

MATLAB® Report Generator™

User's Guide



MATLAB®

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MATLAB® Report Generator™ User's Guide

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MATLAB Report Generator Product Description

Design and automatically generate reports from MATLAB applications

MATLAB Report Generator provides functions and APIs that integrate reporting capabilities into MATLAB applications. You can develop programs that generate reports in PDF, Microsoft® Word, Microsoft PowerPoint®, and HTML. MATLAB Report Generator enables you to dynamically capture results and figures from your MATLAB code and document those results in a single report that can be shared with others in your organization. You can use the prebuilt, customizable Word and HTML templates or design reports based on your organization's templates and standards.

Key Features

- Automated reporting from MATLAB
- PDF, Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, and HTML formats
- Templates for programmatic reporting
- Comprehensive APIs for creating scalable report generators

What Is a Reporter?

Reporters are MATLAB objects that generate formatted content when added to a MATLAB Report Generator Report object. MATLAB Report Generator provides reporters for generating common report components, such as title pages, tables of contents, chapters, subsections, figures, and MATLAB variables values. You can customize the content and appearance of these reporters. You can also create your own reporters. For a list of built-in Report API objects, enter this MATLAB command:

```
help mlreportgen.report
```

Reporters and DOM Objects

In addition to reporters, MATLAB Report Generator provides another set of objects for generating report content. These objects are Document Object Model (DOM) objects. They implement a model of a document used by HTML, Word, and other document creation software. The model defines a document as a hierarchy of objects commonly found in documents, such as text strings, paragraphs, images, and tables. The DOM API contains software objects that generate these basic document objects. For a list of the DOM objects, enter this MATLAB command:

```
help mlreportgen.dom
```

Reporters, by contrast, create high-level document structures, such as title pages, tables of contents and chapters, that occur in many, but not all types of documents. The advantage of reporters is that a single reporter can create content that would require many DOM objects. However, a report generator program typically requires both DOM and reporter objects. For example, a chapter reporter generates the title and page layout of a report chapter, but not its content. The DOM API provides text, paragraph, table, list, image, and other objects that you can use to create reporter content.

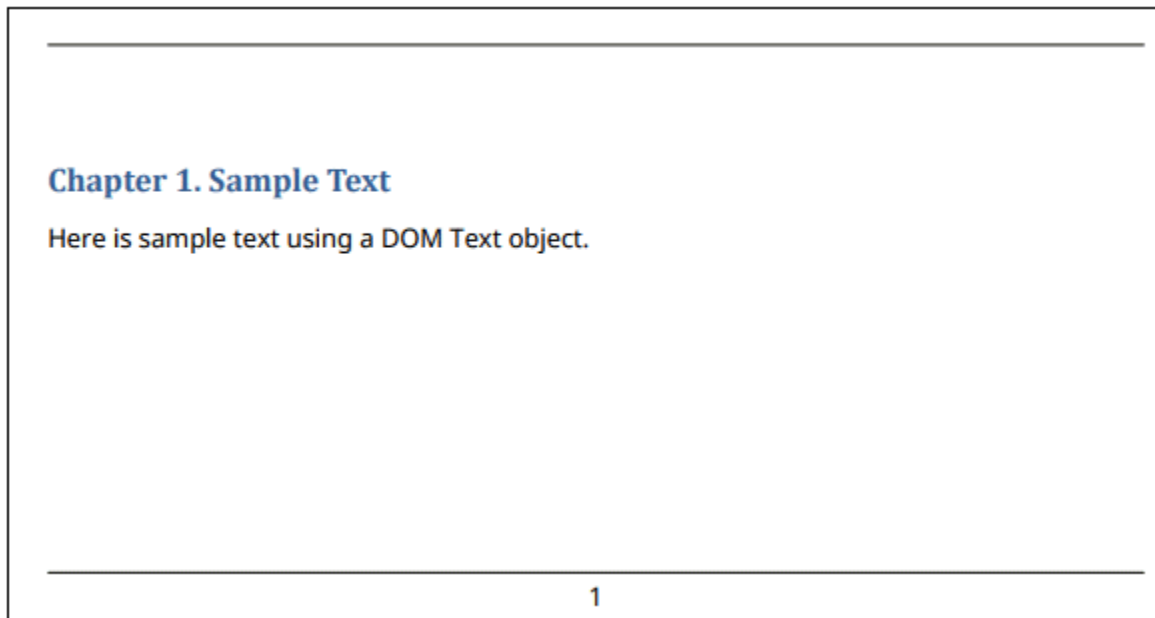
The following MATLAB program illustrates using both reporters and DOM objects to create a PDF report. The program uses a DOM Text object to add a block of text to the chapter. All other objects in this example (Report, TitlePage, TableOfContents, and Chapter) are reporter objects.

```
rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report('myreport','pdf');
add(rpt,mlreportgen.report.TitlePage('Title','My Report',...
    'Author','Myself'))
add(rpt,mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents)
ch = mlreportgen.report.Chapter('Title','Sample Text');
add(ch,mlreportgen.dom.Text...
    ('Here is sample text using a DOM Text object.))
add(rpt,ch)
close(rpt)
rptview(rpt)
```



Table of Contents

[Chapter 1. Sample Text](#)..... 1



Reporter Elements

A reporter typically includes the following elements:

- Template documents that define the appearance, fixed content, and holes for dynamic content generated by the reporter. A reporter typically provides a set of templates files, one for each

supported output type: Word, PDF, and HTML. Each template file contains a library of templates used by the reporter to format its content. For example, the Report API `TitlePage` reporter uses a template named `TitlePage` to format a title page. The `TitlePage` template is stored in the template libraries of its template files. You can modify this template to rearrange or add content to a title page. For information, see “Templates”.

- Properties that specify the dynamic content generated by the reporter. These properties correspond to holes in the reporter template. A reporter fills the template holes with the values of the corresponding properties.
- MATLAB class that defines the reporter properties and methods you use to create and manipulate the reporter. Reporter class names begin with the prefix, `mlreportgen.report`. For example, the title page reporter is `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`. You can omit the prefix in a MATLAB script or function by inserting this statement at the beginning of the script or function:

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

Likewise, you can include `import mlreportgen.dom.*` to use short DOM class names.

- Constructor method that creates a reporter object as an instance of the reporter class. The name of the constructor is the same as the name of the class.
- DOM object that contains the content generated by the report. This object is referred to as the implementation of the reporter. Each reporter has a `getImpl` method that creates the implementation object, which is typically a `DOM DocumentPart` object.

Using Reporters in a MATLAB Program

To generate content in a report program, follow these steps:

- 1 “Create a Report Object” on page 1-5
- 2 “Create an Instance of the Reporter” on page 1-5
- 3 “Set the Properties of an Existing Reporter” on page 1-6
- 4 “Add the Reporter to a Report” on page 1-6
- 5 “Close the Report Object” on page 1-6

The example program described in these steps creates a simple document that includes only a title page. However, the steps demonstrate the tasks to create a full report. The full program listing is shown after the step descriptions.

Create a Report Object

Create a Report object (`mlreportgen.report.Report`) to contain the content generated by the report. The report object uses a `DOM Document` object to hold content generated by reporters added to the report. This code imports the Report API package, which enables the code to use short class names. Then, it creates a PDF report object (`rpt`).

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('myReport', 'pdf');
```

Create an Instance of the Reporter

Create an instance of the reporter class, that is, instantiate the reporter, using its constructor. The constructor can also set the properties of the reporter object it creates. For example, this code creates a title page reporter (`tp`) and sets its `Title` and `Author` properties.

```
tp = TitlePage('Title', 'My Report', 'Author', 'John Smith');
```

Set the Properties of an Existing Reporter

To set reporter properties after a program has created a reporter, the program can use MATLAB dot notation. For example, this code sets the `Subtitle` and `PubDate` properties of a `TitlePage` reporter (`tp`).

```
tp.Subtitle = 'on My Project';  
tp.PubDate = date;
```

Add the Reporter to a Report

To generate content using a reporter, a report program must add the reporter to the report object, using the `add` method of the report object. The `add` method works by invoking the `getImpl` method of that reporter. The `getImpl` method creates the implementation of the reporter. Then, the `add` method adds the implementation to the `DOM Document` object that serves as the implementation of the report object. You can also use the `add` method to add `DOM` objects to the report. You cannot, however, add another `DOM Document` to a report.

For example, this code adds the title page reporter (`tp`) to the report (`rpt`).

```
add(rpt, tp)
```

Close the Report Object

When a report program has finished adding content to a report, it must close the report, using the `close` method of the report object. Closing a report writes the report content to a document file of the type, such as PDF, specified by the constructor of the report object.

```
close(rpt)
```

This code is the complete program for the report, which includes only a title page.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
  
rpt = Report('myReport', 'pdf');  
  
tp = TitlePage('Title', 'My Report', ...  
    'Author', 'John Smith');  
tp.Subtitle = 'on My Project';  
tp.PubDate = date;  
  
add(rpt, tp)  
close(rpt)  
rptview(rpt)
```

**My Report
on My Project
John Smith**

16-Jul-2018

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Text](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) |
[mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents](#) | [mlreportgen.report.TitlePage](#)

More About

- “Create a Report Program” on page 13-3
- “Define New Types of Reporters” on page 1-8
- “Subclass a Reporter Definition” on page 1-11

Define New Types of Reporters

MATLAB Report Generator allows you to define reporter types to meet specialized reporting requirements. For example, if the MATLAB Report Generator `TitlePage` reporter type does not meet your needs, you can define your own title page reporter type.

Note The following procedure creates a package of files that define your reporter type. To see how reporter definition packages are structured, subclass a built-in reporter, such as the `TitlePage` reporter (see “Subclass a Reporter Definition” on page 1-11). After performing the following steps, the reporter package for your new reporter type will be similar to the subclassed one.

To define a new reporter type:

- 1 Create a subfolder for your class definition in the folder containing the report program in which it is to be used. Prefix the name of the class definition folder with `@`, for example, `@MyTitlePage`.

Note To use the new class in programs that reside in other folders, add the class definition folder to the MATLAB path.

- 2 Create a subfolder named `resources` in your class definition folder. Create a subfolder named `templates` in the `resources` folder.
- 3 Create subfolders named `pdf`, `docx`, and `html` in the `templates` folder. If you do not want to support all output types, create folders only for the types you want to support.
- 4 Use `mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` to create an empty template named `default` in each of the resource template folders for the output types you intend to support. For example, to create an empty template in the `pdf` template folder for your `MyTitlePage` reporter, enter:

```
cd @MyTitlePage/resources/templates/pdf
mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate('default','pdf');
```

- 5 Edit each empty template file to create a template library that contains the templates to be used by your reporter. You must create a template library even if your reporter uses only one template. For example, for your `MyTitlePage` reporter, add a template named `TitlePage` to the template library in each of the reporter's template documents. The template documents for PDF, Word, and HTML reports are `default.pdf.tx`, `default.dotx`, and `default.html.tx`, respectively. In the `TitlePage` template, define the title page fixed content and holes for the title page dynamic content the title page reporter generates. Define the styles used by the template in the style sheet of the main template.
- 6 Using the MATLAB editor, create a class definition (classdef) file for the new reporter type in the class definition folder. The name of the class definition file must be the name of the new reporter type, for example, `MyTitlePage.m`. The classdef file must define the following:
 - The base class for reporters (`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`) as the base class for your new type of reporter.
 - A property for each of the holes defined by your templates, including holes in the headers and footers. The property corresponding to a hole must have the same name as the hole. For example, if your reporter template defines a hole named `Title`, your class definition file must define a property named `Title`. This code is example of a class definition file.

```

classdef MyTitlePage < mlreportgen.report.Reporter
    properties
        Title = ''
        Author = ''
        Version = '1.0'
    end

    methods
        function obj = MyTitlePage(varargin)
            obj = obj@mlreportgen.report.Reporter(varargin{:});

            % The next line assumes that you have defined a template
            % named TitlePage in the template library of the main
            % template used by this reporter. The base reporter class
            % fills the holes in this template with the contents of the
            % corresponding properties defined by your class.

            obj.TemplateName = 'MyTitlePage';
        end
    end

    methods (Hidden)
        % This function is used by the base Reporter class to
        % retrieve the MyTitlePage reporter template corresponding
        % to the output type of the report to which the reporter
        % is added. For example, if you add this reporter to a
        % Report object whose output type is PDF, the base reporter
        % class returns the path of the PDF template residing in the
        % resources/templates/pdf directory of your reporter
        % definition package.
        function templatePath = getDefaultTemplatePath(~, rpt)
            import mlreportgen.report.*
            path = MyTitlePageTemplate.getClassFolder();
            templatePath = ...
                ReportForm.getFormTemplatePath(path, rpt.Type);
        end
    end

    methods (Static)
        function path = getClassFolder()
            [path] = fileparts(mfilename('fullpath'));
        end
    end
end
end

```

Note This example does not define property value pairs in its constructor. Instantiate the reporter before you set its properties.

This example shows how to use your title page reporter (`MyTitlePage`), which is defined in the sample classdef file. The example also shows how to set properties after creating an instance of the reporter.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('myreport', 'pdf');

tp = MyTitlePage;
tp.Title = 'My Report';
tp.Author = 'Myself';
add(rpt, tp);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Document](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Text](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents](#) | [mlreportgen.report.TitlePage](#)

More About

- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Create a PDF Document Part Template Library” on page 13-32
- “What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3
- “Subclass a Reporter Definition” on page 1-11

Subclass a Reporter Definition

If a built-in reporter meets some of your requirements, consider subclassing the reporter. Subclassing a reporter allows you to rearrange and expand the content of a built-in reporter. To subclass a built-in reporter:

- 1 Create a custom reporter definition based on the class definition of the built-in reporter, using the `customizeReporter` method of the built-in reporter.

For example, the following code creates a folder named `@MyTitlePage` in the current folder.

```
mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.customizeReporter('@MyTitlePage');
```

The created folder contains a class definition file named `MyTitlePage.m`. The class definition file defines a subclass of the built-in `TitlePage` reporter. The class definition folder also contains copies of the `TitlePage` reporter templates, which are stored in a subfolder named `resources`.

- 2 Edit the template copies to rearrange the holes for the content of the built-in reporter or add holes for additional generated content.
- 3 If you add holes to the templates of the new reporter, edit the reporter class definition file to define properties that specify the content that fills the holes. Define a property for each hole that you have added to the template of the new reporter. The name of the property must be the same as the name of the hole.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`

More About

- “What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3
- “Define New Types of Reporters” on page 1-8

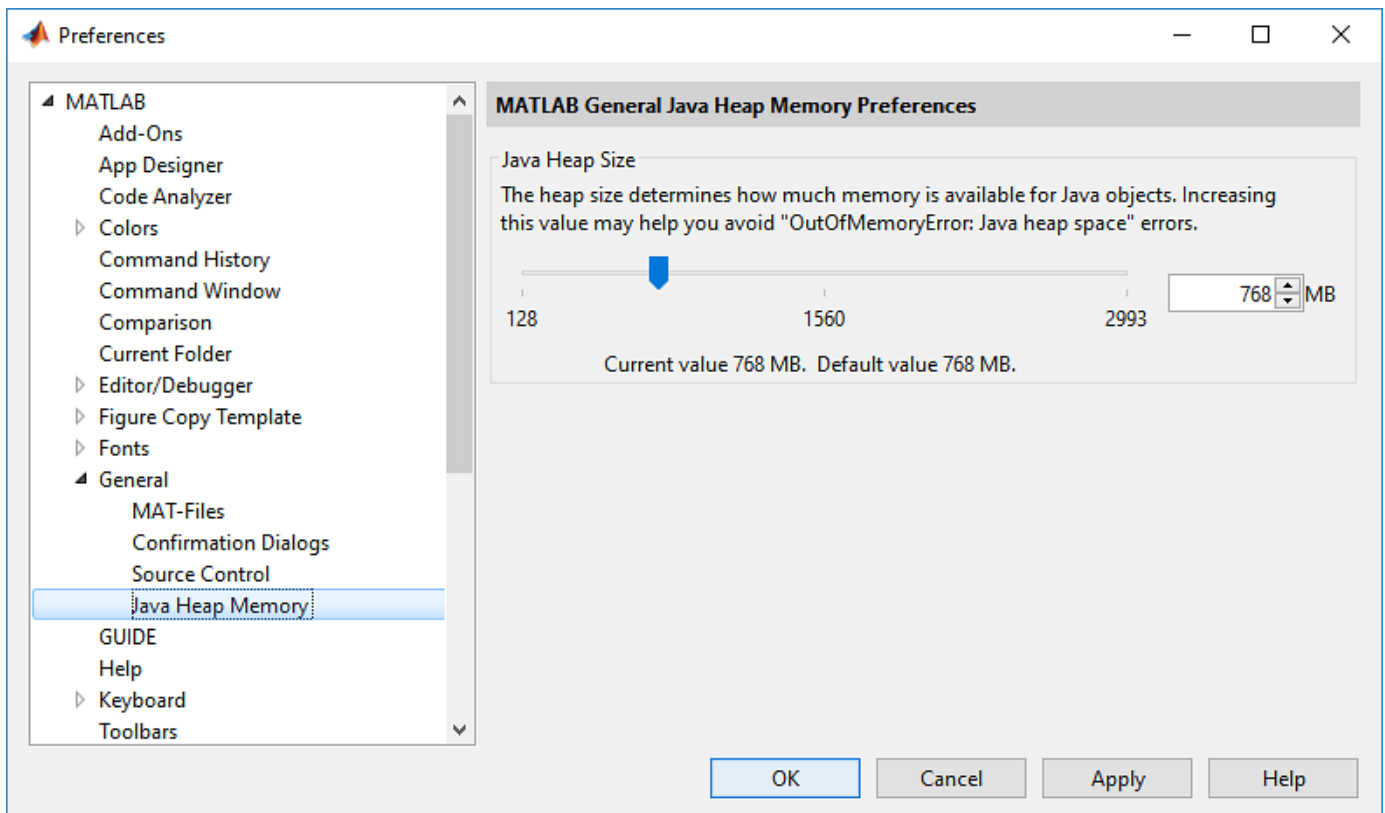
Java Memory Usage

MATLAB Report Generator uses Java heap memory to generate PDF documents. The default Java heap size that MATLAB allocates may not be enough to convert large PDF documents. The error that occurs if your report conversion runs out of Java heap memory is:

```
Document conversion failed. Java exception occurred:  
java.lang.OutOfMemoryError
```

To generate your PDF document, increase the Java heap space to the maximum amount:

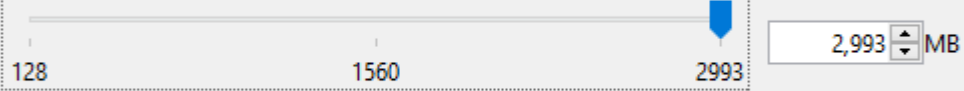
- 1 Click **Preferences** on the MATLAB toolbar.
- 2 Expand **General**
- 3 To open the MATLAB General Java Heap memory Preferences panel, click **Java Heap Memory**



- 4 Move the slider all the way to the right so set the Java Heap Size to the maximum value.


Java Heap Size

The heap size determines how much memory is available for Java objects. Increasing this value may help you avoid "OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space" errors.



128 1560 2993 2,993 MB

Current value 768 MB. Default value 768 MB.

 You must restart MATLAB for the above change to take effect.

- 5 To enable the new Java heap size, restart MATLAB.

Working with the Report Explorer

In this section...
“About the Report Explorer” on page 1-14
“Interactive Report Generation Workflow” on page 1-16

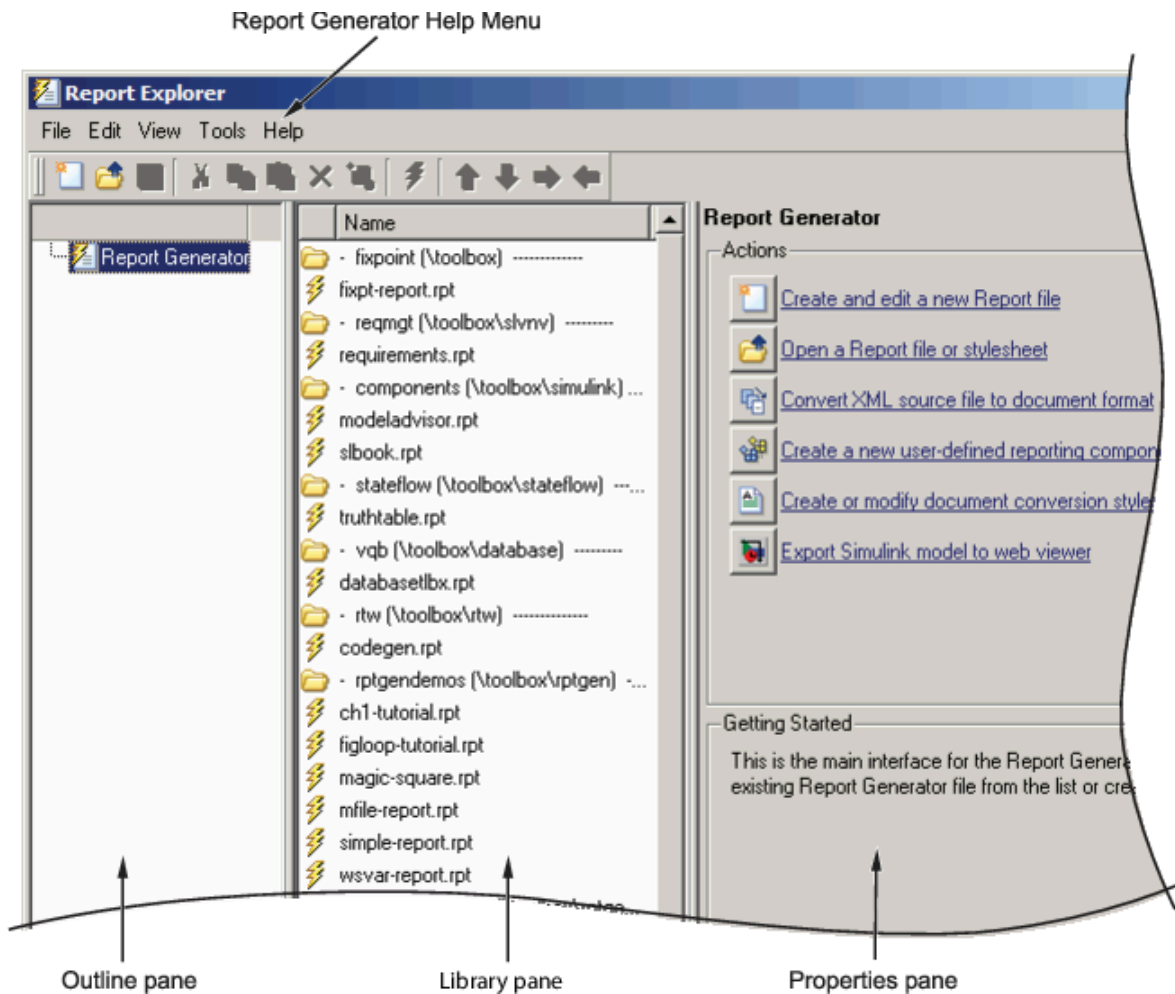
About the Report Explorer

Use the *Report Explorer* to:

- Create and modify report setup files.
- Apply style sheets to format the generated report.
- Specify the report file format.
- Generate reports.

