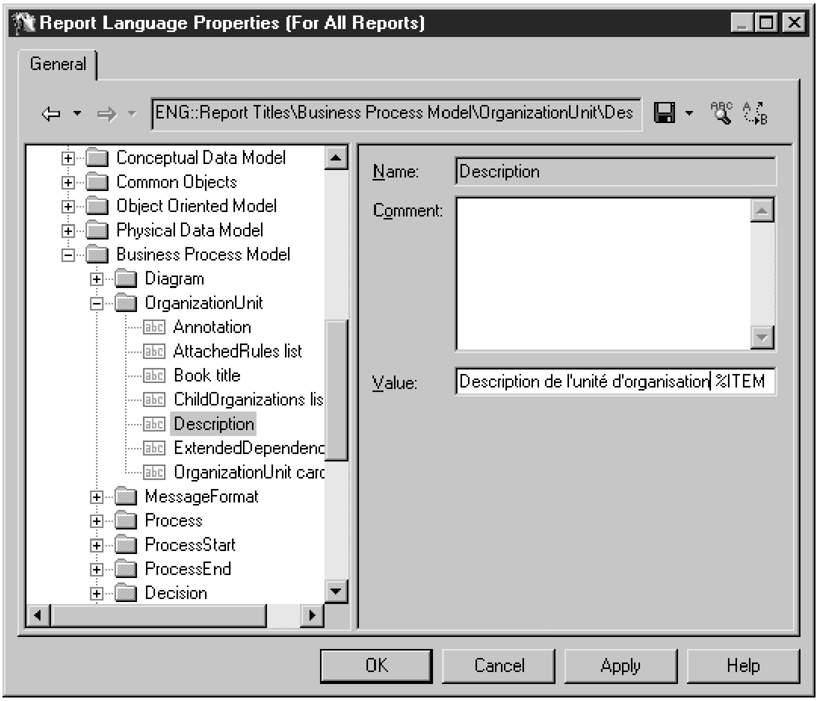
How it is displayed in the generated report:

4 Process list

Name	Code	Durée
Sales	Sales	20 days
Command	Command	10 days
Order	Order	5 days

Example of a translation of a report title

You translate the following entry in the Report Language Editor:



How it is displayed in the generated report:

1.1 Description de l'unité d'organisation Sybase

An organization unit is an optional element that allows you to define which organization is responsible for which process. It can represent a company, a system, a service, an organization, a user or a role.
An organization unit is assigned to a process.

Translating a keyword in an object property value

To translate a keyword in an object property value, you must open a report language resource file and define mappings in a mapping table.

Mapping tables are made up of:

- A Name column, which contains the name of keywords in object property values
- A Value column, which contains the value assigned to the keyword

The translations you perform in the report language resource file are visible in the generated report.

The Values Mapping category allows you to define translations for keywords in object property values for:

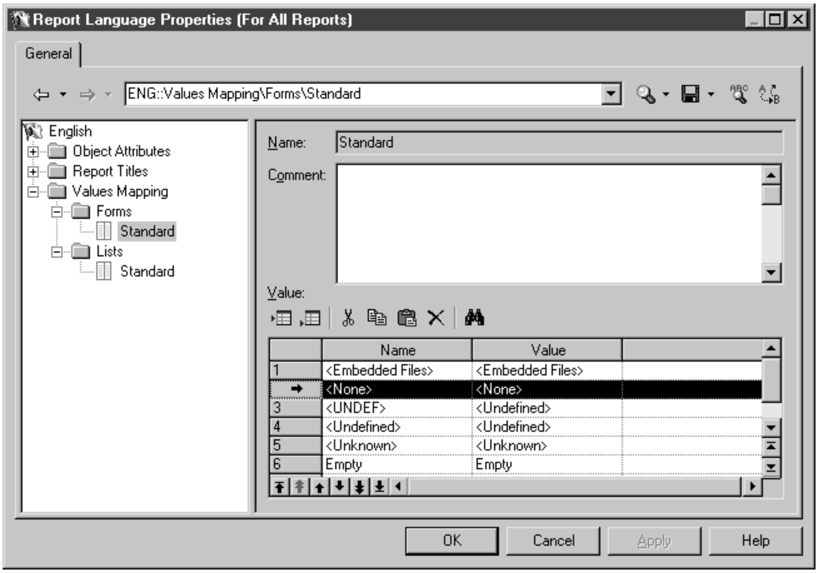
- All modules using the default Standard mapping tables in Forms and Lists categories. You can customize these tables