Open the Report Explorer using one of these approaches:

- From the MATLAB Toolstrip, in the **Apps** tab, in the **Database Connectivity and Reporting** section, click **Report Generator**.
- In the MATLAB Command Window, enter `report`.



The Report Explorer has three panes:

- The *Outline pane* on the left shows the hierarchy of components in currently opened report setup files. Report components can reside within other report components, creating parent, child, and sibling relationships.
- The *Library pane* in the middle lists the objects available in the context of the Outline pane.

Outline Pane Context	Library Pane Contents
No report setup file is open.	Reports
Report setup file is open.	Components
Style sheet is open.	Style sheet attributes

- The *Properties pane* contents depend on the Outline pane context. If no report setup file is open, on the right displays tasks the Report Explorer can perform. If a report setup file is open, the Properties pane displays the properties for the item that is currently selected in the Options pane.

Outline Pane Context	Properties Pane Contents
No report setup file is open.	Tasks that the Report Explorer can perform

Outline Pane Context	Properties Pane Contents
Report setup file is open.	Properties for the item that is currently selected After you create a report setup file, the Properties pane initially displays properties for the report setup file as a whole.

Tip If the Report Explorer window opens with only two panes, one of the panes is hidden. You can move the vertical boundaries between the panes to reveal any hidden pane, or to make visible panes wider or narrower.

Interactive Report Generation Workflow

- 1** Open the Report Explorer.
- 2** Create a report setup file. For details about report setups, see “Report Setup”.
- 3** Add content by adding to the report setup file existing components or custom components that you create. For details about using components, see “Work with Components” “Insert Components” on page 4-10.
- 4** Use Microsoft Word, HTML, or PDF templates to format reports. For details about templates, see “Report Templates” on page 7-2.
- 5** Generate the report. See “Generate Reports”.

Create Your First Report

- “Create a Report Generator” on page 2-2
- “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10

Create a Report Generator

This example shows how to create a simple report that explains and illustrates magic squares – matrices whose columns, rows, and diagonals each add up to the same number (see the `magic` function reference in the MATLAB documentation).

Note The complete example code is included after the step-by-step instructions.

- 1 Import the base classes.

To eliminate the need to use fully qualified names of `Report` and `DOM API` objects, use these statements. For example, instead of using `mlreportgen.report.Report`, you can use `Report`.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

- 2 Create a report object.

Create the report object. Use `'magic'` as its file name and `'html'` as its report type.

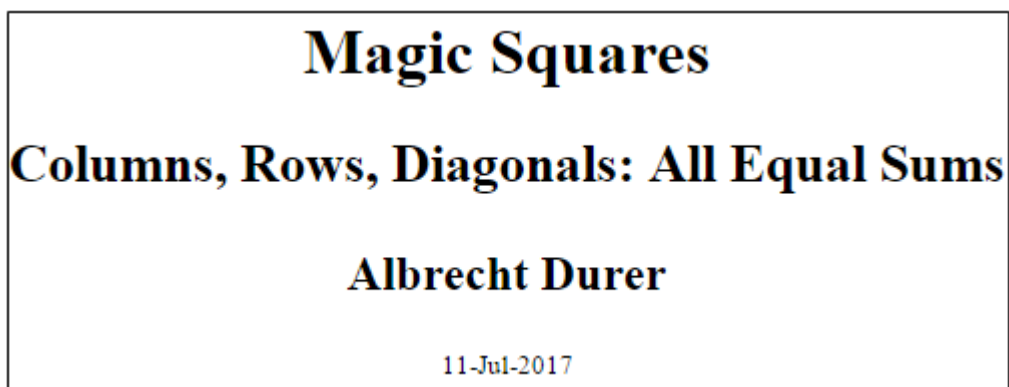
```
rpt = Report('magic','html');
```

To customize properties that apply to the whole report, see `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

- 3 Add a title page.

Create a title page and specify its title, subtitle and author. Then, add the title page to the report.

```
tp = TitlePage;
tp.Title = 'Magic Squares';
tp.Subtitle = 'Columns, Rows, Diagonals: All Equal Sums';
tp.Author = 'Albrecht Durer';
add(rpt,tp);
```



To customize additional title page properties, see `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`.

- 4 Add a table of contents.

Add a default table of contents object to the report.

```
add(rpt,TableOfContents);
```

<input type="checkbox"/> Table of Contents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chapter 1. Introduction
Chapter 2. 10 x 10 Magic Square
Chapter 3. 25 x 25 Magic Square

To customize the table of contents, see `mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents`.

5 Add a chapter and chapter sections.

Create a chapter object for the introduction and specify the chapter title. Add a section, add a paragraph to that section, and add that section to the chapter. Create another section and add a paragraph to it.

```

ch1 = Chapter;
ch1.Title = 'Introduction';
sec1 = Section;
sec1.Title = 'What is a Magic Square?';
para = Paragraph(['A magic square is an N-by-N matrix '...
'constructed from the integers 1 through N^2 '...
'with equal row, column, and diagonal sums.']);
add(sec1,para)
add(ch1,sec1)
sec2 = Section;
sec2.Title = 'Albrecht Durer and the Magic Square';
para = Paragraph([ ...
'The German artist Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) created '...
'many woodcuts and prints with religious and '...
'scientific symbolism. One of his most famous works, '...
'Melancholia I, explores the depressed state of mind '...
'which opposes inspiration and expression. '...
'Renaissance astrologers believed that the Jupiter '...
'magic square (shown in the upper right portion of '...
'the image) could aid in the cure of melancholy. The '...
'engraving's date (1514) can be found in the '...
'lower row of numbers in the square.']);
add(sec2,para)
add(ch1,sec2)

```

1.1. What is a Magic Square?

A magic square is an N -by- N matrix constructed from the integers 1 through N^2 with equal row, column, and diagonal sums.

1.2. Albrecht Durer and the Magic Square

The German artist Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) created many woodcuts and prints with religious and scientific symbolism. One of his most famous works, *Melancholia I*, explores the depressed state of mind which opposes inspiration and expression. Renaissance astrologers believed that the Jupiter magic square (shown in the upper right portion of the image) could aid in the cure of melancholy. The engraving's date (1514) can be found in the lower row of numbers in the square.

For information on customizing chapters and sections, see `mlreportgen.report.Chapter` and `mlreportgen.report.Section` respectively.

6 Add a figure.

Create an image of Durer in a figure window. Create the image in a MATLAB figure. Add the figure to the second section of introduction chapter and then, add the chapter to the report.

```
durerImage=load(which('durer.mat'),' -mat');
figure('Units','Pixels','Position',...
[200 200 size(durerImage.X,2)*.5 ...
size(durerImage.X,1)*.5 ]);
image(durerImage.X);
colormap(durerImage.map);
axis('image');
set(gca,'Xtick',[],'Ytick',[],...
'Units','normal','Position',[0 0 1 1]);
add(sec2,Figure)
add(rpt,ch1)
close(gcf)
```




For more information on figures, see `mlreportgen.report.Figure`. For more information on images, see `mlreportgen.report.FormalImage`.

7 Add a table.

Add another chapter object and specify its title. Specify the MATLAB code to create a 10-by-10 magic square. Add the results to a table and set these table properties:

- Row and column separators
- Table border
- Alignment of table entries

Then, add the table to the chapter and the chapter to the report.

```
ch2 = Chapter();  
ch2.Title = sprintf('10 x 10 Magic Square');
```

```
square = magic(10);  
tbl = Table(square);
```

```
tbl.Style = {...
    RowSep('solid','black','1px'),...
    ColSep('solid','black','1px'),};
tbl.Border = 'double';
tbl.TableEntriesStyle = {HAlign('center')};

add(ch2,tbl);
add(rpt,ch2);
```

Chapter 2. 10 x 10 Magic Square

92	99	1	8	15	67	74	51	58	40
98	80	7	14	16	73	55	57	64	41
4	81	88	20	22	54	56	63	70	47
85	87	19	21	3	60	62	69	71	28
86	93	25	2	9	61	68	75	52	34
17	24	76	83	90	42	49	26	33	65
23	5	82	89	91	48	30	32	39	66
79	6	13	95	97	29	31	38	45	72
10	12	94	96	78	35	37	44	46	53
11	18	100	77	84	36	43	50	27	59

For more information on tables, see `mlreportgen.dom.Table`.

- 8 Add a MATLAB figure to a chapter.

Add another chapter object and specify its title. Specify the MATLAB code to create a 25-by-25 magic square and a color-coded figure of the magic square. Then, create a figure object and set its height, width, and caption. Add the figure to the chapter and the chapter to the report.

```
ch3 = Chapter();
ch3.Title = sprintf('25 x 25 Magic Square');

square = magic(25);
clf;
imagesc(square)
set(gca,'Ydir','normal')
axis equal
axis tight

fig = Figure(gcf);
fig.Snapshot.Height = '4in';
fig.Snapshot.Width = '6in';
fig.Snapshot.Caption = sprintf('25 x 25 Magic Square');

add(ch3,fig);
add(rpt,ch3);
delete(gcf)
```

Chapter 3. 25 x 25 Magic Square

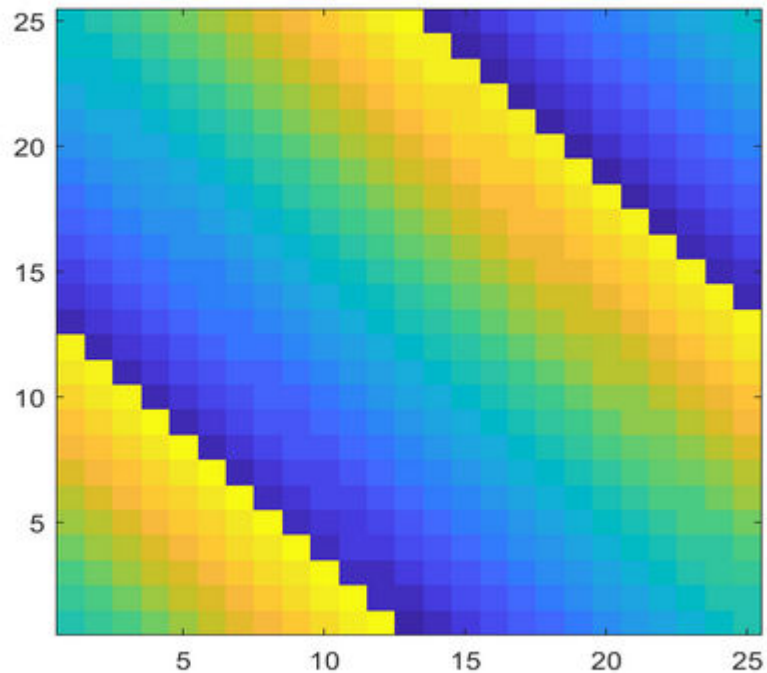


Figure 3.1. 25 x 25 Magic Square

For more information on figures, see `mlreportgen.report.Figure`.

9 Close and run the report.

```
close(rpt)
rptview(rpt)
```

The complete code is:

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Report('magic','html');

tp = TitlePage;
tp.Title = 'Magic Squares';
tp.Subtitle = 'Columns, Rows, Diagonals: All Equal Sums';
tp.Author = 'Albrecht Durer';
add(rpt,tp);
add(rpt,TableOfContents);

ch1 = Chapter;
ch1.Title = 'Introduction';
sec1 = Section;
sec1.Title = 'What is a Magic Square?';
para = Paragraph(['A magic square is an N-by-N matrix '...
'constructed from the integers 1 through N^2 '...
'with equal row, column, and diagonal sums.']);
add(sec1,para)
add(ch1,sec1)

sec2=Section;
sec2.Title = 'Albrecht Durer and the Magic Square';
para = Paragraph([ ...
'The German artist Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) created '...
'many woodcuts and prints with religious and '...
'scientific symbolism. One of his most famous works, '...
'Melancholia I, explores the depressed state of mind '...
'which opposes inspiration and expression. '...
'Renaissance astrologers believed that the Jupiter '...
'magic square (shown in the upper right portion of '...
'the image) could aid in the cure of melancholy. The '...
'engraving's date (1514) can be found in the '...
'lower row of numbers in the square.']);
add(sec2,para)
add(ch1,sec2)

durerImage=load(which('durer.mat'),' -mat');
figure('Units','Pixels','Position',...
[200 200 size(durerImage.X,2)*.5 ...
size(durerImage.X,1)*.5 ]);
image(durerImage.X);
colormap(durerImage.map);
axis('image');
set(gca,'Xtick',[],'Ytick',[],...
'Units','normal','Position',[0 0 1 1]);
add(sec2,Figure)
add(rpt,ch1)
close(gcf)
```

```
ch2 = Chapter();
ch2.Title = sprintf('10 x 10 Magic Square');
square = magic(10);
tbl = Table(square);
tbl.Style = {...
RowSep('solid','black','1px'),...
ColSep('solid','black','1px'),};
tbl.Border = 'double';
tbl.TableEntriesStyle = {HAlign('center')};
add(ch2,tbl);
add(rpt,ch2);

ch3 = Chapter();
ch3.Title = sprintf('25 x 25 Magic Square');
square = magic(25);
clf;
imagesc(square)
set(gca,'Ydir','normal')
axis equal
axis tight
fig = Figure(gcf);
fig.Snapshot.Height = '4in';
fig.Snapshot.Width = '6in';
fig.Snapshot.Caption = sprintf('25 x 25 Magic Square');
add(ch3,fig);
add(rpt,ch3);

delete(gcf)
close(rpt)
rptview(rpt)
```

See Also

rptview

Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report

This example shows how a basic report was created using the Report Explorer. This report explains and illustrates magic squares – matrices whose columns, rows, and diagonals each add up to the same number (see the `magic` function reference in the MATLAB documentation).

To create this report, you perform these main tasks:

- “Create a Report Setup File” on page 2-10
- “Add Report Content Using Components” on page 2-11

Note You do not need to know the MATLAB software to use this example. However, knowledge of MATLAB is helpful for understanding the MATLAB code that executes during report generation.

This example includes separate sections for different kinds of report creation and generation tasks. Each section builds on the previous sections. However, if you want to work through a later section without having done the previous sections, you can view the completed report setup file: `Magic Squares Report`.

Create a Report Setup File

To set up the magic squares report, first create a setup file to store the setup. Then add MATLAB objects, called components, to the setup to specify the report content.

To create the report setup file:

- 1 Start a MATLAB software session.
- 2 Open the Report Explorer. From the MATLAB Toolstrip, in the **Apps** tab, in the **Database Connectivity and Reporting** section, click **Report Generator**.
- 3 Select **File > New** to create a report setup file. The new report setup has the default name `Unnamed.rpt`.
- 4 In the Properties pane on the right:
 - a To save the report in the current working folder, select **Present working directory** from the **Directory** list.
 - b Set **File format** to `HTML (from template)` to generate the report output as HTML. Using the `(from template)` option creates the report table of contents in a format that you can expand and collapse.
 - c In the **Report description** text box, replace the existing text with the following text.

This report creates a series of magic squares and displays them as images.

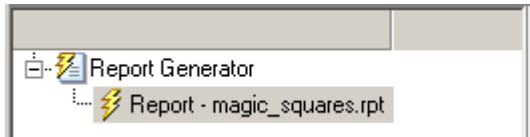
A magic square is a matrix in which the columns, rows, and diagonal all add up to the same number.

Note When you change a Properties pane field, its background color changes. This indicates that there are unapplied changes to that field. As soon as you perform any action with another

component, MATLAB Report Generator applies the changes, and the background color becomes white again.

- 5 Save your report. Select **File > Save As** and name your report setup file `magic_squares.rpt`.

The new file name appears in the Outline pane.



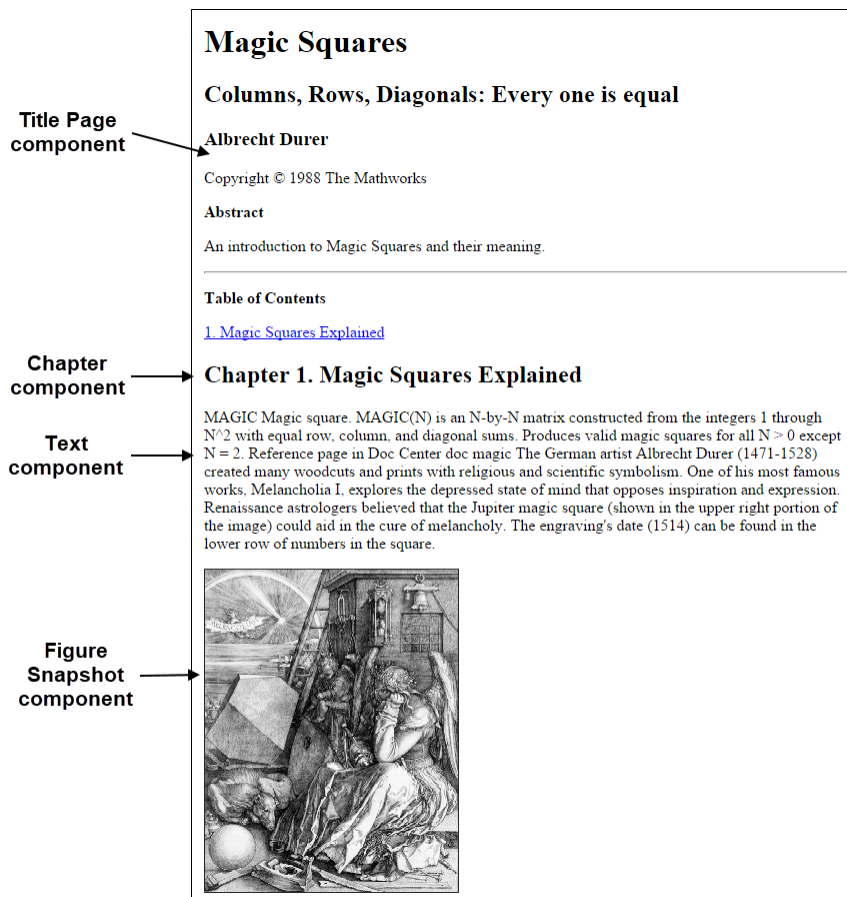
To create the content for the report, see “Add Report Content Using Components” on page 2-11.

Add Report Content Using Components

- “Report Components” on page 2-11
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Report Components

Report components specify the information to include in the report. The following figure shows a sample page from the report that you create in this example, highlighting components that you use to produce the report.



Specify Report Variables

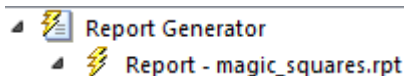
The magic squares report uses variables defined in the MATLAB workspace to specify the number and sizes of squares to display and whether to display the variables as tables of numbers or images of color-coded squares:

- The *magicSizeVector* variable specifies an array of magic square sizes
- *largestDisplayedArray* variable specifies the size of the largest magic square to be displayed as an array of numbers

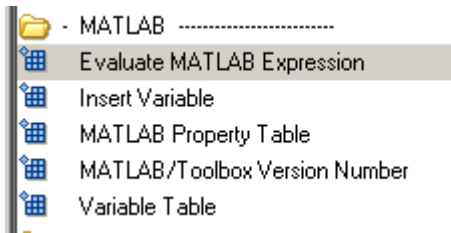
You could require that a user create these variables in the MATLAB workspace before running the report. However, a better solution is to let the report create the variables, using the Evaluate MATLAB Expression component.

To use the **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component to define the report variables:

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the root component of the report setup.



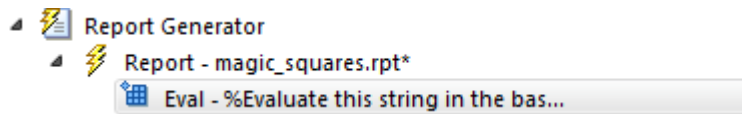
- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **MATLAB**, select **Evaluate MATLAB Expression**.



- 3 In the Properties pane on the right, click the icon next to **Add component to current report** to insert the **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component into the report.

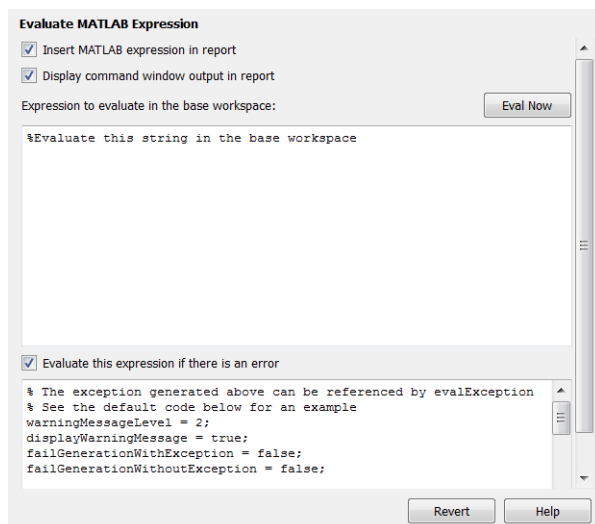
You can edit the component information in the Properties pane only after you add the component to the report.

In the Outline pane, the Eval component appears under the magic_squares report.



The icon in the upper left corner of the Eval component indicates that this component cannot have child components. By default, any components you add with the Eval component selected are siblings to this component.

The options for the **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component appear in the Properties pane.



- 4 To exclude the MATLAB code details and its output in this report, clear the **Insert MATLAB expression in report** and **Display command window output in report** check boxes.
- 5 In the **Expression to evaluate in the base workspace** text box, replace the existing text with the following MATLAB code.

Tip Copy and paste this text from the HTML documentation into the Report Explorer.

```
%This MATLAB code sets up two variables
%that define how the report runs.
```

```
%magicSizeVector is a list of MxM  
%Magic Square sizes to insert into  
%the report. Note that magic  
%squares cannot be 2x2.
```

```
magicSizeVector=[4 8 16 32];
```

```
%largestDisplayedArray sets the  
%limit of array size that will be  
%inserted into the report with the  
%Insert Variable component.
```

```
largestDisplayedArray=15;
```

- 6 In the **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** text box, replace the existing text with the following text.