- Each module individually by creating a mapping table and assign it to a particular module

Standard mapping table customization

You can customize the predefined Standard mapping table, which contains keywords that apply to all modules:

- Click the Standard entry in the Forms or Lists category to display its corresponding mapping table in the right pane of the report language property sheet.
- Click the line that corresponds to the keyword value you want to translate in the Value column.
- Type a translation and click Apply.
- The following example shows the translation of the <None> keyword:

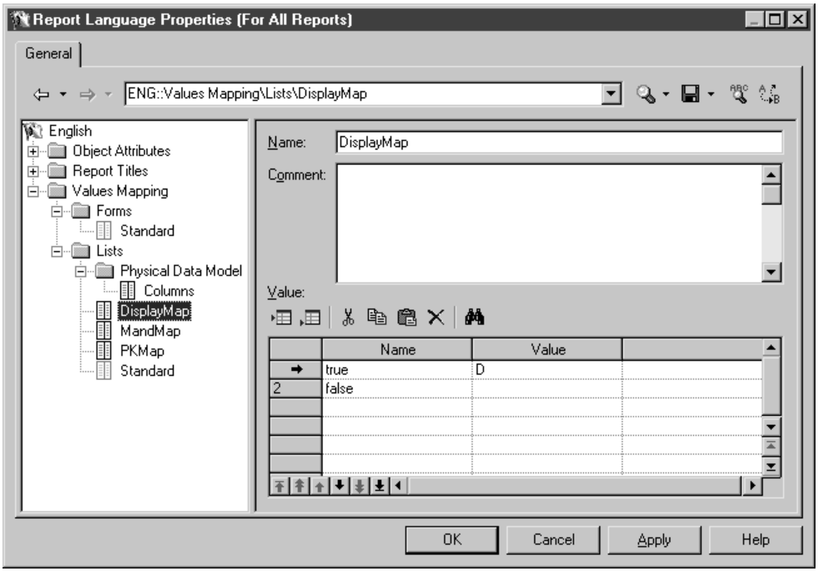


Mapping table creation

In addition of using the Standard mapping table, you can create your own mapping table that you can associate to a particular module afterwards. To do so, you have to do the following:

- Create a new mapping table from the root of the Forms or Lists category using the New ➤ Map Item command from their respective contextual menu
- Type keyword names and their corresponding values in the mapping table

The following example shows a new mapping table **DisplayMap** created from the Lists category. You cannot use it until you assign it to a particular module:



Mapping table assignment

Once you have created a new mapping table, you can assign it to a particular module.

To do so, you have to recreate the Object Attributes tree view in the Forms or in the Lists category.

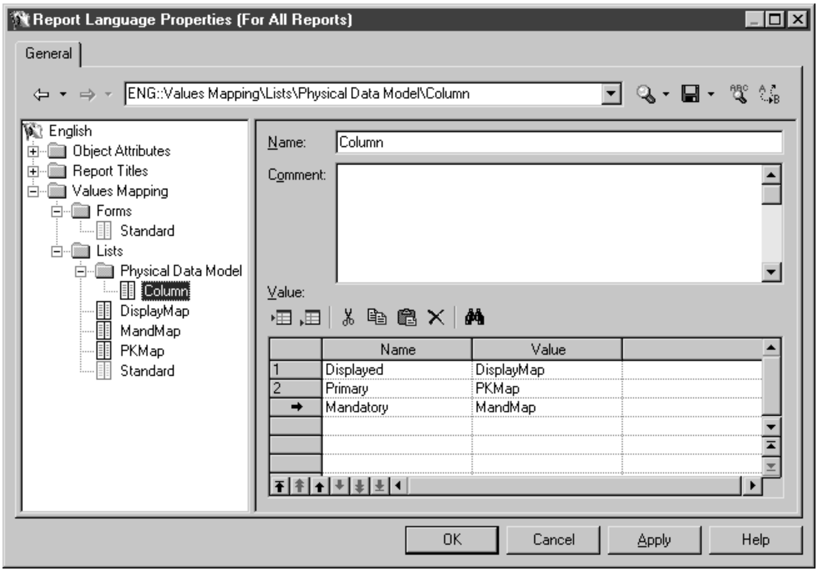
For example if you want to assign a mapping table for columns in a PDM, you have to do the following:

♦ Create a new category from the Forms or Lists category contextual menu using the Add ➤ New category command and name it *Physical Data Model*

♦ Create a new entry from the Physical Data Model category contextual menu using the Add ➤ Map Item command and name it *Column*

♦ Assign an existing mapping table to each property of the *Column* object for which you want to translate keywords

The following example shows a mapping table in which each column object property uses a different mapping table:



❖ To translate a keyword in an object property value

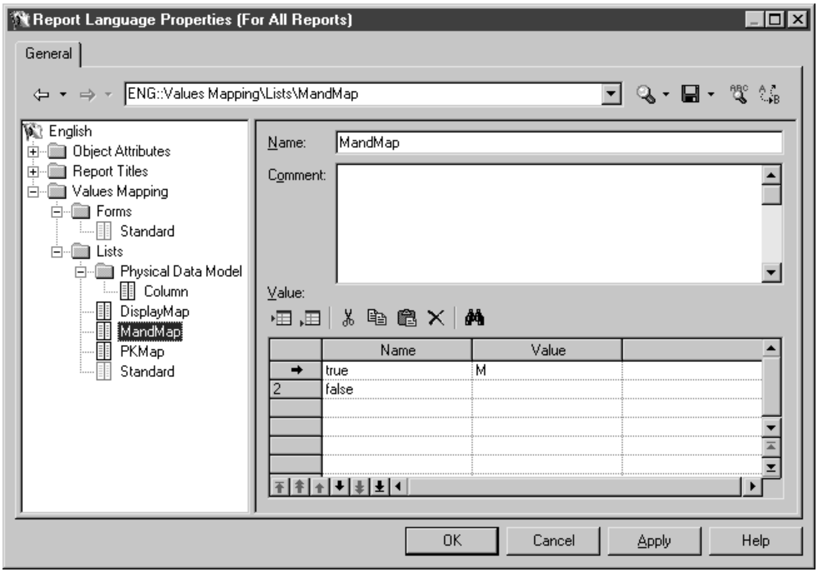
1. Open the Report Language Editor.
2. Click the Values Mapping category in the Language tree view to display its tree view.
3. Click the Lists or the Forms category to display its tree view.
4. Click a module category to display its tree view
5. Drill down to the object for which you want to display the mapping table to translate.

   The corresponding mapping table is displayed to the right of the tree view.
6. Click a blank line in the Name column.
7. Type a keyword value to translate.
8. Click the corresponding line in the Value column and type the mapping table name you want to use for the translation of the keyword value that will display in the generated report.
9. Click OK.

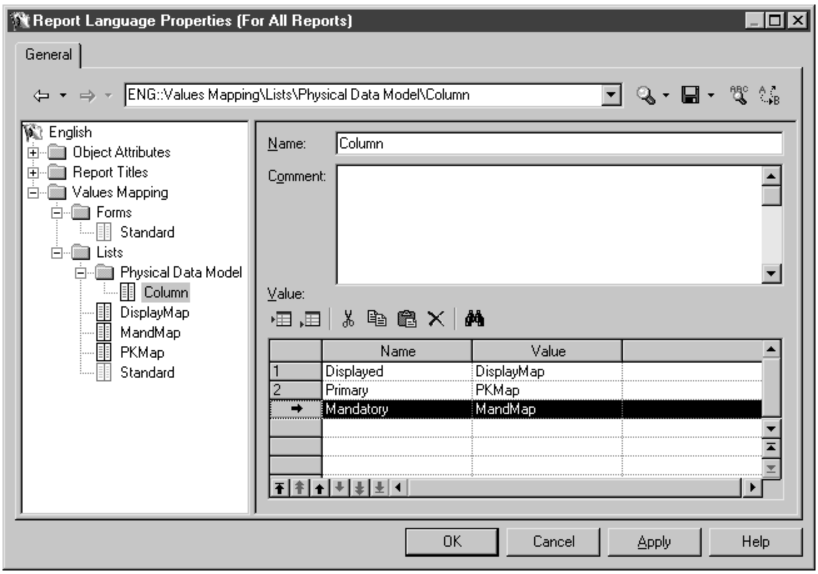
   Each time a mapping applies, the exact content of the keyword in the Name column is evaluated (disregarding the case) and replaced with its corresponding translation, which is defined in the mapping table that is displayed in the Value column.

Example of a translation with a mapping table assigned to a particular module

You define the **MandMap** mapping table in the Report Language Editor that will be used by another mapping table that you define afterwards:



You define the **Column** mapping table that uses the **MandMap** mapping table you have previously defined:



How it is displayed in the generated report:

1 Table column list

Name	*Code*	*Displayed*	*Mandatory*	*Primary*
AU_ID	AU_ID	D	M	<pk>
AU_LNAME	AU_LNAME	D	M	
AU_FNAME	AU_FNAME	D	M	
AU_BIOGRAPH	AU_BIOGRAPH	D		
AU_ADVANCE	AU_ADVANCE	D		

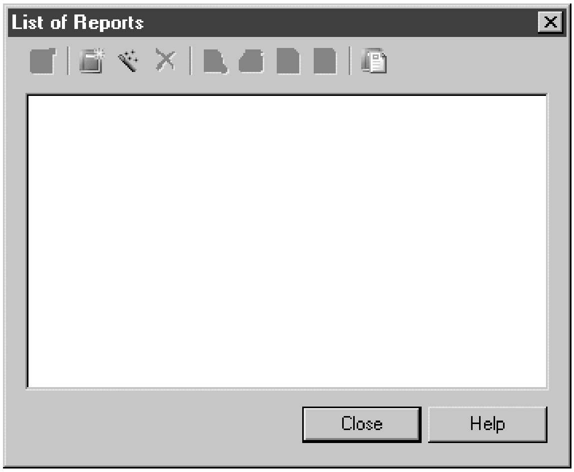
Attaching a language resource file to a report

When you create a report, you can select a report language. The selected report language is a resource file that contains all the printable texts values translated in a given language. These values will appear in the generated report.

❖ To attach a language resource file to a report

1. Select Report ➤ Reports from the model diagram window.

   The List of Reports is displayed. It displays the alphabetical list of all reports saved in the model. If there are no existing reports, all the tools in the List of Reports dialog box are grayed, except for the New Report tool and the Manage Report Templates tool.



2. Select the New Report tool.

   The New Report dialog box is displayed. It displays a default report name.

3. Type a report name in the Report Name box if you want to modify the default name.

4. Select a language from the Language list. It displays the available report languages. English is the default language in which the report is printed.

5. Click OK.

Changing the language of a report
You can change at any time the language of a report from the Report Editor by selecting Report ➤ Report Properties.

The Report Editor window is displayed. If you add to the Report Items pane an item, which is translated in the language resource file, the item automatically is displayed translated in that pane.

Opening the report language property sheet
You can at any time edit a report language from the Report Editor by selecting Report ➤ Report Properties then click the Edit Current Language tool beside the Language list.

Selecting a language in the Report Creation Wizard

When you create a report using the Report Creation Wizard, the Welcome page of the wizard allows you to select a language for the title of report items.

☞ For more information about the report Creation Wizard, see the "Creating a Report Using the Report Creation Wizard" section in the "Managing a Report" chapter.

Index

G

H

I

R

S