```
disp(['Error during eval: ', evalException.message])
```

This causes an error to display if the MATLAB code fails.

Tip To execute these commands immediately, in the top right corner of the Report Explorer, click the **Eval Now** button. This confirms that your commands are correct, to reduce the chances of report generation problems.

- 7 Save the report..

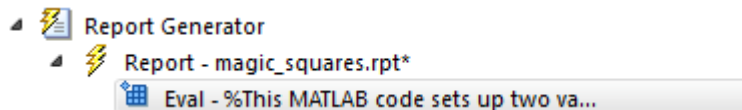
Create a Title Page

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

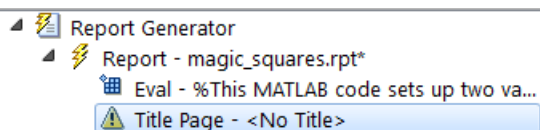
To create a title page for the report, use the **Title Page** component.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the Eval component.



- 2 In the Options pane in the middle, under **Formatting**, add the **Title Page** component to the report.

Because the Eval component icon indicates that this component cannot have children, the **Title Page** component is a sibling of the Eval component. Likewise, the **Title Page** component cannot have child components.

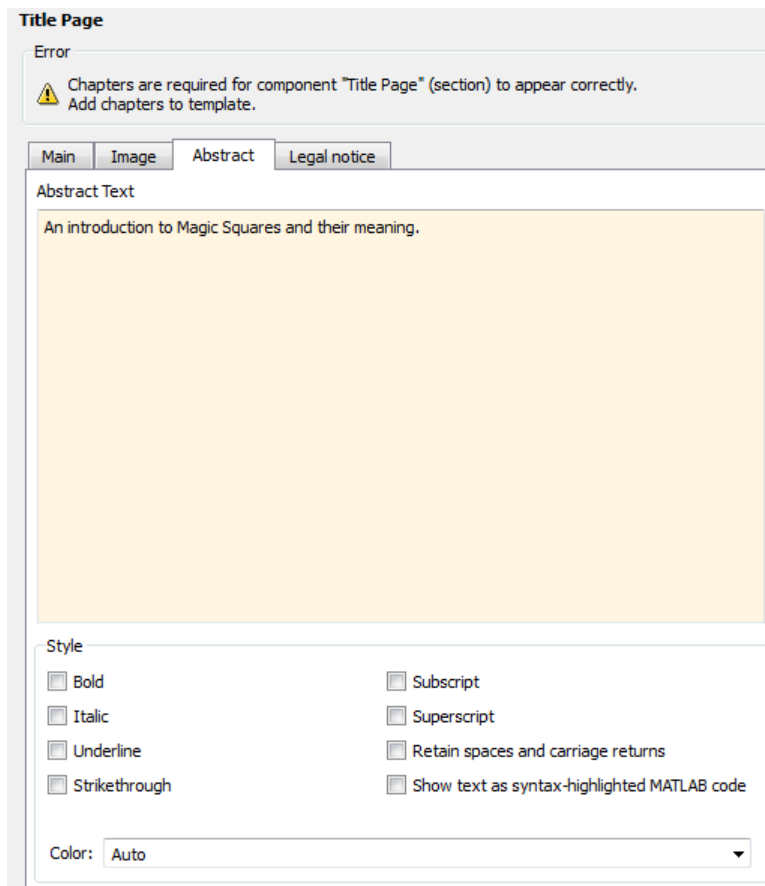


Note To use a **Title Page** component, your report needs a **Chapter** component. You have not yet added a **Chapter** component, so the Properties pane displays a message indicating that a chapter is required for the **Title Page** component to appear correctly. Because later in this example you add **Chapter** components to this report, you can ignore that message.

- 3 In the Properties pane on the right, use the **Main** tab to enter the title page information.
 - a In the **Title** text box, enter Magic Squares.
 - b In the **Subtitle** text box, enter Columns, Rows, Diagonals: Everyone is Equal.
 - c Under **Options**, choose Custom author from the list.

- d In the field to the right of the **Custom author** field, enter Albrecht Durer.
 Albrecht Dürer created an etching that contains a magic square. Your final report includes an image of that etching.
- e Select the **Include copyright holder and year** check box.
- f In the next text box, enter The MathWorks.
- g In the second text box, enter 1988.

- 4 In the Properties pane, in the **Abstract** tab, enter:
 An introduction to Magic Squares and their meaning.



- 5 Save the report.

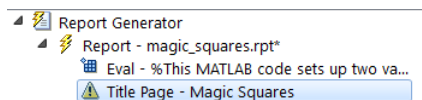
Add a Chapter

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

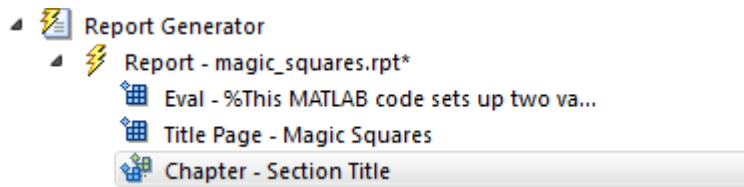
If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

Add a chapter to the report by using the **Chapter/Subsection** component.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the **Title Page** component.



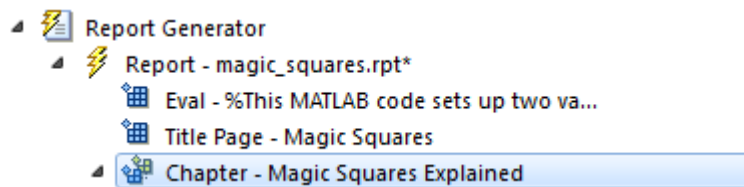
- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **Formatting**, add a **Chapter/Subsection** component.



The **Eval**, **Title Page**, and **Chapter** components are all child components of the report's top level and are siblings of one another.

- For the custom chapter title, in the Properties pane on the right, enter **Magic Squares Explained**.

The Outline pane displays the chapter title.



- Save the report.

Add Introductory Text to the First Chapter

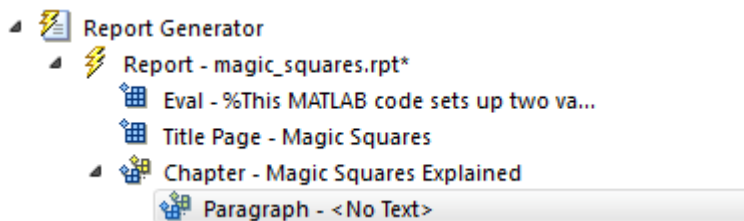
Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in "Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report" on page 2-10.

If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

Include introductory text in the first chapter by adding the **Paragraph** and **Text** components.

- In the Outline pane on the left, select the **Chapter** component.
- In the Library pane in the middle, under **Formatting**, add a **Paragraph** component.

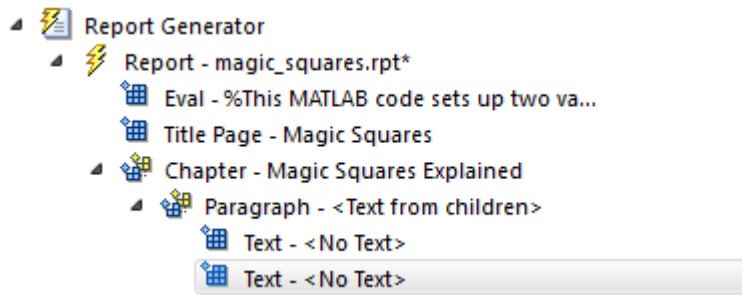
In the Outline pane, the new component appears as a child of the **Chapter** component.



- By default, the **Paragraph** component inherits its text from its child components. Add two **Text** components.

Note The **Text** component must have a **Paragraph** component as its parent.

- In the Library pane, under the **Formatting** category, add two **Text** components to the outline.



- 5 In the Outline pane, select the first Text component.
- 6 In the **Text to include in report** text box, enter `%<help('magic')>`.

The % sign and angle brackets <> indicate to the MATLAB Report Generator software that this is MATLAB code to evaluate. The command `help('magic')` displays information about the MATLAB `magic` function.

- 7 In the Outline pane, select the second Text component.
- 8 In the **Text to include in report** text box, enter this text.

The German artist Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) created many woodcuts and prints with religious and scientific symbolism. One of his most famous works, *Melancholia I*, explores the depressed state of mind that opposes inspiration and expression. Renaissance astrologers believed that the Jupiter magic square (shown in the upper right portion of the image) could aid in the cure of melancholy. The engraving's date (1514) can be found in the lower row of numbers in the square.

- 9 Save the report.

The contents of the first chapter are now complete.

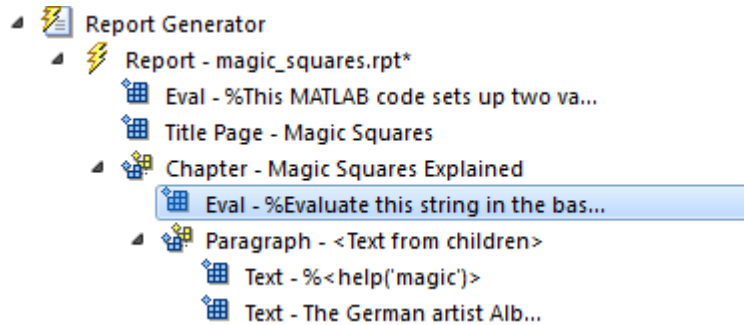
Add an Image

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

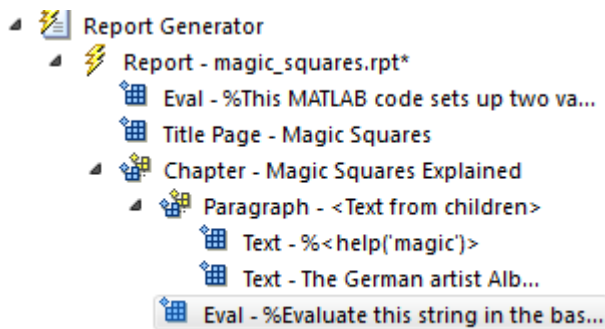
If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: Magic Squares Report.

Create an image of Albrecht Dürer and include it in the report.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the **Chapter** component.
- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **MATLAB**, add an **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component.



- 3 Move the **Eval** component under the **Paragraph** component so that the image follows the introductory text. To move it, on the toolbar, click the **down** arrow.



- 4 With the Eval component selected, set these properties:

- a Clear the **Insert MATLAB expression in report** and **Display command window output in report** check boxes. You do not want to include the code or its output in the report.
- b In the **Expression to evaluate in the base workspace** text box, replace the existing text with this MATLAB code.

```
%This loads a self-portrait of Albrecht
%Durer, a German artist. There is a
%magic square in the upper right corner
%of the image.

durerData=load('durer.mat','-mat');
figure('Units','Pixels',...
'Position',[200 200 size(durerData.X,2)*.5 size(durerData.X,1)*.5 ]);

image(durerData.X);
colormap(durerData.map);
axis('image');
set(gca,...
'Xtick',[],...
'Ytick',[],...
'Units','normal',...
'Position',[0 0 1 1]);

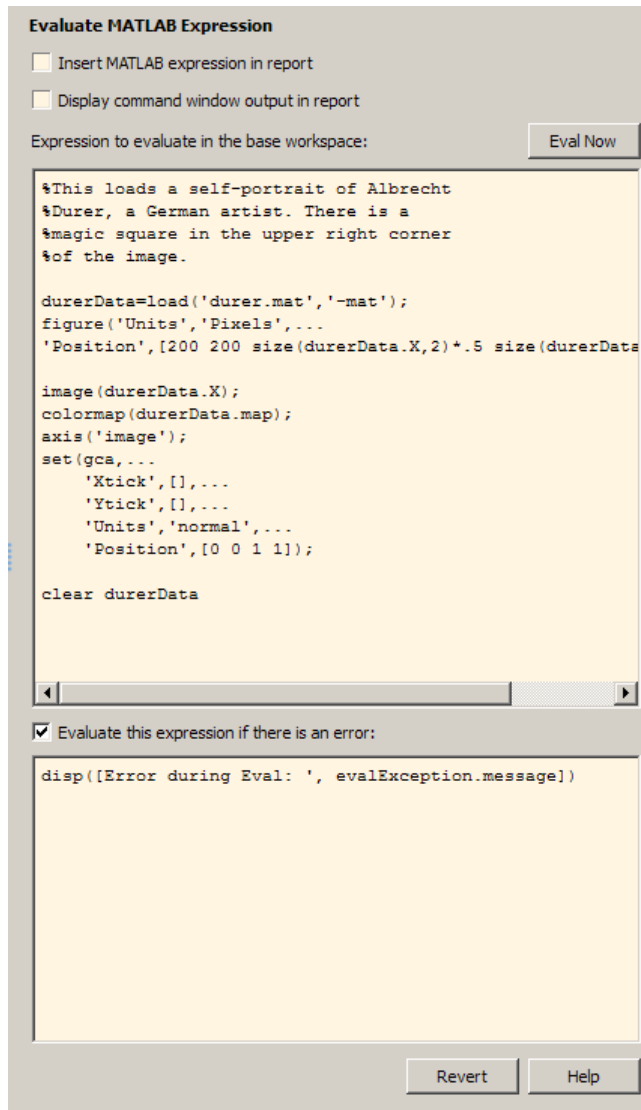
clear durerData
```

This MATLAB code displays the Dürer etching in a MATLAB figure window.

- c In the **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** text box, replace the existing text with the following text:

```
disp(['Error during eval: ', evalException.message])
```

This code executes if an error occurs while loading the Dürer etching.



- 5 In the Outline pane on the left, select the Eval component.
- 6 In the Library pane in the middle, under **Handle Graphics**, add a **Figure Snapshot** component to the report.

To inline an image component (such as **Image** or **Figure Snapshot**), include it in a **Paragraph** component.

- 7 In the Properties pane:
 - a In the **Paper** orientation list, select Portrait.
 - b In the **Invert hardcopy** list, select Don't invert.

Selecting this option specifies not to change the image's onscreen colors for printing.

The next three steps set up the report to delete the image from the MATLAB workspace after the image has been added to the report.

- 8 In the Outline pane, select the **Figure Snapshot** component.

- 9 In the Library pane, under **MATLAB**, add an **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component to the report.
- 10 In the Properties pane:
 - a Clear the **Insert MATLAB expression in report** and **Display command window output in report** check boxes. You do not want to include the code or its output in the report.
 - b In the **Expression to evaluate in the base workspace** text box, replace the existing text with:


```
%This command deletes the Durer image
delete(gcf);
```

The `delete(gcf)` command deletes the current image in the MATLAB workspace, in this case, the Dürer etching.
 - c In the **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** text box, replace the existing text with the following text:


```
disp(['Error during eval: ', evalException.message])
```

This code executes if an error occurs while deleting the Dürer etching.
- 11 Save the report.

Create the Magic Squares and Their Images

Add a chapter to the report for each magic square specified by the *magicSizeVector* report variable. You use a **For Loop** component to perform this repetitive task. To create the magic squares and their images, you perform these tasks:

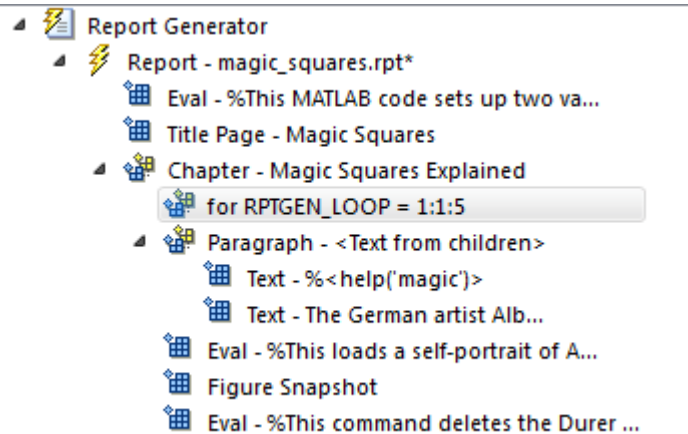
- “Create a For Loop” on page 2-21
- “Add a Chapter for Each Square” on page 2-23
- “Determine the Matrix Size” on page 2-23
- “Insert the Magic Square Size into the Report” on page 2-24
- “Create the Magic Square” on page 2-25
- “Add Display Logic” on page 2-26
- “Display the Magic Square” on page 2-29

Create a For Loop

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

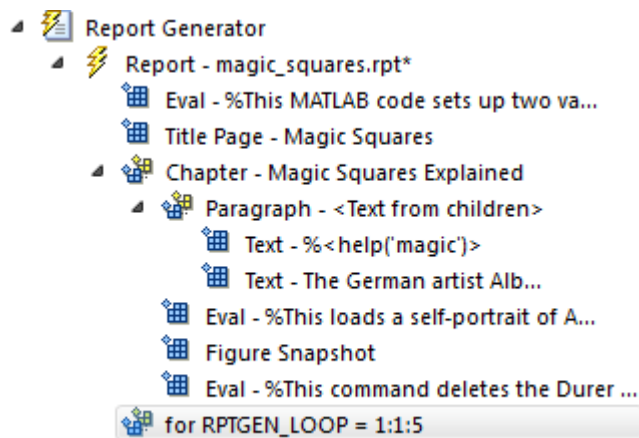
If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the **Chapter** component.
- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **Logical and Flow Control**, add a **For Loop** component to the report.



This **For Loop** component appears inside the **Chapter** component. However, the magic squares should be processed after the first chapter, so make the `for` component a sibling of the **Chapter** component, not a child.

- 3 In the Outline pane, select the `for` component.
- 4 Click the **left** arrow to make the `for` component a sibling of the **Chapter** component.



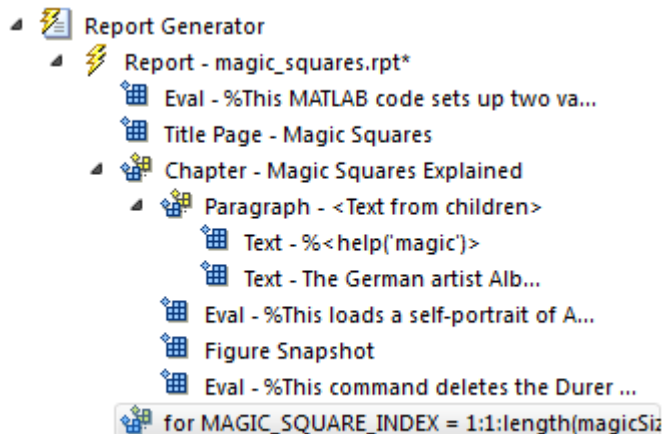
- 5 In the Properties pane on the right:
 - a In the **End** text box, replace the existing text with this text:


```
length(magicSizeVector)
```

This is the length of the vector that contains the various sizes for the magic square matrices.
 - b In the **Variable name** text box, replace the existing text with the following text:


```
MAGIC_SQUARE_INDEX
```

This variable acts as a loop index.



- 6 Save the report.

Add a Chapter for Each Square

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

Create a chapter for each square by adding a **Chapter** component to the report as a child of the **For Loop** component. This causes the Report Generator to create a chapter on each iteration of the for loop during report generation.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the `for` component.
- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **Formatting**, add a **Chapter/Subsection** component to the report setup.

It becomes a child of the `for` component.

- 3 In the Properties pane on the right, select Custom from the **Title** list and enter this for the chapter title:

Magic Square # %<MAGIC_SQUARE_INDEX>

- 4 Save the report.

Determine the Matrix Size

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

Extract the size of each magic square matrix from `magicSizeVector` using an **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the bottom **Chapter** component.
- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **MATLAB** category, add an **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component to the report setup.
- 3 In the Properties pane:
 - a Clear the **Insert MATLAB expression in report** and **Display command window output in report** check boxes.
 - b In the **Expression to evaluate in the base workspace** text box, replace the existing text with:

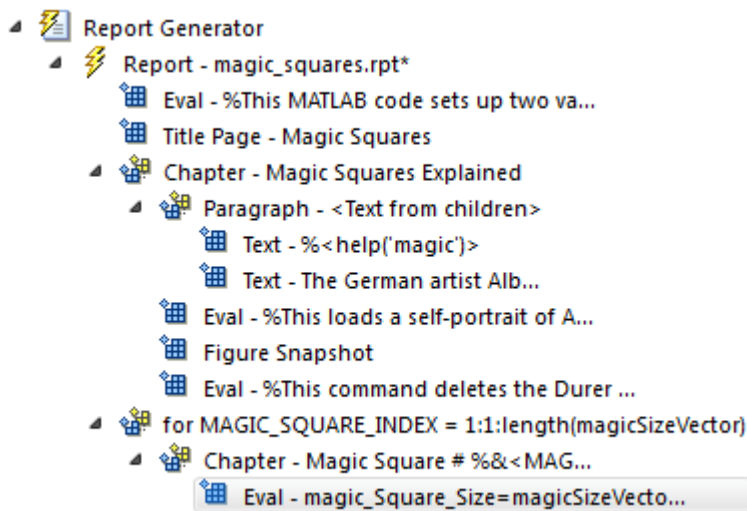
```
magic_Square_Size=magicSizeVector(MAGIC_SQUARE_INDEX);
```

This command extracts the next size for the magic square from the vector of sizes initialized in the first Eval component of the report. The variable `magic_Square_Size` represents the size of the current magic square being processed.

- c In the **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** text box, replace the existing text with this text:

```
disp(['Error during eval: ', evalException.message])
```

This code executes if an error occurs while attempting to extract a value from `magicSizeVector`.



- 4 Save the report.

Insert the Magic Square Size into the Report

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

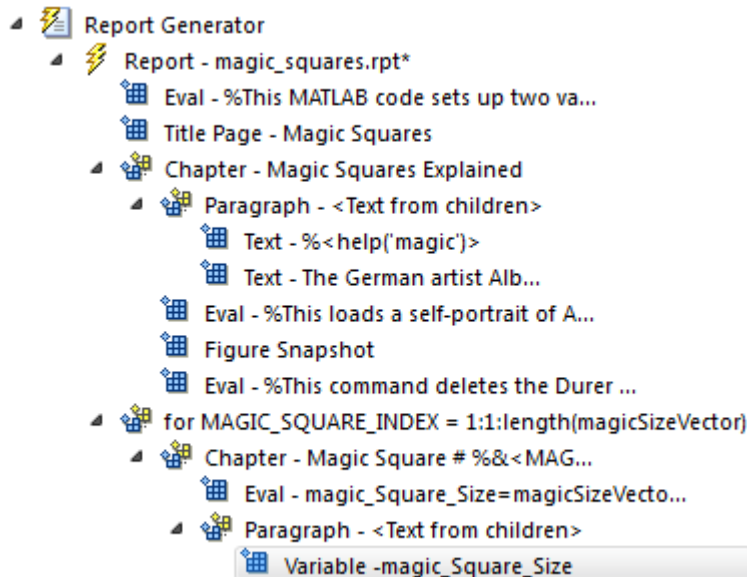
If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

Insert the size of the magic square into the report using the **Paragraph** and **Insert Variable** components.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the bottom **Eval** component.
- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **Formatting**, add a **Paragraph** component to the report setup.

Do not change the properties. The variable that contains the size of the magic square goes in this paragraph.

- 3 In the Outline pane, select the **Paragraph** component (below the for component).
- 4 In the Library pane, under **MATLAB**, add an **Insert Variable** component into the report setup.
- 5 In the Properties pane on the right:
 - a In the **Variable name** text box, enter `magic_Square_Size`.
 - b From the **Display as** list, select **Inline text**.



- 6 Save the report.

Create the Magic Square

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

To create the magic square and display the associated matrix or image, use the **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the bottom **Paragraph** component.

- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **MATLAB**, add an **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component to the report setup.
- 3 Make this **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component a sibling of the **Paragraph** component. In the Outline pane, select the **Eval** component. Click the left arrow on the toolbar.
- 4 In the Properties pane on the right:

- a Clear the **Insert MATLAB expression in report** and **Display command window output in report** check boxes.
- b In the **Expression to evaluate in the base workspace** text box, replace the existing text with this MATLAB code.

```
% This MATLAB script produces a magic
% square of size magic_Square_Size
% and creates an image of that square.

mySquare=magic(magic_Square_Size);
clf
imagesc(mySquare);
title(sprintf('Magic Square N=%i',magic_Square_Size))
set(gca,'Ydir','normal');
axis equal;
axis tight;
```

This code creates a magic square matrix `mySquare` of size `magic_Square_Size`, and opens an image of that matrix in the MATLAB figure window.

- c In the **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** text box, replace the existing text with this text:

```
disp(['Error during eval: ', evalException.message])
```

This code executes if an error occurs while creating and displaying the magic square.

- 5 Save the report.

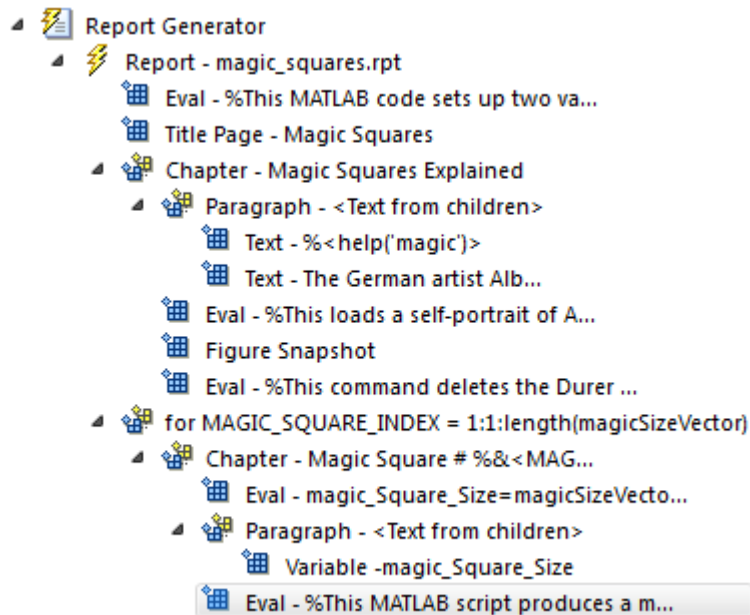
Add Display Logic

Note This section builds on the previous tasks described in the step-by-step example summarized in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

If you have not completed the previous sections of this example, open the completed report setup file: **Magic Squares Report**.

Use `Logical If`, `Logical Then`, and `Logical Else` components to determine whether to display the magic square as an array of numbers or as an image.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the `Eval` component.



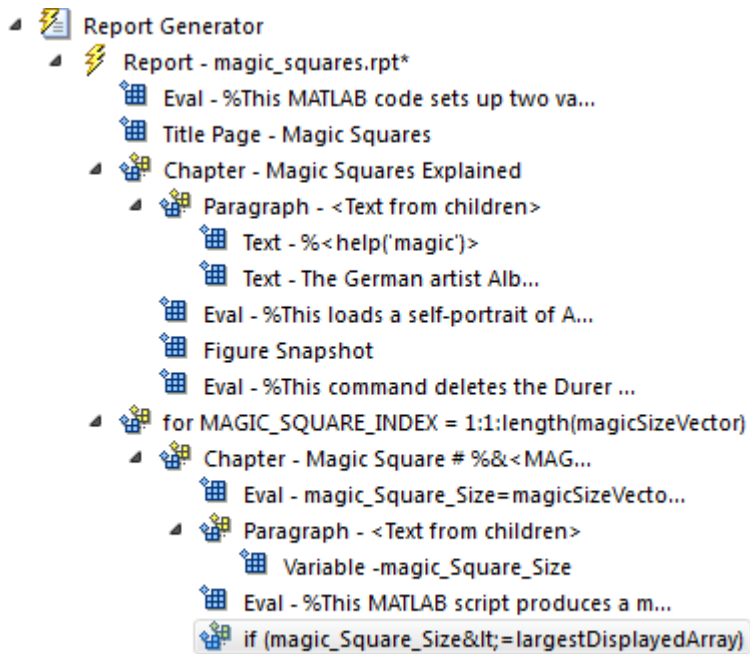
- 2 On the Library pane in the middle, under **Logical and Flow Control**, double-click **Logical If**.
- 3 On the Properties pane on the right, in the **Test Expression** text box, replace the existing text with this text:

```
magic_Square_Size<=largestDisplayedArray
```

This command tests whether the current matrix size (`magic_Square_Size`) is less than or equal to the value assigned in the first Eval component of the report (`largestDisplayedArray=15`).

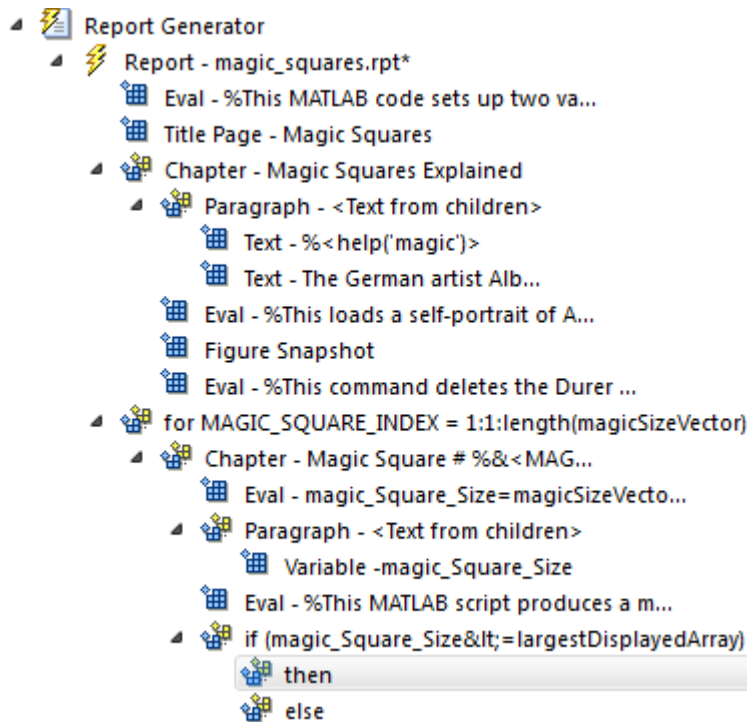
To process the result of this **Logical If** component, create two child components—**Logical Then** and **Logical Else**. If `magic_Square_Size` is less than or equal to 15, the matrix variable appears in the report. If `magic_Square_Size` is greater than 15, the matrix image appears in the report.

- 4 On the Outline pane, select the `if` component.



- 5 On the Library pane, under **Logical and Flow Control**, double-click **Logical Else**.
- 6 On the Outline pane, select the `if` component again.
- 7 On the Library pane, under **Logical and Flow Control**, double-click **Logical Then**.

The `then` component appears above the `else` component.



- 8 Save the report.

Display the Magic Square

Note This section builds on the step-by-step example presented in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

To see the completed report setup file, open **Magic Squares Report**.

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, select the **then** component.
- 2 In the Library pane in the middle, under **MATLAB**, double-click **Insert Variable**.
- 3 In the Properties pane on the right:
 - a In the **Variable name** text box, enter `mySquare`, which is the variable that contains the magic square of the specified size.
 - b From the **Title** list, select **None**.
 - c In the **Array size limit** text box, enter `0`.

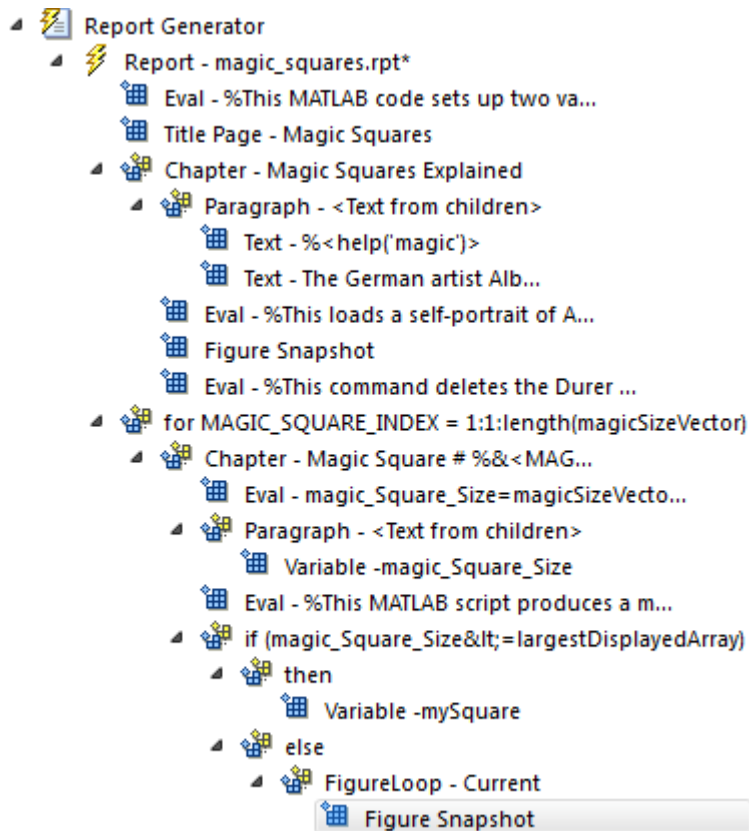
This **Variable** component displays the magic square matrix, stored in the `mySquare` variable.

- 4 In the Outline pane, select the **else** component.
- 5 In the Library pane, under **Handle Graphics**, double-click **Figure Loop**.

Do not change its properties.
- 6 In the Outline pane, select the **Figure Loop** component.
- 7 In the Library pane, under **Handle Graphics**, double-click **Figure Snapshot**.
- 8 In the Properties pane:
 - a In the **Paper orientation** list, select **Portrait**.
 - b In the **Image size** list, select **Custom**.
 - c Under the **Image size** list, enter `[5 4]` for the custom image size.
 - d In the **Invert hardcopy** list, select **Invert**.

This option changes dark axes colors to light axes colors, and vice versa.

The Outline pane looks like this.



9 Save the report.

Error Handling for MATLAB Code

You can add MATLAB code to a report, by using the **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component (also called the Eval component).

The **Evaluate MATLAB Expression** component dialog box includes an **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** check box. The dialog box includes default error handling code that you can use, or you can create your own error handling code.

If you do not change the default error handling code, then when you generate the report, and there is an error in the MATLAB code that you added:

- If you clear **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** check box, then the complete report is generated, without displaying an error message at the MATLAB command line.
- If you select **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** check box, then the complete report is generated and an error message appears at the MATLAB command line.

To stop report generation when an error occurs in the MATLAB code that you added, change the second and third lines of the following default error handling code, as described below:

```
warningMessageLevel = 2;
displayWarningMessage = true;
```

```
failGenerationWithException = false;
failGenerationWithoutException = false;
```

To stop report generation and display an exception, change the default code to:

```
displayWarningMessage = false;
failGenerationWithException = true;
```

To stop report generation without displaying an exception, change the default code to:

```
displayWarningMessage = false;
failGenerationWithoutException = true;
```

If you want to replace the default error handling code, use the `evalException.message` variable in your code to return information for the exception.

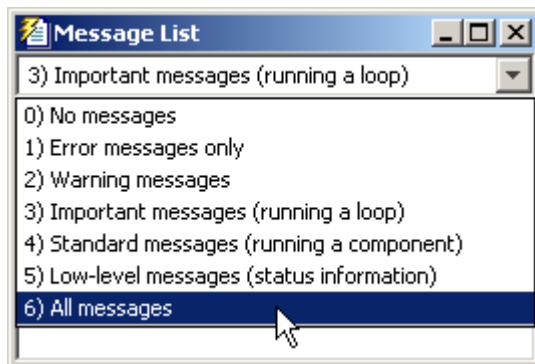
Generate a Report

Note This section builds on the step-by-step example presented in “Maintain Interactive MATLAB Report” on page 2-10.

To see the completed report setup file, open **Magic Squares Report**.

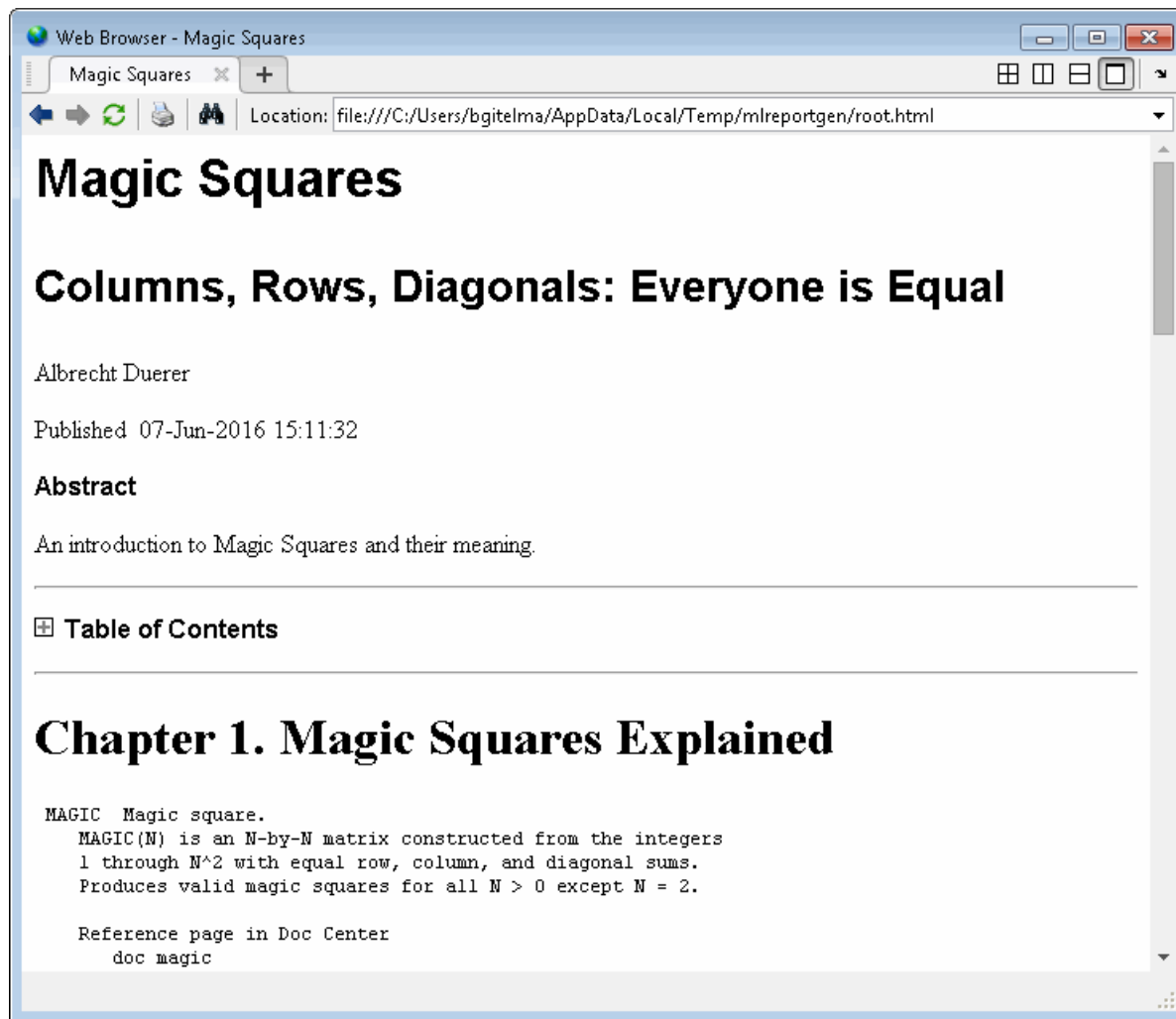
At the beginning of this example, you specified HTML (from `template`) as the output format of the report. If you did not, or if you opened the completed report setup file later in the tutorial, set it that way now.

- 1 On the toolbar, click the **Report** button to generate the report.
- 2 While the report generates, in the Message List window, specify the level of detail you want the Message List window to display.



In the Report Explorer Outline pane, each component of the report setup file highlights as it executes.

When processing finishes, the MATLAB Web browser opens and displays the HTML file.



When you choose HTML (from `template`) as the output type, the table of contents appears collapsed in the report. Expand or collapse each node by clicking the plus or minus sign on the node. Press **Ctrl**+click to expand or collapse the entire structure (**CMD**+click on Macintosh platforms).

Report API Reports

Open a Template File

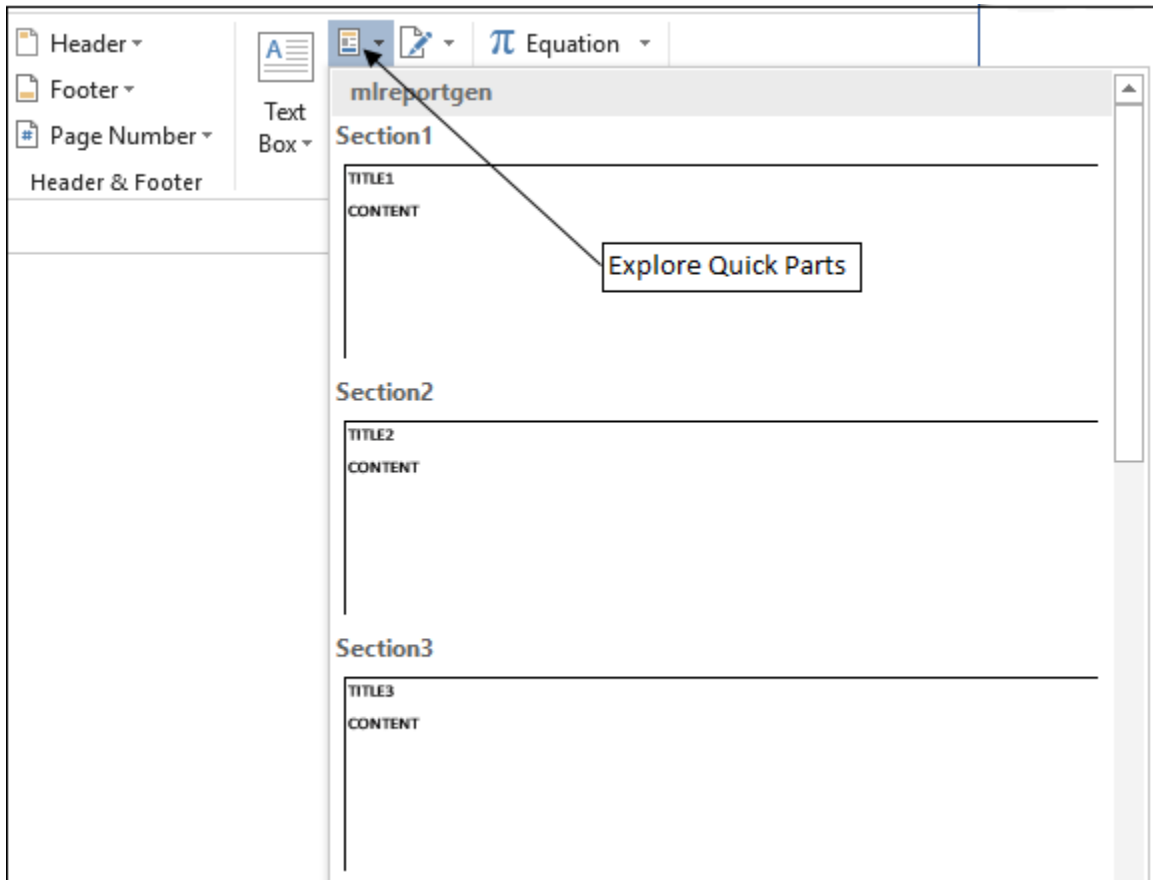
Each report output type has a default template file for each output type, Microsoft Word, PDF, and HTML. Each template file contains a template library of document part templates. The names of document part templates for a reporter start with the name of that reporter to distinguish them from built-in Word templates. For Word output, the template library is in a Word template file named `default.dotx`. Its document part templates are in the Word Quick Parts Gallery. For PDF, HTML, and single-file HTML output, the template libraries are in `default.pdfxtx` and `default.htmxtx` or `default.htm` template text files, respectively. Each document part template is in a separate section of the template file. The `default.pdfxtx` and `default.htmxtx` files are zipped files packages and must be unzipped before you can edit them.

Open a Word Template File

To open a Word template file, which contains a template library, right-click the `default.dotx` file name and select **Open**.

Note To open a Word template file, do not double-click its `.dotx` file name. Double-clicking its file name opens a Word document (`.docx`) file that uses the `.dotx` file as its template.

For some reporters, such as the Section and Chapter reporters, when you open the Word template file, a blank page appears. To see images of the individual templates, click the **Explore Quick Parts** icon in the **Text** section of the **Insert** ribbon. The document part templates for reporters are of type `mlreportgen`.



To view the contents of an individual template, click its image in the Quick Parts Gallery to copy it into the main part of the document.

To see its holes, select **Design Mode** in the Developer Ribbon. If the Developer Ribbon is not displayed, select **File Options** and then, **Customize Ribbon**. In the **Customize the Ribbon** list, check Developer.

To display paragraph and other formatting marks, select **File Options** and then, select **Display**. Check **Show all formatting marks**.

Note If you do not want to change the template file, remove all copied templates from the main part of the document before you close or save the template file.

Open a PDF Template Library File

To open a PDF template library file, use `unzipTemplate` to unzip the default `.pdftx` file. Then, use any text editor to open the `docpart_template.html` template library file. The template library file has an `html` extension because PDF templates are based on HTML templates.

Open an HTML Template Library File

Open an HTML Template Library File

To open an HTML template library file, use `unzipTemplate` to unzip the `default.htmtx` file. Then, use any text editor to open the `docpart_template.html` template library file.

Open a Single-File HTML Template Library File

To open a single-file HTML template, use any text editor to open the `default.htmt` template library file.

Reporter Templates

This reference describes the templates used by these reporters:

- Section (see “Section Templates” on page 3-5)
- Chapter (see “Chapter Templates” on page 3-14)

Use this information to create custom templates for use with one of these reporters or from a reporter derived from these reporters.

Section Templates

The Section reporter uses six sets of templates for each of the three output types supported by MATLAB Report Generator: docx, pdf, and html. Each set corresponds to the six levels of section hierarchy that the Section reporter can generate. The first set corresponds to a top-level section, the second set to a second-level subsection of a top-level section, and so on.

Each level set contains three templates:

- A section body template named SectionN, where N is the level of a section (see “Section1 Template” on page 3-5 and “Section2 - Section6 Templates” on page 3-9).
- A numbered section title template named SectionNumberedTitleN (see “Numbered Section Title Templates” on page 3-12).
- An unnumbered section title template names SectionTitleN (see “Unnumbered Section Title Templates” on page 3-13).

A Section reporter determines which set to use when your report program adds the reporter to a report object. For example, when your report program adds a Section reporter to a Report object, the Section reporter uses the top-level template set. A Section reporter uses the second-level template set when the report's add method adds it to the report as part of the content of a top-level section reporter. A Section reporter uses the third-level template set when the report add method adds it to the report as part of the content of a second-level reporter, etc.

Section1 Template

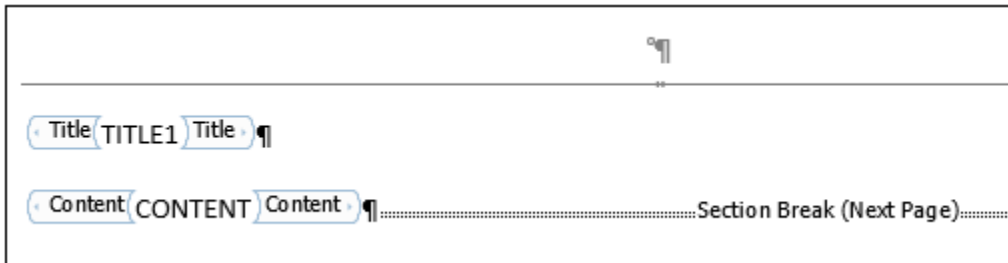
The Section reporter's Word, PDF, and HTML Section1 templates specify the format of a top-level section generated by the Section 1 reporter in a Word, PDF, and HTML report, respectively. All three templates specify the location of the holes and the default styles for the Section reporter's Title and Content properties.

In addition, the PDF and Word templates specify the page layout properties of a top-level section, including page orientation, margins, page headers, and page footers of a top-level Word or PDF section. The Word and PDF templates specify a different header for the first page of a section and for the pages that follows. The header of the first page contains only a rule. The header of subsequent pages, called default header, contains the section title. The first page footer and subsequent page footers are identical.

A top-level section starts on a new page having the properties specified by the top level Section reporter's template. All subsequent pages needed to accommodate the top-level section content have the same page layout, unless the content itself specifies a new page layout, in which case, the page layout of subsequent pages changes. Default lower-level section templates do not specify a page layout. As a result, adding subsections to a section does not change the page layout. The content of subsections has the same layout as the top-level sections.

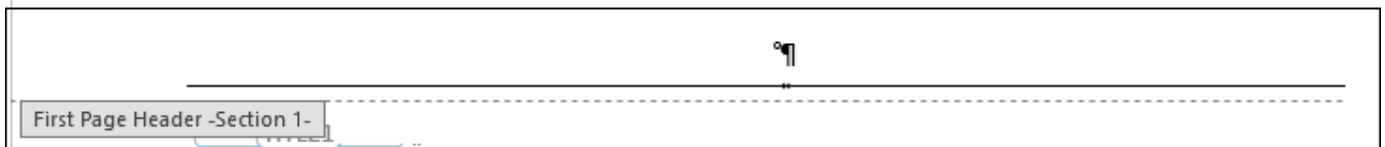
- Word Section1 Template

The Word Section1 template resides in the QuickParts gallery of the Section reporter's default.dotx template file. The QuickParts gallery serves as the Section reporter's Word template library. To view or edit the Section1 template, you must open the default.dotx file in Word and create an instance of the template in the default.dotx template. The Section1 template appears as follows in Word:



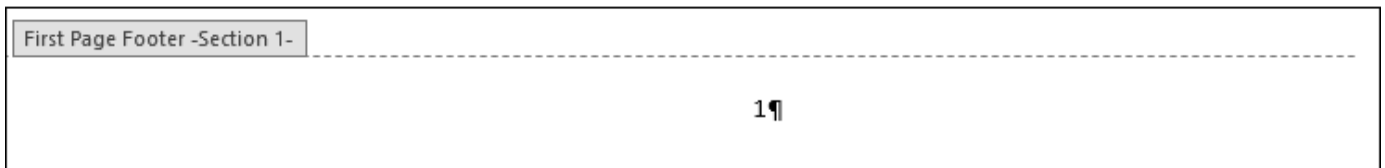
Note When you display a copy of the Word Section1 template, it scrolls to the default page header on the second page, which displays an error message. Refer to the note below for an explanation of this error message. To see the template holes, scroll to the top of the template.

The Section 1 template specifies a header for the first page of a section that differs from the header of succeeding pages. The header of all but the first page is called the default header. The first page header contains a rule but is otherwise empty.



Note The rule is implemented as an empty paragraph with a bottom border. The font size of the paragraph is set to a very low value to minimize the paragraph's height.

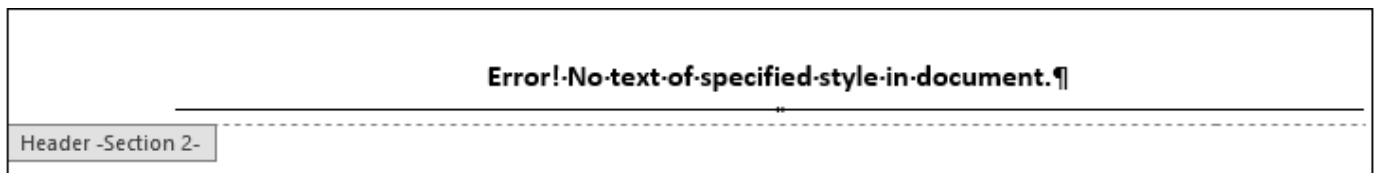
The first page footer contains a Word page number field. When this template or a report generated from it is opened in Word, Word replaces the field with the number of the page on which the footer appears.



The Section1's default page header contains a Word StyleRef field that references the section's title style (that is, SectionTitle). When the template or a report generated from the template is opened in Word, Word replaces the StyleRef field with the content of the first paragraph in the section that has the SectionTitle style. In a report, that paragraph contains the section's title.

Thus, the section's title appears in page headers that follow the first page. (This is called a running head in document design.)

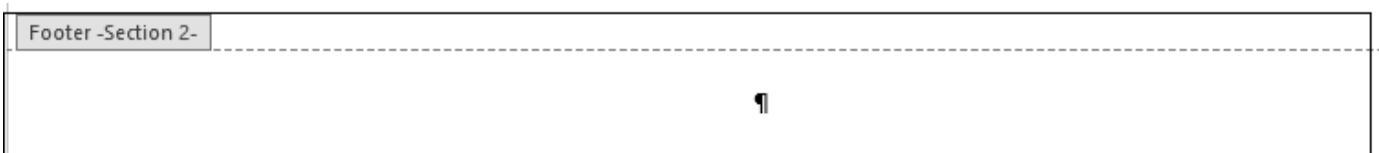
Note The Section1 template occupies less than a page. Thus, when you copy the Section1 template from the Section reporter's QuickPart's gallery (that is, template library) to the body of the `default.dotx` template, only the first page of the section appears. However, Word creates a page with a new section (Section 2) that inherits the Section1 template's page headers. Word replaces the StyleRef field in the header of this new section with an error message because there is no paragraph in the new section with the referenced style.



The Section1 template specifies a default page footer that is identical in content and format to the first page footer.

Note To view or edit the default page footer, you must insert a page in the Section1 template as follows:

- 1 Copy the template from the Section reporter template's QuickParts gallery (that is, its template library) to the body of the reporter template.
- 2 Insert a paragraph after the Content hole in the template.
- 3 Enable the paragraph's Page Break Before property.



- PDF Section1 Template

The PDF Section1 template resides in the template library of the Section reporter's PDF template file (`default.pdfctx`). The template file is a zip file. It stores the template library in a file named `docpart_templates.html`. To view or edit the Section1 template:

- 1 Unzip a copy of the `default.pdfctx` file using the Report API `unzipTemplate` command.
- 2 Open the `docpart_templates.html` file in the MATLAB editor or any other text editor.
- 3 When you are finished editing the Section1 template, save the `docpart_templates.html` file.
- 4 Rezip the `default.pdfctx` file, using the Report API `zipTemplate` command.

For more information, see "Create a PDF Document Part Template Library" on page 13-32.

The PDF Section1 template uses the following HTML markup to define the page layout of a top-level PDF section generated by the Section reporter. The markup also defines the location of the holes to be filled with the content of the Section reporter's Title and Content properties.

```
<dptemplate name="Section1">
  <layout style="page-margin: 0.5in 1in 0.5in 1in 0.5in 0.5in 0in; page-size: 8.5in 11in portrait">
    <pheader type="first" template-name="SectionFirstPageHeader"/>
    <pfooter type="first" template-name="SectionFirstPageFooter"/>
    <pheader type="default" template-name="SectionDefaultPageHeader"/>
    <pfooter type="default" template-name="SectionDefaultPageFooter"/>
    <pheader type="even" template-name="SectionEvenPageHeader"/>
    <pfooter type="even" template-name="SectionEvenPageFooter"/>
    <pnumber format="1" />
  </layout>
  <hole id="Title" default-style-name="SectionTitle1">TITLE</hole>
  <hole id="Content" default-style-name="SectionContent">CONTENT</hole>
</dptemplate>
```

The pheader and pfooter elements in the Section1 layout specify templates used to define the content and layout of a top-level section's page headers and footers. The header and footer templates reside in the same template library file (`docpart_templates.html`) as the Section1 template itself. The Section reporter uses only the first page and default page templates.

The first page header and footer templates are

```
<dptemplate name = "SectionFirstPageHeader">
  <p class="SectionTitleHeader"></p>
  <hr/>
</dptemplate>

<dptemplate name = "SectionFirstPageFooter">
  <hr/>
  <p class="SectionTitleFooter"><page/></p>
</dptemplate>
```

The header template specifies an empty paragraph followed by a horizontal rule. The empty paragraph specifies the style SectionTitleHead. It is defined in the template's style sheet (see below). The first page footer template specifies a horizontal rule followed by a page number.

The default page header template

```
<dptemplate name = "SectionDefaultPageHeader">
  <p class="SectionTitleHeader"><StyleRef style-name="SectionTitle1"/></p>
  <hr/>
</dptemplate>
```

specifies a paragraph containing a styleref followed by a horizontal rule. During report generation, the Report API replaces the styleref element with the content of the top-level section's title paragraph, thereby creating a running head.

The default page footer template

```
<dptemplate name = "SectionDefaultPageFooter">
  <hr/>
  <p class="SectionTitleFooter"><page/></p>
</dptemplate>
```

specifies a horizontal rule followed by an automatically generated page number.

The styles for the header and footer templates are in the pdf/stylesheets/root.css file.

```
p.SectionTitleHeader {
  font-family: 'Noto Sans', 'Noto Sans CJK JP', 'Noto Sans CJK
SC', 'Noto Sans CJK KR';
  font-size: 11pt;
  color: black;
  white-space: pre;
  text-align:center;
}

p.SectionTitleFooter {
  font-family: 'Noto Sans', 'Noto Sans CJK JP', 'Noto Sans CJK
SC', 'Noto Sans CJK KR';
  font-size: 11pt;
  color: black;
  white-space: pre;
  text-align:center;
}
```

- HTML Section1 Template

The Section1 document part template in the default.htmlt file specifies the Title and Content holes.

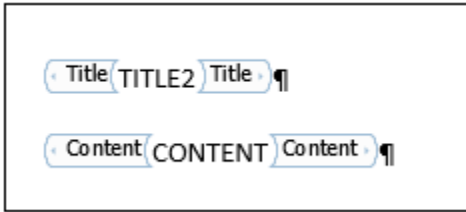
```
<dptemplate name="Section1">
  <hole id="Title" default-style-name="SectionTitle1">TITLE</hole>
  <hole id="Content">CONTENT</hole>
</dptemplate>
```

Section2 - Section6 Templates

The Section2-Section6 templates specify the format of subsections generated by the Section reporter. Each template contains hole elements that specify the location of holes to be filled with the content of the Section reporter's Title and Content properties, respectively. The Title hole in each template specifies a default title style specific to the subsection level defined by the template.

- Word Section2 - Section6 Templates

As an example, this image shows the Section2 template.



- PDF and HTML Section2 - Section6 Templates

As an example, this image shows the Section2 template.

```
<dptemplate name="Section2">
  <hole id="Title" default-style-name="SectionTitle2">TITLE</hole>
  <hole id="Content">CONTENT</hole>
</dptemplate>
```

Section Template Holes

All of the Section templates (Section1 - Section6) have the holes described in this table.

Hold ID	Hole Type	Description
Title	Block	<p>The Section reporter fills this hole with content based on the type of the content of its Title property as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Title property content is an inline object, such as a string or <code>mlreportgen.domText</code> object, the Section reporter uses a <code>SectionTitle</code> reporter to format and generate the inline content as a title. It then adds the generated content to the Title hole. The <code>SectionTitle</code> reporter use templates to format the inline content. • If its Title property content is a paragraph or other block-level object, the Section reporter adds the paragraph to the Title hole. • If its Title property content is another reporter, the Section reporter adds the content generated by the reporter to the Title hole.

Hold ID	Hole Type	Description
Content	Block	Content of the section

Section Template Styles

The Section templates use styles to format some content. The Word templates define the styles they use in the style sheet in the `default.dotx` template file. The PDF and HTML templates define the styles in the `stylesheets/root.css` file in the `default.pdf` and `default.html` files, respectively. The following table describes the styles used by the Section templates.

Style Name	Style Type	Description
SectionContent	Character	The Content hole in the Section1-Section6 templates specify this style as the default text style for content that fills the hole. The content can specify styles or formats that override the default style.
SectionTitle1 - SectionTitle6	Character	The Title hole in the corresponding section template specifies the corresponding style name as the default style for the section's title. For example, the Title hole in the Section1 template specifies SectionTitle1 as the name of the default style for the title of a top-level section. Content added to the Title hole can specify formats or styles that override the default style.
SectionTitleHeader	Character	The Section1 page headers use this style to center the header content.
SectionTitleFooter	Character	The Section1 page footers use this style for the footer content.

Section Title Templates

If the content of the Section reporter's `Title` property is a string, `Text`, or other inline object, it uses a `SectionTitle` reporter to generate the content used to fill the Title hole in its section level templates. The `SectionTitle` reporter in turn uses templates to format the inline content as a title. The `SectionTitle` reporter use two sets of templates for each output type, one to create hierarchically numbered titles (1.1, 1.2, 1.2.1, and so on), the other to create unnumbered titles. Each set contains six templates corresponding to the six levels of sections that the `Section` reporter can generate. The templates reside in the template libraries of the Section reporter's Word, PDF, and HTML template files, `default.dotx`, `default.pdf`, and `default.html`, respectively.

Numbered Section Title Templates

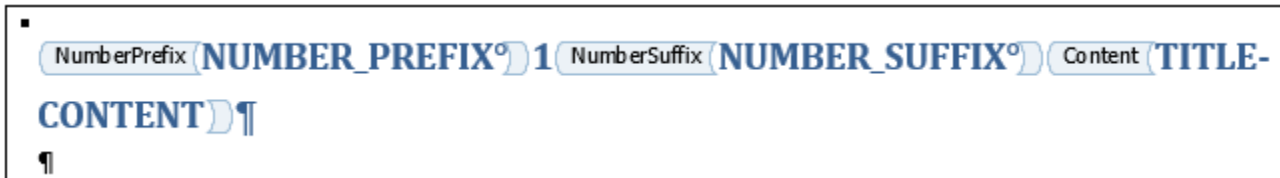
If a report or `Section` reporter specifies that its titles be numbered, the `SectionTitle` reporter uses automatically numbered templates to format the inline content of the `Section` reporter's `Title` property. The titles are named `SectionNumberedTitleN`, where N is the section level to which the template applies. For example, the name of the template for a top-level section title is `SectionNumberedTitle1`. Each template contains a paragraph element that specifies the same style as is specified by the `Title` hole in the corresponding section level template, for example, `SectionTitle1` for a top-level section title. See “Section Template Styles” on page 3-11.

The title paragraph contains the following holes.

- `NumberPrefix` hole to be filled with the content of `SectionTitle` reporter's `NumberPrefix` property (empty by default)
- `Autonumber` markup that is replaced by a hierarchical number during report generation. The autonumber markup differs for each level template so as to generate the hierarchical number appropriate to that level.
- `NumberSuffix` hole to be filled with the content of the `SectionTitle` reporter's `NumberSuffix` property (empty by default).
- `Content` hole to be filled with the content of the `SectionTitle` reporter's `Content` property.

The following images show the Word, PDF, and HTML `SectionNumberedTitle1` templates, respectively. Lower-level templates are similar.

- Word `SectionNumberedTitle1` Template



- PDF `SectionNumberedTitle1` Template

```
<dptemplate name="SectionNumberedTitle1">
  <h1 class="SectionTitle1" style="counter-increment:sect1;counter-reset:sect2 sect3 sect4 sect5 sect6 figure table;"
  ><hole id="NumberPrefix">NUMBER_PREFIX</hole
  ><autonumber stream-name="sect1"></autonumber
  ><hole id="NumberSuffix" >NUMBER_SUFFIX</hole
  ><hole id="Content">TITLE CONTENT</hole
  ></h1>
</dptemplate>
```

- HTML `SectionNumberedTitle1` Template


```

<dptemplate name="SectionNumberedTitle1">
  <h1 class="SectionTitle1" style="counter-increment:sect1;counter-reset:figure table;"
  ><hole id="NumberPrefix">NUMBER_PREFIX</hole
  ><autonumber stream-name="h1" format="n"></autonumber
  ><hole id="NumberSuffix" >NUMBER_SUFFIX</hole
  ><hole id="Content">TITLE CONTENT</hole
  ></h1>
</dptemplate>

```

During report generation, the Section reporter sets the Content property of the SectionTitle reporter to the inline content of the Section reporter's Title property. It does not set the NumberPrefix and NumberSuffix properties. As a result, the title generated by the SectionTitle reporter consists by default of a hierarchical number followed by the title text.

The SectionTitle reporter provides the NumberPrefix and NumberSuffix holes to facilitate labeling of titles by derived reporters. For example, the Chapter reporter, which is derived from the Section reporter, sets the NumberPrefix property to Chapter in English locales. In some East Asian locales, the Chapter reporter sets the NumberSuffix to the character designating chapter.

Note If you customize a numbered section template, do not remove or replace the SEQ fields in a Word template or the autonumber markup in a PDF or HTML template. To generate unnumbered sections, use the “Unnumbered Section Title Templates” on page 3-13.

SectionNumberedTitle Template Holes

All of the SectionNumberedTitle templates (Section1 - Section6) have the holes described in this table.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Description
NumberPrefix	Inline	Prefix to display before the section number.
NumberSuffix	Inline	Suffix to display after the section number.
Content	Inline	Content of the title

Unnumbered Section Title Templates

If the report specifies that the current section uses unnumbered titles, the SectionTitle reporter uses unnumbered templates to generate section titles. The unnumbered templates are named SectionTitle N where N is the level of the section whose title is to be generated. For example, the template for a top-level section is named SectionTitle1. Each template contains a paragraph element that specifies the same style as is specified by the Title hole in the corresponding section level template, for example, SectionTitle1, for a top-level section title. See “Section Template Styles” on page 3-11. The title paragraph contains a hole to be filled by the content of the SectionReporter's Content property (set by the Section reporter during report generation).

The follow images show the Word, PDF, and HTML versions of the SectionTitle1 templates. Lower-level templates are similar.

- Word SectionTitle Template

All levels of the Word SectionTitle templates have the same content hole.



- PDF and HTML SectionTitle1 Template

```
<dptemplate name="SectionTitle1">
  <h1 class="SectionTitle1"
    ><hole id="Content">title text</hole
  ></h1>
</dptemplate>
```

- PDF and HTML SectionTitle2 - SectionTitle6 Templates

These section title templates include a Content hole, as in SectionTitle1 template. Each of these sections specifies its title style.

```
<dptemplate name="SectionTitle2">
  <h2 class="SectionTitle2"
    ><hole id="Content" default-style-name="SectionTitle1">title text</hole
  ></h2>
</dptemplate>
```

SectionTitle Template Hole

All of the SectionTitle templates (Section1 - Section6) contain the hole described in this table.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Description
Content	Inline	Content of the title

Chapter Templates

The Chapter reporter, a subclass of the Section reporter, uses the Section reporter's top-level template set to generate its content. This is because a Chapter-generated section is nearly identical to a Section-generated section. However, the two types of sections differ in two respects:

- The title of a chapter section contains the word Chapter in English locales or the equivalent in other locales supported by the Report API. The Chapter reporter includes the word Chapter in titles by setting the NumberPrefix or NumberSuffix properties of the SectionTitle reporter used to generate the chapter title.
- All Section-generated top-level sections start on page 1. By contrast, only the first chapter generated by a Chapter reporter starts on page 1. Succeeding chapters continue page numbering from the previous chapter. The Chapter reporter implements this behavior programmatically, thus avoiding the need to use a modified version of the Section top-level template.

See "Section1 Template" on page 3-5, "Numbered Section Title Templates" on page 3-12, and "Unnumbered Section Title Templates" on page 3-13

Add Report Explorer Content to a Report

Use the Report API's `RptFile` reporter to add Report Explorer content to a Report API report. For example, this script adds content generated by a Report Explorer setup file named `recontent.rpt` to a report generated by the Report API.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*

rpt = Report('myreport', 'docx');
add(rpt, TitlePage("Title", "My Report"));

add(rpt, RptFile( "recontent.rpt"));

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Note To work with the Report API, a Report Explorer setup file must conform to certain restrictions. See `mlreportgen.report.RptFile` for more information.

Customize Chapters

You can customize the content and format of chapters generated by the Report API Chapter reporter, `mlreportgen.report.Chapter`. You can perform some customizations by setting properties. For example, you can use the Chapter reporter `Layout` property to change the chapter layout from portrait to landscape. For more information on chapter customizations that are available by setting properties, see `mlreportgen.report.Chapter`.

For other customizations, you must modify the Chapter reporter template, class definition file, or both the template and class definition file. To customize only static content, such as a logo in a page header, modify the Chapter reporter default template and use the modified template with the reporter. To customize dynamic content or both dynamic and static content, create a custom Chapter reporter and modify its template and class definition file.

For an example that customizes chapter page headers with fixed and dynamic content, see “Customize Chapter Page Headers” on page 3-24.

Customize Static Content

If your chapter customization includes only static content, create a copy of a chapter template, edit the copy, and use the new template when you generate a report.

Create the Template

Create a copy of the chapter template for the type of report that you plan to generate. For example, to copy the template for a PDF chapter to the file `mychapter.pdf` in the folder `mytemplates`, enter:

```
mlreportgen.report.Chapter.createTemplate('mytemplates/mychapter', 'pdf');
```

Edit the Template

The way that you edit a chapter template depends on the type of report that you are generating:

- “Edit a PDF Template” on page 3-19
- “Edit a Word Template” on page 3-20

Use the Template

In your report generation program:

- 1 Define a chapter reporter.
- 2 Set the `TemplateSrc` property of the reporter to the path of the custom template.

For example:

```
chapter = mlreportgen.report.Chapter;
chapter.TemplateSrc = 'mytemplates/mychapter.pdf';
```

Customize Dynamic Content

If your chapter customization includes dynamic content, you must create a skeleton custom reporter class so that you can define properties for the dynamic content. When you create the skeleton custom chapter reporter, the chapter templates for all report types (PDF, Word, and HTML) are copied to a

resources/templates folder. Edit the chapter template to contain the content that you want to generate. Add holes for the dynamic content. When you generate a report, use the custom chapter reporter and assign values to the properties that correspond to the holes.

Create a Skeleton Custom Reporter Class

Use the `mlreportgen.report.Chapter.customizeReporter` method to:

- Create a skeleton reporter class.
- Copy the default templates for each type of report to a `resources/templates` folder.

For example, this code creates a class named `Chapter` and copies the templates to the `resources/templates` folder in the folder `+myCompany/@Chapter`:

```
mlreportgen.report.Chapter.customizeReporter( '+myCompany/@Chapter' )
```

Edit the Template

The way that you edit a chapter template depends on the type of report that you are generating:

- “Edit a PDF Template” on page 3-19
- “Edit a Word Template” on page 3-20

Define the Properties for the Dynamic Content

In the custom reporter class, define a property for each hole that you added to the template. For example:

```
classdef myChapter < mlreportgen.report.Chapter
    properties
        Project = ''
        Date = ''
    end
    ...
end
```

A property name must match a hole ID in the PDF template or a hole **Title** in the Word template.

Use the Custom Reporter Class

In your report generation program:

- Create a chapter reporter from the custom chapter reporter class.
- Assign values to the reporter properties that correspond to the holes in the template.

For example:

```
chapter = myCompany.Chapter();
chapter.Project = 'ABC Project';
chapter.Date = date;
```

Edit a PDF Template

The PDF chapter template file is a zip file. To modify the template, unzip the template file, edit `docpart_templates.html` in a text editor, and package the extracted files back into the zip file. See “Chapter Templates” on page 3-14.

Locate the Template File

If your template file was created by using `m1reportgen.report.Chapter.createTemplate`, the packaged template file is in the location that you specified. For example, this code creates the template file `mychapter.pdf` in the `mytemplates` folder:

```
m1reportgen.report.Chapter.createTemplate('mytemplates/mychapter', 'pdf');
```

If your template file was created by using `m1reportgen.report.Chapter.customizeReporter`, the template file has the name `default.pdf` and is in the `resources/templates/pdf` subfolder of the folder that contains the chapter reporter class definition file.

Unzip the Template File

Unzip the package file by using the `unzipTemplate` function. For example, this code extracts files from the template file `mytemplates/mychapter.pdf` into the folder `mychapter`:

```
unzipTemplate('mytemplates/mychapter.pdf', 'mychapter');
```

The extracted files include:

- `docpart_templates.html`
- `root.html`
- Folders for images and stylesheets

Edit the Markup

Open `docpart_templates.html` in a text editor and edit the markup.

To define a hole for dynamic content, use the `hole` element. When you add a property for the hole in the custom chapter reporter, the property name must match the `hole id` value.

Modify a header or footer by editing the header or footer template. The templates for headers and footers are `SectionFirstPageHeader`, `SectionFirstPageFooter`, `SectionDefaultPageHeader`, `SectionDefaultPageFooter`, `SectionEvenPageHeader`, and `SectionEvenPageFooter`.

To specify the same header or footer for all chapter pages, provide only the `SectionDefaultPageHeader` or `SectionDefaultPageFooter` in the list of header and footer templates in the `Section1 dptemplate` element. Remove the other headers and footers from the list.

Package the Template Files

Package the files back into the template file by using the `zipTemplate` function. For example, if `mytemplates/mychapter` contains the unzipped files, this code packages the files into `mychapter.pdf` in the `mytemplates` folder.

```
zipTemplate('mytemplates/mychapter.pdfxtx', 'mytemplates/mychapter');
```

Edit a Word Template

To edit a Word template:

- 1 Open the template file in Word.
- 2 Create a temporary copy of the Section1 template in the template document,. The Section1 template, which is used for both chapters and top-level sections, is in the **Quick Parts** gallery of the template document.
- 3 Edit the temporary copy and save the copy to the **Quick Parts** gallery.
- 4 Delete the temporary copy from the template document and save the template file.

Locate the Template File

If your template file was created by using `mlreportgen.report.Chapter.createTemplate`, the template file is in the location that you specified. For example, this code creates the template file `mychapter.dotx` in the `mytemplates` folder:

```
mlreportgen.report.Chapter.createTemplate('mytemplates/mychapter', 'docx');
```

If your template file was created by using `mlreportgen.report.Chapter.customizeReporter`, the template file has the name `default.dotx` and is in the `resources/templates/docx` subfolder of the folder that contains the chapter reporter class definition file.

Open the Template File in Word


Open the template file by using one of these methods:

- In MATLAB, in the Current Folder pane, right-click the template file and click **Open Outside MATLAB**.
- Outside of MATLAB, right-click the template file and click **Open**.

Note Do not double-click a Word template file to open it. Double-clicking the file opens a Word document file that uses the template.

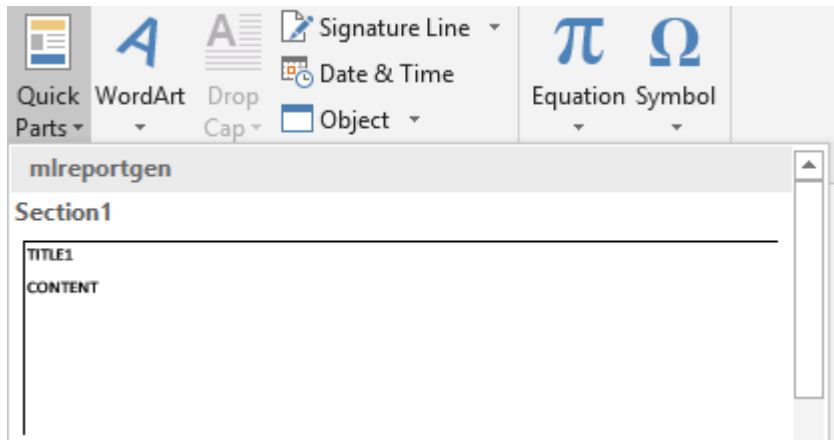
The template document opens to an empty page.

Show the Formatting Symbols

To make the paragraph and formatting symbols visible, on the **Home** tab, click the **Show/Hide**  button.

Copy the Section1 Template into the Template Document

- 1 Position the cursor in front of the paragraph in the template document.
- 2 On the **Insert** tab, in the **Text** group, click **Quick Parts**, then click the Section1 building block.



Word inserts a copy of the Section1 template and a dummy Section2 section. The dummy section is ignored when you generate a report. The cursor is positioned in the body of the dummy section.

- 3 Scroll up to the Section1 first page template.

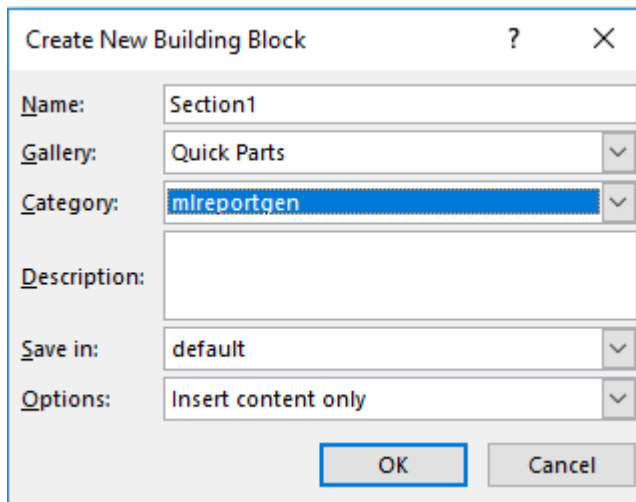


- 4 Edit the template to contain the content that you want to generate. To add holes to a Word template, see “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115.

To modify headers and footers, see “Tips for Editing Headers and Footers in a Word Template” on page 3-22.

Save the Template in the Quick Parts Gallery

- 1 If the header or footer is open, close it by double-clicking the page outside of the header.
- 2 Select all of the content in the template by pressing **Ctrl+A**.
- 3 On the **Insert** tab, click **Quick Parts**, and then click **Save Selection to Quick Parts Gallery**.
- 4 In the **Create New Building Block** dialog box, in the **Name** field, enter Section1. Set **Gallery** to Quick Parts, **Category** to mlreportgen, and **Save in** to the name of the template file.



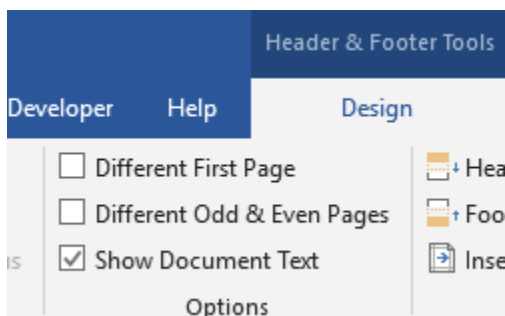
Save the Template File

It is a best practice to delete the content from the body of the template document before you save the template file.

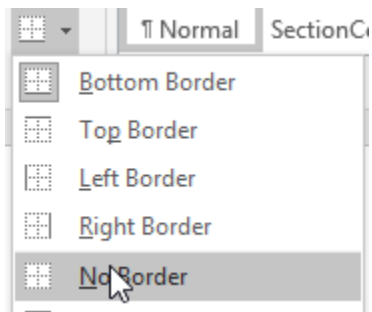
Tips for Editing Headers and Footers in a Word Template

Here are some tips for editing headers and footers in a Word Template.

- To control whether headers and footers on the first page differ from headers and footers on the following pages, double-click a header. Then, under **Header and Footer Tools**, on the **Design** tab, select or clear the **Different First Page** check box.



- To control whether even page headers and footers differ from odd page headers and footers, select or clear the **Different Odd and even Pages** check box.
- To see the headers and footers for pages that follow page one, add empty paragraphs to page one until a second Section1 page is created. Double-click the header on the new page.
- The default first page header includes a horizontal rule, which is the bottom edge of a small paragraph. To make the rule invisible, select the small paragraph. Then, on the **Home** tab, in the **Paragraph** group, **Borders** > **No Border**.



See Also

[mlreportgen.report.Chapter | unzipTemplate | zipTemplate](#)

More About

- “Reporter Templates” on page 3-5
- “Open a Template File” on page 3-2
- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Customize Chapter Page Headers” on page 3-24

Customize Chapter Page Headers

This example shows how to customize chapter page headers that are generated by the Report API chapter reporter. You can customize chapter page headers for PDF and Microsoft® Word reports. The example generates a report for a fictitious company, ABC Services. The custom header contains the company logo, project name, and report date.



Control Systems Consulting

18-Jul-2019

The company logo is fixed in the header. The project name and report date are dynamic. They are created when the report is generated.

The workflow is:

- 1 Create a custom chapter reporter class.
- 2 Modify the headers in the PDF or Word chapter template.
- 3 Add properties to the custom reporter class for the dynamic content in the custom headers.
- 4 Write a report program that uses the custom reporter and specifies values for the properties.

Create a Custom Chapter Reporter Class

Create a skeleton chapter reporter class by calling the `mlreportgen.report.Chapter.customizeReporter` method. Name the class `Chapter` and save it in a class folder inside of a package folder.

```
mlreportgen.report.Chapter.customizeReporter('+abc/@Chapter');
```

This method call also copies the chapter template for each report type to the `+abc/@Chapter/resources/templates` folder.

Modify the Headers in the Chapter Template for a PDF Report

To modify the header definitions in the chapter template for a PDF report:

- 1 Unzip the template file.
- 2 Edit the header definitions in the `docpart_templates.html` file using a text editor.
- 3 Package the extracted files into the template file.

Unzip the Template File

Change the current folder to the folder that contains the PDF template file, `default.pdf` and then unzip the file.

```
cd('+abc/@Chapter/resources/templates/pdf');  
unzipTemplate('default.pdf');
```

The extracted files are in a folder named `default`.

Copy the Image File

Copy the image file for the company logo to the default/images folder. Use the image file, abc_logo.png, attached to this example, or your own image file.

Edit the Header Definitions

In the MATLAB® editor or a text editor, open docpart_templates.html, which is in the folder named default.

To make the headers the same on all pages, in the Section1 dptemplate element, delete SectionFirstPageHeader and SectionEvenPageHeader from the list of header and footer templates.

```
<dptemplate name="Section1">
  <layout style="page-margin: 0.5in lin 0.5in lin 0.5in 0.5in 0in; page-size: 8.5in llin portrait">
    <pheader type="first" template-name="SectionFirstPageHeader"/>
    <pfooter type="first" template-name="SectionFirstPageFooter"/>
    <pheader type="default" template-name="SectionDefaultPageHeader"/>
    <pfooter type="default" template-name="SectionDefaultPageFooter"/>
    <pheader type="even" template-name="SectionEvenPageHeader"/>
    <pfooter type="even" template-name="SectionEvenPageFooter"/>
    <pnumber format="1" />
  </layout>
  <hole id="Title" default-style-name="SectionTitle1">TITLE</hole>
  <hole id="Content" default-style-name="SectionContent">CONTENT</hole>
</dptemplate>
```

SectionDefaultPageHeader is now the template for all chapter page headers. Find the SectionDefaultPageHeader template.

```
<dptemplate name = "SectionDefaultPageHeader">
  <p class="SectionTitleHeader"><StyleRef style-name="SectionTitle1"/></p>
  <hr/>
</dptemplate>
```

Replace it with this markup:

```
<dptemplate name = "SectionDefaultPageHeader">
  <table width="100%">
    <tr style="border-bottom: 1pt solid #ccc;">
      <td style="text-align:left; padding-bottom:2pt" valign="bottom">
        </img></td>
      <td style="text-align:center; padding-bottom:2pt; font-family:arial;
        font-size: 10pt; font-weight: bold" valign="bottom">
        <hole id="Project">PROJECT</hole></td>
      <td style="text-align:right; padding-bottom:2pt; font-family:arial;
        font-size: 10pt" valign="bottom"><hole id="Date">DATE</hole></td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</dptemplate>
```

The markup defines a one-row, three-column table with these characteristics:

- The table cells contain the company logo, a hole for the project name, and a hole for the report date.

- The contents of the first, second, and third cells are left-aligned, center-aligned, and right-aligned, respectively.
- The padding between the bottom of the cell and the cell contents is 2pt.
- The cell contents are aligned with the bottom of the cell.
- The font for the text in the second cell is Arial, 10pt, and bold. The font for the text in the third cell is Arial and 10pt.
- The bottom border of the row is visible. The table does not have borders because the HTML does not specify the `border` property.

Package the Extracted Files

If you edited `docpart_templates.html` in the MATLAB Editor, close the file before you package the files.

Make sure that you are in the `+abc/@Chapter/resources/templates/pdf` folder, which contains the folder named `default`. Package the files in `default` back into the original PDF template file.

```
zipTemplate('default.pdf', 'default');
```

Modify the Headers in the Chapter Template for a Word Report

In Word, the `Section1` template is used for chapters and top-level sections. The template is in the **Quick Parts** gallery.

To modify the headers in the `Section1` template:

- 1 Open the template file in Word.
- 2 Create a temporary copy of the `Section1` template in the body of the template document.
- 3 Specify whether all pages have the same header.
- 4 Edit the headers.
- 5 Save the modified `Section1` template to the **Quick Parts** gallery.
- 6 Delete the content from the body of the template document and save the template file.

Open the Template File

Navigate to `+abc/@Chapter/resources/templates/docx`.

Open the template file by using one of these methods:

- In MATLAB, in the **Current Folder** pane, right-click the template file and click **Open Outside MATLAB**.
- Outside of MATLAB, right-click the template file and click **Open**.

Do not double-click a Word template file to open it. Double-clicking the file opens a Word document file that uses the template.

The template document opens to an empty page.

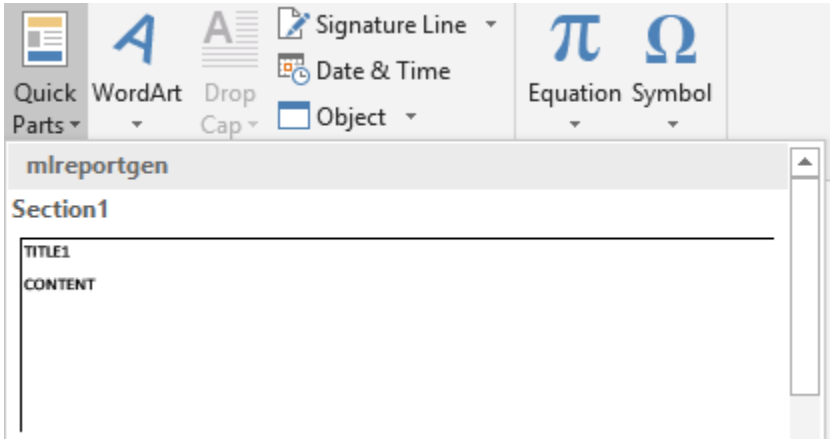
Display Formatting Symbols

To make paragraph and formatting symbols visible, on the **Home** tab, click the **Show/Hide** button



Copy the Section1 Template into the Template Document

On the **Insert** tab, in the **Text** group, click **Quick Parts**, and then click the Section1 building block.



In the template document, Word inserts a copy of the Section1 template and a dummy Section2 section. The dummy section is ignored when you generate a report.

Error!-No-text-of-specified-style-in-document.¶

¶

The cursor is in the dummy Section2. Scroll up to the Section1 template. To open the header, double-click it.

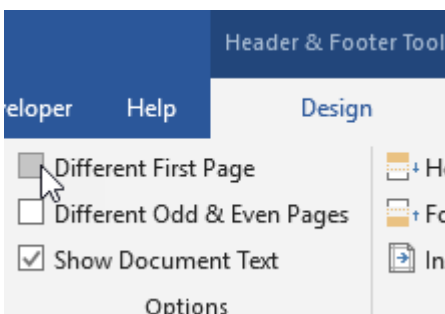
¶¶

First Page Header -Section 1-

CONTENT¶.....Section Break (Next Page).....

Specify That All Pages Have the Same Header

Under **Header and Footer Tools**, on the **Design** tab, clear the **Different First Page** check box.



The header for pages that follow the first page is copied to the first page header.

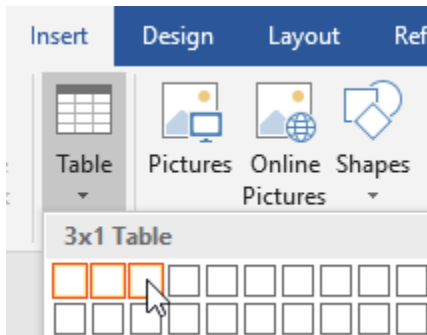
Error! No text of specified style in document.

Header -Section 1- E1

CONTENT Section Break (Next Page)

Add a Table to the Header

On the **Insert** tab, Click **Table**. Move the pointer over the grid until you highlight three columns and one row.



Delete the message Error! No text of specified style in document and the paragraph that contains it.

The horizontal rule from the original header is the bottom border of a paragraph. To make it invisible, click the paragraph and then, on the **Home** tab, in the **Paragraph** group, click the arrow to the right of **Borders** and then click **No Border**.

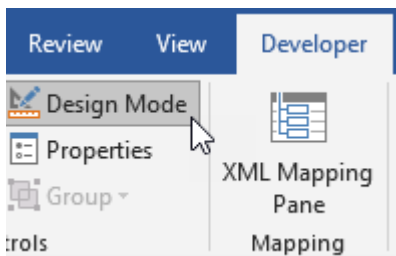
Add the Logo to the First Table Cell

Copy and paste the company logo into the first table cell. Use the attached abc_logo.png file or your own image file.

Add Holes for the Project and Date

If the **Developer** ribbon is not available, click **File > Options**, and then click **Customize Ribbon**. Under **Customize the Ribbon**, select **Developer**.

On the **Developer** tab, click **Design Mode** so that you can see hole marks with the title tag when you create a hole.



In the second cell, add a few spaces before the entry mark so that the hole that you add is an inline hole.

Click in front of the spaces.

Click the **Rich Text Content Control** button . A rich text content control displays.



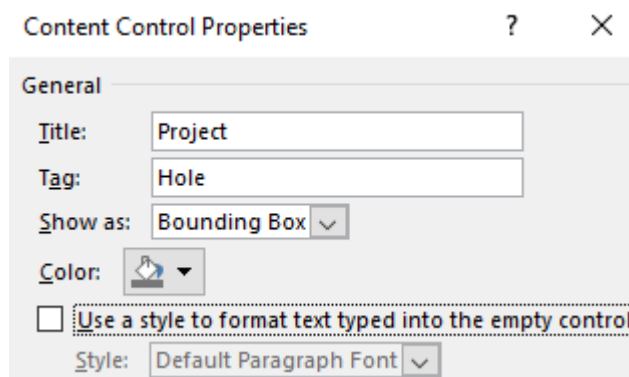
Delete the spaces that you added.

Replace the text in the control with text that identifies the hole, for example, **Project Name**.

On the **Developer** tab, click **Properties**.

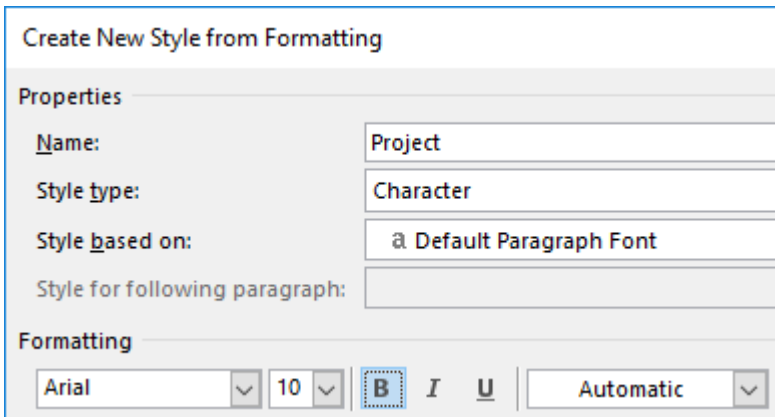
In the **Content Control Properties** dialog box:

- in the **Title** field, enter **Project**.
- In the **Tag** field, enter **Hole**.



Select the **Use a style to format text typed into the empty control** check box. Then, click **New Style**.

In the **Create New Style from Formatting** dialog box, enter **Project** in the **Name** field. For the formatting, specify **Arial, 10pt**. Click the **Bold** button. Click **OK**.



In the **Content Control Properties** dialog box, click **OK**.

Add an inline hole for the date in the third cell. Use the steps that you used to add a hole to the second cell.

- 1 Add a few spaces before the entry mark.
- 2 Click in front of the spaces.
- 3 Click the **Rich Text Content Control** button **Aa**.
- 4 Delete the spaces that you added.
- 5 Replace the text in the control with text that identifies the hole, for example, Report Date.
- 6 On the **Developer** tab, click **Properties**. In the **Content Control Properties** dialog box, enter Date in the **Title** field and Hole in the **Tag** field.
- 7 Select the **Use a style to format text typed into the empty control** check box. Then, click **New Style**.
- 8 In the **Create New Style from Formatting** dialog box, enter ReportDate in the **Name** field. For the formatting, specify Arial and 10pt.

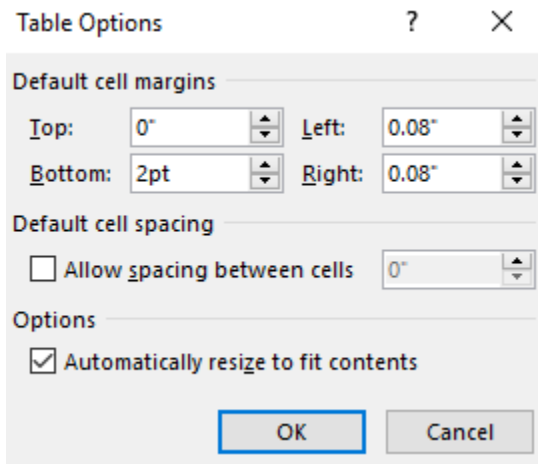
The table looks like:

		
---	---	---

Specify the Table Cell Bottom Margin

To specify the cell bottom margin:

- 1 Select and right-click the table.
- 2 Click **Table Properties**, then on the **Table** tab, click **Options**.
- 3 In the **Table Options** dialog box, under **Default cell margins**, in the **Bottom** field, enter 2pt.



Align the Cell Contents

Left-align the logo in the first cell. Center the hole in the third cell. Right-align the hole in the third cell.

To align cell contents:

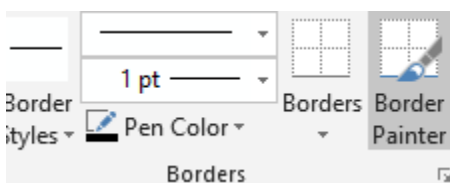
- 1 Select the image or hole in the table.
- 2 On the **Home** tab, in the **Paragraph** group, click the **Align Left**, **Center**, or **Align Right** button.



Make the Top and Side Borders of the Table Invisible

To display only the bottom border of the table:

- 1 Select the table.
- 2 Under **Table Tools**, on the **Design** tab, click **Borders > No Border**.
- 3 Click **Borders > Bottom Border**.
- 4 Set the **Line Weight** to 1pt.



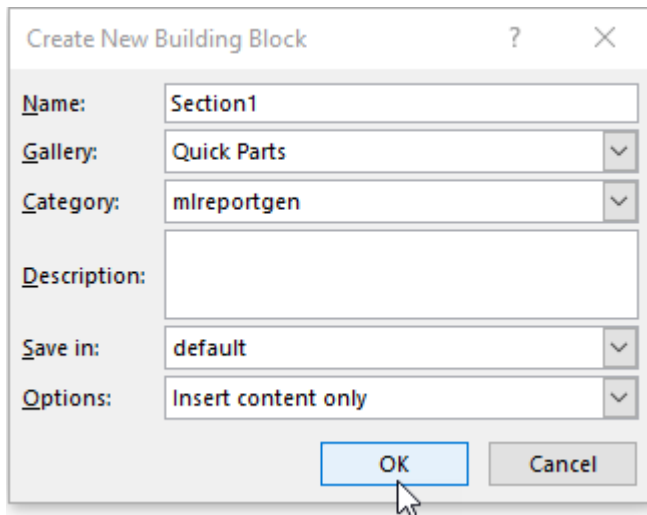
Save the Custom Template

Close the header by double-clicking the page outside of the header.

To select all of the content in the template, press **Ctrl+A**.

On the **Insert** tab, click **Quick Parts**, and then click **Save Selection to Quick Parts Gallery**.

In the **Create New Building Block** dialog box, in the **Name** field, enter Section1. Set **Gallery** to Quick Parts, **Category** to mlreportgen, and **Save in** to default. Click **OK**.




When you see the message Do you want to redefine the building block entry?, click **Yes**.

Save the Template File

It is a best practice to delete the content from the body of the template document before you save the template file.

With the content selected, press **Delete**.

To hide the formatting symbols, on the **Home** tab, in the **Paragraph** group, click the **Show/Hide** button .

Save the template file.

Add Properties to the Custom Reporter Class

Because the custom header has holes for dynamic content, you must define properties for the holes.

Navigate to the +abc/@Chapter folder.

In the class definition file, Chapter.m, add the properties that correspond to the Project and Date holes in the header. Replace the empty properties section with:

```
properties
    Project = ''
    Date = ''
end
```

Save the class file.

Generate the Report Using the Custom Chapter Reporter

When you generate the report, create the chapter reporter from the `abc.Chapter` class. Assign values to the properties that correspond to the holes in the header.

Before running the following code, navigate to the folder that contains the `+abc` folder. Alternatively, to add the folder that contains the `+abc` folder to the MATLAB path:

- 1 In the MATLAB Toolstrip, on the **Home** tab, in the **Environment** group, click **Set Path**.
- 2 In the **Set Path** dialog box, click **Add Folder**.
- 3 In the **Add Folder to Path** dialog box, click the folder and then click **Select Folder**.

You cannot add packages to the MATLAB path. Add the folder that contains the package folder.

Generate a PDF Report

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*

report = Report("Consulting Report","pdf");
chapter = abc.Chapter();
chapter.Project = "Control Systems Consulting";
chapter.Date = date;
chapter.Title="Overview";
add(chapter,"Chapter content goes here.");
add(report,chapter);
close(report);
rptview(report);
```

Generate a Word Report

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*

report = Report("Consulting Report","docx");
chapter = abc.Chapter();
chapter.Project = "Control Systems Consulting";
chapter.Date = date;
chapter.Title="Overview";
add(chapter,"Chapter content goes here.");
add(report,chapter);
close(report);
rptview(report);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Chapter` | `unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

More About

- “Customize Chapters” on page 3-17
- “Reporter Templates” on page 3-5
- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127

Create Report API Base Tables

To generate tables that have titles, create the tables by using `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable` objects. You can also divide a table created as a `BaseTable` object into legible slices by using the properties of the object. You can use the `BaseTable` object only in Report API-based reports.

If the value of the `Title` property of the `BaseTable` object consists of inline content, the table titles are numbered. The numbering scheme depends on whether the `BaseTable` object is added to a report or a chapter. The numbering scheme in a chapter depends on whether the chapter is numbered or unnumbered. For more information, see the `Title` property of the `mlreportgen.dom.BaseTable` class.

For information about other types of tables that you can create in reports, see “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59.

Generate Tables with Numbered Titles

This example shows how to generate tables that have numbered titles. The example generates a report that has two tables with titles.

Table 1. Magic Square with Order 3

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

Table 2. Magic Square with Order 4

16	2	3	13
5	11	10	8
9	7	6	12
4	14	15	1

Import the Report API and the DOM API packages so that you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

Create a Report API report.

```
rpt = Report('myTitledReport', 'pdf');
```

Create `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable` reporters from magic squares and specify the titles.

```
bt1 = BaseTable(magic(3));
bt1.Title = 'Magic Square with Order 3';
bt2 = BaseTable(magic(4));
bt2.Title = 'Magic Square with Order 4';
```

Add the `BaseTable` objects to the report. Close and view the report.

```
add(rpt, bt1);
add(rpt, bt2);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Format BaseTable Tables

By default, a `BaseTable` object generates a table with a grid style and a bold title. To customize the table, you can use the same approaches that you use with other types of tables. You can:

- Format the DOM objects or DOM table objects before you use them to create the `BaseTable` object.
- Create the title as a DOM object. Format the DOM object before you assign it to the `Title` property of the `BaseTable` reporter.
- Set the `TableStyleName` of the `BaseTable` reporter to a custom style. The style must be defined in the template of the report to which the reporter is added or in the template of a reporter added to the report.
- Format the table content after table creation. Access the content from the `Content` property of the `BaseTable` table.

See “Format Tables” on page 13-68.

Format an `mreportgen.dom.BaseTable` Table and Title

This example shows how to format a DOM table before you create an `mreportgen.dom.BaseTable` reporter from the table. The example also shows how to format the title of a `BaseTable` table. The example generates a table with a light blue background and a title that is not bold.

Table 1. Magic Square with Order 3

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

Set up the report.

```
import mreportgen.dom.*
import mreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('myCustomBaseTable', 'pdf');
```

Create a DOM table. For example, create an informal table by using an `mreportgen.dom.Table` object.

```
t = Table(magic(3));
```

Format the DOM table. For example, make the background color of the table light blue.

```
t.TableEntriesStyle = {BackgroundColor('lightsteelblue')};
```

Create a `BaseTable` reporter from the `Table` object.

```
bt = BaseTable(t);
```

Create an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object for the title and format it. This example makes the weight of the title text regular instead of bold.

```
tabletitle = Text('Magic Square with Order 3');  
tabletitle.Bold = false;
```

Set the `Title` property of the `BaseTable` object.

```
bt.Title = tabletitle;
```

Add the `BaseTable` object to the report.

```
add(rpt, bt);  
  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Fit Wide BaseTable Tables in a Report

If a `BaseTable` table is too wide to be legible when scaled to fit a page, you can divide the table into legible slices by setting the `MaxCols` property to the maximum number of columns to display per slice.

You can control the style of the title of the table slice by using the `TableSliceTitleStyleName` property.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.BaseTable`

More About

- “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59
- “Format Tables” on page 13-68

Set Up a Report

- “Report Setups” on page 4-2
- “Create a New Setup File” on page 4-4
- “Open a Report Setup” on page 4-5
- “Close a Report Setup” on page 4-7
- “Save a Report Setup” on page 4-8
- “Load Report Setup into MATLAB Workspace” on page 4-9
- “Insert Components” on page 4-10
- “Set Component Properties” on page 4-11
- “Move Components” on page 4-12
- “Delete Components” on page 4-13
- “Deactivate Components” on page 4-14
- “Send Components to the MATLAB Workspace” on page 4-15

Report Setups

In this section...

“Setup Hierarchy” on page 4-2

“Setup Files” on page 4-2

“Create a Report Setup” on page 4-2

A report setup is a set of MATLAB objects, called components, that specified the content and form of a report.

The MATLAB Report Generator provides a setup editor, called the Report Explorer, that you used to create and edit report setups.

Once you created a setup, you can generate a report from it, using the Report Explorer or MATLAB commands.

Setup Hierarchy

A report setup has a hierarchical structure that generally mirrors the structure of the type of report that it defines.

For example, a report typically has a title page and one or more chapters. Each chapter contains one or more sections, each of which contains one or more paragraphs, figures, tables, lists, etc. A report setup typically comprises components that correspond to these structural elements of a report.

In a report setup, child-parent relationships among the components correspond to the containment relationships among the structural elements of the report. In particular, all setups contain a root component that serves as the ancestor for all other components in the setup. The root component also specifies the setup name and report generation options, such as the document type of the generated report (for example, HTML or PDF) and the path for the generated report. The root component typically parents a title page component and one or more chapter components that in turn parent one or more section components that parent one or more paragraph, figure, table, and list components.

Setup Files

The report generator stores setups in files called setup files. The name of a setup file consists of the name of the setup that it stores followed by the file extension `.rpt`. For example, the name of the setup file for a setup named `myreport` would be `myreport.rpt`.

Create a Report Setup

To create a report setup:

- Create a new setup file on page 4-4.
- Insert components on page 4-10 to define the content and format of the report.
- Set component properties on page 4-11.
- Save the setup on page 4-8.

Once you create a template, you can execute it to generate an instance of the type of report that it defines.

Create a New Setup File

In this section...
“Create Setup File Using the Report Explorer” on page 4-4
“Create Setup File Programmatically” on page 4-4
“Working with Setup Files” on page 4-4
“Report Description” on page 4-4

Create a new setup file either interactively from the Report Explorer or programmatically.

Create Setup File Using the Report Explorer

- 1 If the Report Explorer is not already open, from the MATLAB Toolstrip, in the **Apps** tab, in the **Database Connectivity and Reporting** section, click **Report Generator**.
- 2 In the Report Explorer, use *one* of these approaches:
 - Select **File > New**.
 - On the Report Explorer toolbar, click the new template button.

The Outline pane displays a new setup named Unnamed, as a child of the Report Generator node.

Create Setup File Programmatically

To create a setup file programmatically (from the MATLAB command line), use the `setedit` command. For example, assuming a setup named `myreport` does not already exist in the current directory, use the following command:

```
setedit myreport.rpt
```

Working with Setup Files

For details about performing operations on report setup files, see:

- “Open a Report Setup” on page 4-5
- “Close a Report Setup” on page 4-7
- “Save a Report Setup” on page 4-8

Report Description

To record notes and comments about your report setup, use the **Report Description** field. This text that you enter appears in the Properties pane when you select a report setup file in the Outline pane.

Open a Report Setup

In this section...

“Opening a Setup on the MATLAB Path” on page 4-5

“Opening a Setup Not on the MATLAB Path” on page 4-5

“Opening a Setup Programmatically” on page 4-6

To make changes to a saved report setup, you must open its setup file. Open a report setup either interactively from the Report Explorer or programmatically.

Opening a Setup on the MATLAB Path

Tip Use the `setedit` command to obtain a list of all the report setups on the MATLAB path.

To open a setup that resides on the MATLAB path:

- 1 If the Report Explorer is not already open, from the MATLAB Toolstrip, in the **Apps** tab, in the **Database Connectivity and Reporting** section, click **Report Generator**.
- 2 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane on the left, select the Report Generator node.

The Library pane in the middle displays a list of all the setup files that exist on the MATLAB path.

- 3 In the Library pane, select the setup file that you want to open.

The setup properties dialog box appears in the Properties pane on the right.

- 4 To open the setup, in the Report Explorer use *one* of these approaches:
 - On the Properties pane, click the **Open report** button.
 - On the Library pane, double-click the entry for the setup.
 - On the Library pane, from the context menu for the setup, select **Open report**.

The setup appears in the Outline pane as a child of the Report Generator node.

Opening a Setup Not on the MATLAB Path

Tip Use the `setedit` command to obtain a list of all the report setups on the MATLAB path.

To open a setup that resides off the MATLAB path:

- 1 If the Report Explorer is not already open, from the MATLAB Toolstrip, in the **Apps** tab, in the **Database Connectivity and Reporting** section, click **Report Generator**.
- 2 In the Report Explorer, select **File > Open** or select the file open button on the Report Explorer toolbar.

A file browser opens.

- 3 Use the file browser to find the report setup in your file system and enter the setup name in the file browser **File name** field.

- 4 Select the file browser **Open** button.

The setup appears in the Outline pane as a child of the Report Generator node.

Opening a Setup Programmatically

To open a report programmatically, use the `setedit` command. For example, the following command opens the `simple-report.rpt` example that comes with the MATLAB Report Generator.

```
setedit simple-report
```

This command opens the Report Explorer, if it is not already open, and opens the `simple-rpt` setup in the Report Explorer.

Tip If a setup exists on the MATLAB path, you do not need to specify its full path when using the `setedit` command. Use the `setedit` command to obtain a list of all the report setups on the MATLAB path.

The newly opened report appears in the Outline pane as a child of the Report Generator node.

Close a Report Setup

In this section...
“Close a Setup Using the Report Explorer” on page 4-7
“Close a Setup Programmatically” on page 4-7

Closing a setup removes the setup from the Report Explorer and from memory.

Close a Setup Using the Report Explorer

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the setup root node.
- 2 In Report Explorer, use *one* of these approaches:
 - Click the **Delete** button.
 - Select **File > Close**.
 - From the context menu of the root node of the setup file, select **Close**.

Close a Setup Programmatically

You can close a report that you have previously opened. For example, the following code opens a setup and then closes it.

```
setup('simple-report.rpt');  
root = RptgenML.Root;  
root.closeReport('simple-report');
```

Save a Report Setup

In this section...
“Save a Setup Under Its Existing Name” on page 4-8
“Save a Setup Under a New Name” on page 4-8

Save a Setup Under Its Existing Name

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the setup root node.
- 2 In Report Explorer, use *one* of these approaches:
 - Click the **Save** button.
 - Select **File > Save**.
 - From the context menu of the root node of the setup file, select **Save**.

Save a Setup Under a New Name

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the setup root node.
- 2 Select **File > Save As**.

A file browser opens.
- 3 Use the file browser to select a new path for the setup.
- 4 In the file browser, click **Save**.

Load Report Setup into MATLAB Workspace

To load a setup into the MATLAB workspace without loading it into the Report Explorer, use the `rptgen.loadRpt` function.

You can then modify the setup programmatically. For example, the following code loads a setup into memory, sets its output type to PDF, and generates a report.

```
setupRoot = rptgen.loadRpt('simple-report');  
setupRoot.Format = 'pdf-fop';  
setupRoot.execute;
```

Insert Components

In this section...
"Point-and-Click Method" on page 4-10
"Drag-and-Drop Method" on page 4-10
"Fix Context Violations" on page 4-10

Point-and-Click Method

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the parent node of the component to be inserted. For example, if you are inserting a paragraph into a section, select the section that will contain the paragraph.
- 2 In the Library pane, select the type of component that you want to insert in the report setup.
- 3 In the Properties pane, select the **Add component to current report** button.

Drag-and-Drop Method

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Library pane, select the type of component that you want to insert in the setup.
- 2 Drag the component from the Library pane into the Outline pane and drop it onto the parent of the component to be created.

Fix Context Violations

The Report Explorer allows you to insert components into invalid contexts.

For example, a **Chapter/Subsection** component is a valid parent for a **Paragraph** component, but not vice-versa. Nevertheless, the Report Explorer allows you to insert a **Chapter/Subsection** as a child of a Paragraph. If you insert a component in an invalid context, the Report Explorer displays a warning.

Although you can create an invalid setup hierarchy, you cannot generate a report from an invalid hierarchy. You must fix the context violations first. For example, move components from invalid contexts to valid contexts (see "Move Components" on page 4-12).

Set Component Properties

In this section...
“Edit Component Property Values” on page 4-11
“Computed Property Values” on page 4-11

Edit Component Property Values

Most components have properties that you can set to select optional features. For example, the **Text** component lets you specify the color of the text that it generates among other properties.

To set component properties:

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the component.

The Properties dialog box for the component appears in the Properties pane.

- 2 Use the Properties dialog box to set component properties.

Computed Property Values

During report generation, the Report Generator can compute the values of component properties, using MATLAB expressions that you specify. This enables dynamic creation of report content. For example, you can use MATLAB expressions to compute the content of **Paragraph** components and the value of looping components that generate repeated content.

You can use MATLAB expressions to compute the value of any character vector property of a component. To specify a MATLAB expression as a character vector property value, in the Properties dialog box, in the property edit box, enter %<expr>, where `expr` is a MATLAB expression that evaluates to a character vector.

Move Components

In this section...

“Point-and-Click Method” on page 4-12

“Drag-and-Drop Method” on page 4-12

Point-and-Click Method

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the component that you want to move.
- 2 Reposition the component in the setup hierarchy, using *one* of these approaches:
 - On the Report Explorer toolbar, use the move buttons.
 - From the **Edit** menu, use the move commands.
 - From the context menu of the component, use the move commands.

Note The move buttons and commands are enabled only if they are valid in the context of the component to be moved. For example, if a component cannot move further to the right in the hierarchy, the **Move Right** button is disabled.

The following table summarizes the available move buttons and commands.

Move Command or Button	Effect
Move Up	Moves a component ahead of the sibling that formerly preceded it in the hierarchy. If the component is the first child of its parent, the component becomes a sibling of its former parent.
Move Down	Moves a component after the sibling that formerly followed it in the hierarchy. If a component is the last sibling of its parent, it moves up one level in the hierarchy to become a sibling of its former parent.
Move Left	Moves a component up one level in the hierarchy. The component becomes a sibling of its former parent.
Move Right	Moves a component down one level in the hierarchy. The component becomes the child of the sibling that formerly preceded it in the hierarchy.

Drag-and-Drop Method

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the component that you want to move.
- 2 Drag the component and drop it on the component that you want to be its parent.

Delete Components

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the component that you want to delete.
- 2 Delete the component, using *one* of these approaches:
 - On the Report Explorer toolbar, click the **Delete** button.
 - Select **Edit > Delete**.
 - From the context menu of the component, select **Delete**.

Deactivate Components

You can deactivate any component in a report setup. Deactivating a component causes it to be skipped during generation of a report.

Deactivating components can be useful for debugging setups. For example, you can deactivate a component that you suspect is causing an error or you can activate only the components you want to debug, thereby cutting the time required to verify a fix.

To deactivate (or reactivate) a component:

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the component that you want to deactivate (or reactivate).
- 2 Select the appropriate **Activate/Deactivate Component** option from either the **Edit** menu or from the context menu of the component.

Send Components to the MATLAB Workspace

You can send the components of a setup from the Report Explorer to the MATLAB workspace. This allows you to inspect and set their properties at the MATLAB command line.

Sending components to the workspace can be useful for creating or debugging MATLAB programs that create report setups and generate reports from them.

To send a component to the MATLAB workspace:

- 1 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane, select the component that you want to send to the workspace.
- 2 From the context menu of the component, select **Send to Workspace**.

Generate a Report


- “Generate a Report” on page 5-2
- “Select Report Generation Options” on page 5-3
- “Report Generation Preferences” on page 5-9
- “Change Report Locale” on page 5-12
- “Convert XML Documents to Different File Formats” on page 5-13
- “Create a Report Log File” on page 5-16
- “Generate MATLAB Code from Report Setup File” on page 5-17
- “Troubleshooting Report Generation Issues” on page 5-19

Generate a Report

In this section...
“Run a Report” on page 5-2
“Report Output Options” on page 5-2

Run a Report

You can generate a MATLAB Report Generator report using one of these methods:

- In the Report Explorer Outline pane, select a report and do one of these actions:
 - In the Report Explorer toolbar, click the Report button .
 - Press **CTRL+R**.
 - Select **File > Report**.
- From the MATLAB command line, enter the `report` command. For example, to print the `system1_description` report in PDF format, enter:

```
report system1_description -fpdf
```

Report Output Options

Before you generate a report, you can set options to control aspects of report generation processing such as:

- Output file format (HTML, Microsoft Word, or PDF)
- Style sheet or templates for the selected output file format, to control the layout of the report
- Output file location
- Whether to view the report after it is generated

For details, see:

- “Report Output Format” on page 5-4
- “Location of Report Output File” on page 5-3
- “Create a Report Log File” on page 5-16
- “Report Description” on page 4-4
- “Change Report Locale” on page 5-12

Select Report Generation Options

In this section...
"Report Options Dialog Box" on page 5-3
"Location of Report Output File" on page 5-3
"Report Output Format" on page 5-4
"PDF Style Sheets" on page 5-6
"Web Style Sheets" on page 5-6
"RTF (DSSSL Print) and Word Style Sheets" on page 5-7
"Report Generation Processing" on page 5-7

Report Options Dialog Box

To specify report generation options for a report, in the Report Explorer, use the Report Options dialog box. The Report Options dialog box appears when you select the report from the outline view.

To set the defaults for these options, use the Report Generator preferences. For details, see "Report Generation Preferences" on page 5-9.

If you are creating a form-based report, instead use the Report Form Options dialog box. See "Report Form" on page 16-13.

Location of Report Output File

Choose a folder to store the report file. You must have write privileges for that folder.

Folder

In the Report Explorer, in the Report Options dialog box, use the **Directory** field to specify the name of the folder in which to store the generated report file. Specify a folder to which you have write privileges.

The following table summarizes the report file location options.

Folder	Option
The same folder as the report setup file	Same as setup file
The current working folder	Present working directory
Temporary folder	Temporary directory
Another folder	Custom. Use the Browse button (...) to select from a list of directories.

You can use %<VariableName> notation to specify a folder in the **Custom** text box.

Report File Name

In the Report Explorer, in the Report Options dialog box, use the **Filename** field to specify a file name for the report file. Select one of the following options.

File Name	Option
The same file name as the report setup file	Same as setup file (default)
A file name different from the report setup file name	Custom. Enter the name of the report.

You can use %<VariableName> notation to specify a file name in the **Custom** text box.

Increment to Prevent Overwriting

To maintain the previous version of the setup file when you save updates to the setup file, select **If report already exists, increment to prevent overwriting**.

Image Output File Location

Images are placed in a folder with the same name as the report file. For example, `testreport.html` images are placed in a folder named `testreport_files`.

Report Output Format

Under **Report Output Type and Style Sheets**, from the **File format** list, select the report output format. You can generate reports whose formatting is based on templates or based on Report Explorer style sheets.

File Formats Using Report Templates

For faster report generation, set **File format** to use a template. Select one of these options:

- Direct PDF (from template)
- HTML (from template) — Select this option if you want your report's table of contents to expand and collapse.
- PDF (from Word template)
- Single-file HTML (from template) — Select this option if you want your report's table of contents to expand and collapse and want the HTML report as a single file.
- Word (from template)

If you select a `from template` output format, then you can use a default template or a customized template. For more information about using templates for report generation, see "Generate a Report Using a Template" on page 7-10. For information on customizing templates, see "Customize Report Conversion Templates".

File Format Using Report Explorer Style Sheets

The output formats that do not include `from template` in the name use Report Explorer style sheets for formatting. For those output formats, select a style sheet from the **Style Sheet** list.

Viewer	Format	Description	Style Sheets
Adobe® Acrobat® Reader	Adobe Acrobat (PDF)	Produce a PDF that you can view using Adobe Acrobat Reader software. See “PDF: Image Formats” on page 5-5.	PDF (see “PDF Style Sheets” on page 5-6)
Word processor	Word Document (RTF) or Rich Text Format	Produce output that is compatible with most word-processing packages, including Microsoft Word software See “RTF: Display of Hidden Content” on page 5-5.	Print (see “RTF (DSSSL Print) and Word Style Sheets” on page 5-7)
DocBook	DocBook (no transform)	Produce a report in DocBook format	N/A

Tip To create and use customized styles, see “Create a New Style Sheet” on page 9-4.

PDF: Image Formats

PDF reports support only bitmap (.bmp), JPEG (.jpg), and Scalable Vector Graphics (.svg).

The SVG format is supported only for Simulink models and Stateflow® charts. For example, MATLAB figures do not display in SVG when you select the SVG format for PDF reports.

RTF: Display of Hidden Content

RTF reports use placeholders (field codes) for dynamically generated content, such as page numbers or images.

On Windows® platforms, to display that content, press **Ctrl+A**, and then press **F9**.

On Linux® and Mac platforms, use the field code update interface for the program that you are using to view the RTF document.

Change the Default Output Format

In the **Report Generator Preferences** pane, use the **Format ID** preference to specify the default output format for reports.

Style Sheets

For each output format, you can choose from several style sheets for each report output format. For details, see:

- “PDF Style Sheets” on page 5-6
- “Web Style Sheets” on page 5-6
- “RTF (DSSSL Print) and Word Style Sheets” on page 5-7

Note Some Web and Print style sheets include a generated list of titles, which includes table titles and figures with titles.

PDF Style Sheets

PDF Style Sheet	Description
Default print style sheet	Displays title page, table of contents, list of titles
Standard Print	Displays title page, table of contents, list of titles
Simple Print	Suppresses title page, table of contents, list of titles
Compact Simple Print	Minimizes page count, suppresses title, table of contents, list of titles
Large Type Print	Uses 12-point font (slightly larger than Standard Print)
Very Large Type Print	Uses 24-point font and landscape paper orientation
Compact Print	Minimizes white space to reduce page count
Unnumbered Chapters & Sections	Uses unnumbered chapters and sections
Numbered Chapters & Sections	Numbers chapters and sections
Paginated Sections	Prints sections with page breaks
Custom Header	Lets you specify custom headers and footers
Custom Titlepage	Lets you specify custom title page content and presentation
Verbose Print	Lets you specify advanced print options

Web Style Sheets

Web Style Sheet	Description
Default HTML style sheet	HTML on a single page
Simulink book HTML style sheet	HTML on multiple pages; suppresses chapter headings and table of contents
Truth Table HTML style sheet	HTML on multiple pages; suppresses chapter headings and table of contents
Multi-page Web	HTML, with each chapter on a separate page
Single-page Web	HTML on a single page
Single-page Unnumbered Chapters & Sections	HTML on a single page; chapters and sections are not numbered
Single-page Numbered Chapters & Sections	HTML on a single page; chapters and sections are numbered

Web Style Sheet	Description
Single-page Simple	HTML on a single page; suppresses title page and table of contents
Multi-page Simple	HTML on multiple pages; suppresses title page and table of contents
Multi-page Unnumbered Chapters & Sections	HTML on multiple pages; chapters and sections are not numbered
Multi-page Numbered Chapters & Sections	HTML on multiple pages; chapters and sections are numbered

RTF (DSSSL Print) and Word Style Sheets

RTF or Word Style sheet	Description
Standard Print	Displays title page, table of contents, list of titles
Simple Print	Suppresses title page, table of contents, list of titles
Compact Simple Print	Minimizes page count, suppresses title, table of contents, list of titles
Large Type Print	Uses 12-point font (slightly larger than Standard Print)
Very Large Type Print	Uses 24-point font and landscape paper orientation
Compact Print	Minimizes white space to reduce page count
Unnumbered Chapters & Sections	Uses unnumbered chapters and sections
Numbered Chapters & Sections	Numbers chapters and sections

Report Generation Processing

The Report Options dialog box includes options for controlling report processing.

Option	Purpose
View report after generation	When report generation finishes, the viewer associated with the report output format displays the report.
	<p>Note On Linux and Macintosh platforms, the report output displays in Apache OpenOffice™, which must be installed in / Applications/OpenOffice.app.</p> <p>To view the report manually, open the file from the location specified in the Report Options for the report, under Report File Location.</p>
Auto save before generation	Automatically save the report setup file before you generate a report.

Option	Purpose
<p>Compile model to report on compiled information</p>	<p>Ensure that a report reflects compiled values.</p> <p>By default, the Simulink Report Generator reports uncompiled values of Simulink parameters. The uncompiled values of some parameters, such as signal data types, can differ from the compiled values used during simulation.</p> <p>This option causes the report generator to compile a model before reporting on model parameters. After generating the report, the report generator returns the model to its uncompiled state.</p> <hr/> <p>Note When you select this option, whenever report generation requires simulating the model (for example, the report includes a Model Simulation component), the report generator uncompiles the model and then recompiles the model, if necessary, to report on model contents. If a report requires multiple compilations, the processing can be quite time-consuming.</p> <p>To minimize compilations, consider using separate reports to report on the contents of a model and on the results of simulating that model.</p>
<p>Evaluate this string after generation</p>	<p>Specify MATLAB code for processing to occur after the report is generated. For example, you could specify to close a model.</p>

Report Generation Preferences

In this section...
“Report Generator Preferences Pane” on page 5-9
“File Format and Extension” on page 5-10
“Image Formats” on page 5-10
“Report Viewing” on page 5-11
“Reset to Defaults” on page 5-11
“Edit HTML Command” on page 5-11

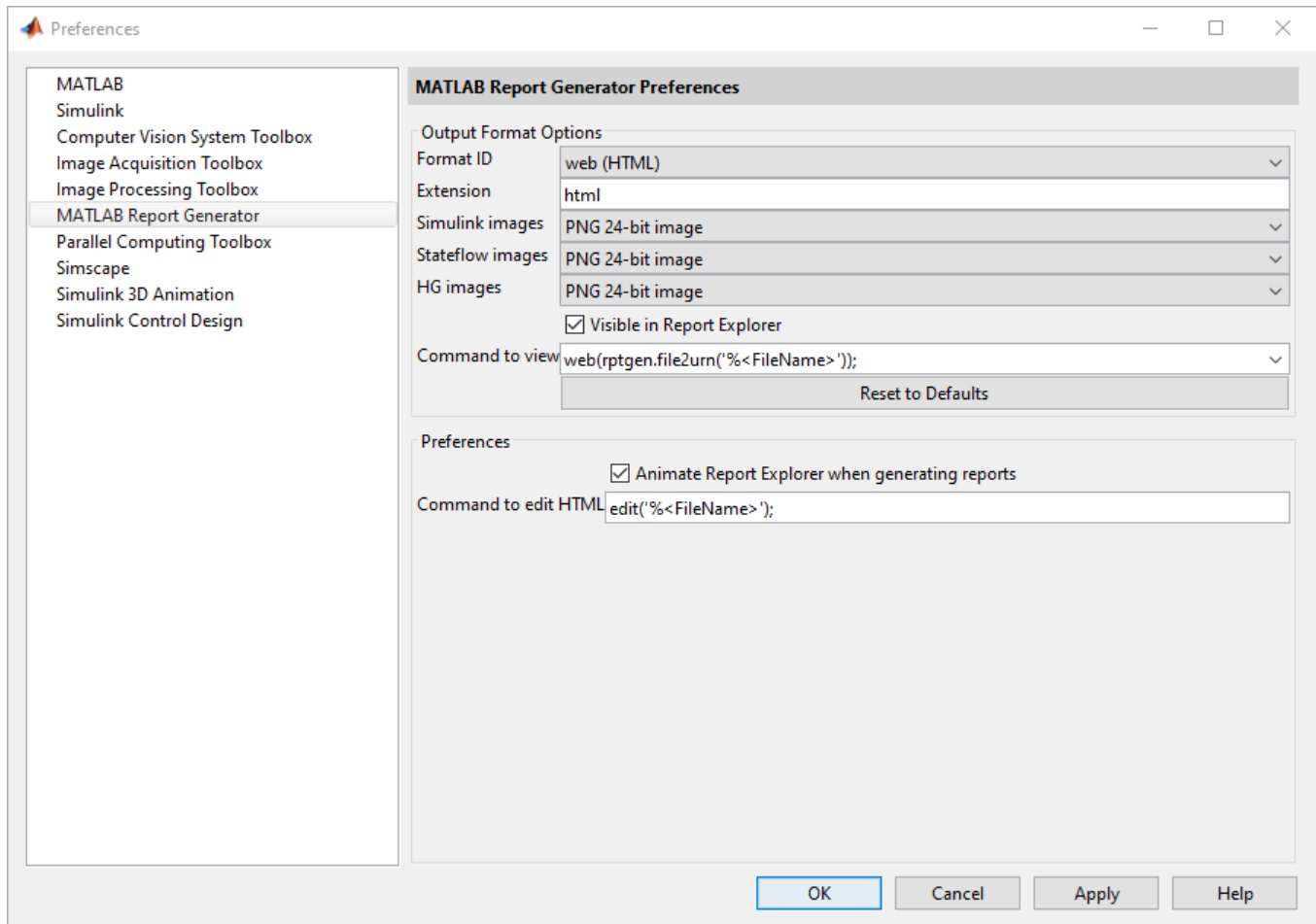
Report Generator Preferences Pane

To set defaults for report generation options, use the Report Generator Preferences pane. You can override these preferences with the Report Options dialog box or with individual components.

To specify report generation options for a specific report, in the Report Explorer, use the Report Options dialog box. For details, see “Select Report Generation Options” on page 5-3.

To open the Report Generator Preferences pane, use one of these approaches:

- In the Report Explorer, select **File > Preferences**.
- From the MATLAB Toolstrip, in the **Home** tab, in the **Environment** section, select **Preferences > Report Generator**.



File Format and Extension

To specify the default file format for reports, use the **Format ID** preference. The default preference is `web (HTML)`. You can select from a range of file formats, such as PDF or Microsoft Word.

If you have Adobe Acrobat and `acrobat.exe` is on your system path, you can set it as the default PDF format. Select a PDF format as the **Format ID**. Then, replace the command in **Command to view** with `system('acrobat %<FileName>');`

The **Extension** preference reflects the standard file extension for the file format specified with the **Format ID** preference. You can change the extension.

Image Formats

To set the default image formats associated with the output format for a report, use the following preferences.

Preference	Purpose
Simulink Images	Specify the format for Simulink images to include in the report.

Preference	Purpose
Stateflow Images	Specify the format for Stateflow charts to include in the report.
HG Images	Specify the format for Handle Graphics® images to include in the report.

Note The default preferences for image formats should work in most viewing environments. However, some image formats do not display in some viewing environments.

Several components, such as the Figure Snapshot component, include an option for specifying the image format. The component setting overrides the image format preference.

Report Viewing

To control how you view a generated report, you can set the following preferences.

Preference	Purpose
View command	Specify the MATLAB command you want to use to view the report. Each file format has an associated default view command preference. You can modify the view command (for example, to support the use of a system browser).
Animate Report Explorer when generating reports	Select this check box if you want components in the Outline pane to be animated as the report generates. This box is selected by default. To speed up the report generation processing, clear this preference.

Reset to Defaults

To reset the Report Generator preferences under **Output Format Options**, click **Reset to Defaults**. Resetting to defaults does not affect the options under **Preferences**.

Edit HTML Command

Enter the command to use to open HTML or PDF template files from the Report Explorer's Document Conversion Template Editor (see "Report Templates" on page 7-2). The default command opens the files in the MATLAB text editor.

To set this preference to an operating system command, use the MATLAB system command. Use the file name token %<FileName> to specify where in the command the template editor inserts the path to the file to edit. Make sure that the command is on your system path.

This example shows a command that opens Report Generator HTML-based template files in the notepad++ application. The ampersand character (&) executes the command in the background.

```
system('notepad++ %<FileName> &');
```

Change Report Locale

Versions 2.0 and later of the MATLAB Report Generator and Simulink Report Generator software use the locale (system language settings) through the Oracle® Java interface; therefore, they should use the language specified on your system.

Alternatively, you can change the language directly in Java from the MATLAB command line. The following example sets the language to Italian:

```
java.util.Locale.setDefault(java.util.Locale.ITALY)
```

Alternatively, you can set the preferred language directly in your `.rpt` file:

- 1 Right-click the **Report** component and select **Send to Workspace**.

This displays the properties of the report, which are stored in the variable `ans`. Access the report's `Language` property from the command line through this variable. By default, `Language` is `auto`, which indicates that the system's default language is in use.

- 2 Override the default value of `Language` by setting this property to your desired language; for example, `en` for English or `it` for Italian.

Convert XML Documents to Different File Formats

In this section...
“Why Convert XML Documents?” on page 5-13
“Convert XML Documents Using the Report Explorer” on page 5-13
“Convert XML Documents Using the Command Line” on page 5-14
“Edit XML Source Files” on page 5-15

Why Convert XML Documents?

You can generate a report in a different output file format without regenerating it by using either the Report Explorer File Converter or the `rptconvert` command. These utilities convert DocBook XML source files created by the report-generation process into formatted documents such as HTML, RTF, or PDF.

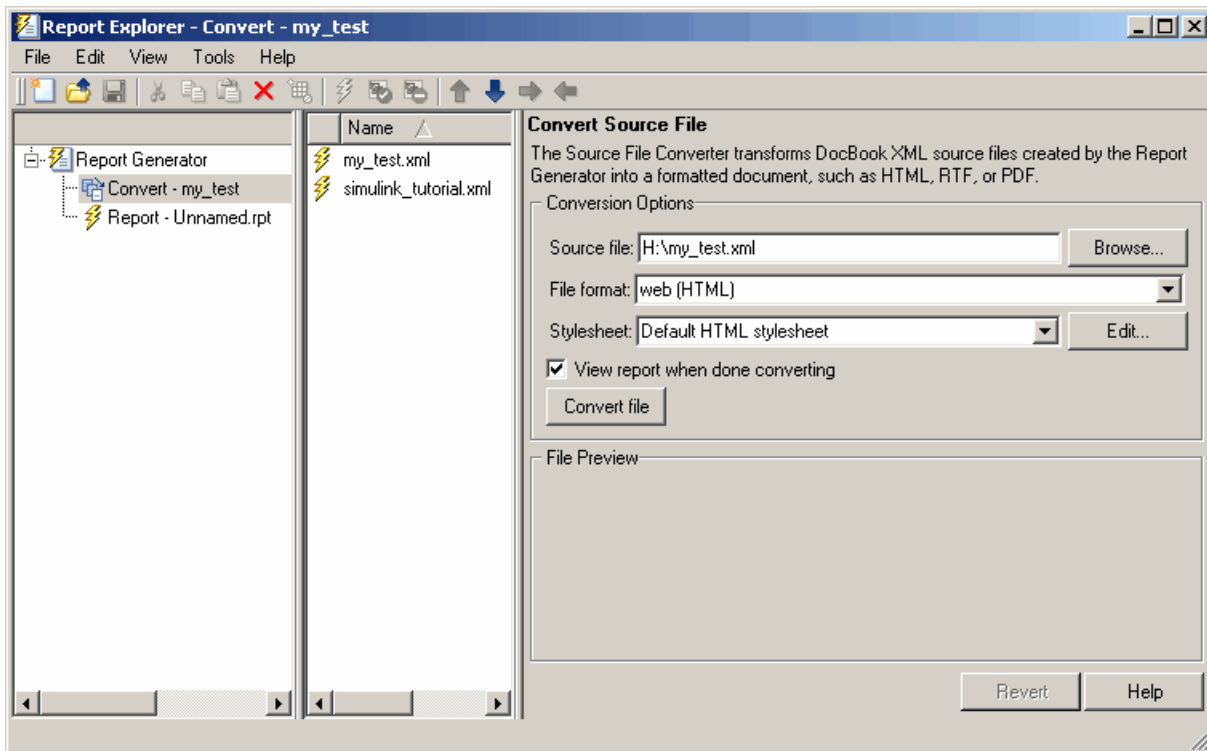
Note The report-generation process can only convert XML source files created by the latest version of the software.

Convert XML Documents Using the Report Explorer

To open the **Convert** Properties pane:

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Convert Source File**.

The Convert Source File Properties pane appears. All XML files in your current folder appear in the Options pane in the middle.



- 2 Select your XML source file using one of the following options:
 - Click **Browse** in the Properties pane on the right to browse to the location of your XML source.
 - Double-click a file name in the Options pane in the middle to automatically enter it into the **Source file** field in the Properties pane.
- 3 Select your output format and style sheet:
 - a In the **File format** text box, select an output format.
 - b In the **Style sheet** text box, select a style sheet. The style sheet choice depends on the specified output format. You can use a predefined or customized style sheet.

For more information about available formats and predefined style sheets, see “Report Output Format” on page 5-4.

For more information about customizing style sheets, see “Create a New Style Sheet” on page 9-4.
- 4 Use the **View Report when done converting** check box to indicate whether you want to view the report after it has conversion.
- 5 To begin the conversion, click **Convert file**.

Convert XML Documents Using the Command Line

To convert files using the command line, use the rptconvertfunction.

Edit XML Source Files

Before you send a source file to the converter, edit it as text in the Report Explorer:

- 1 In the Outline pane on the left, open the File Converter.
- 2 Right-click **MATLAB Report Generator** and select **Convert source file**.
- 3 In the Options pane in the middle, select the source file to edit.
- 4 In the Properties pane on the right, click **Edit as text**.
- 5 Use the MATLAB Editor to edit and save the text.

Create a Report Log File

A log file describes the report setup file report-generation settings and components. A log file can be used for many purposes, including:

- As a debugger
- As a reference to a report setup file
- To share information about a report setup file through email

A log file includes the following information:

- Report setup file outline
- Components and their attributes
- Generation status messages currently displayed in the **Generation Status** tab

To generate a log file, click **File > Log File**. An HTML version of the log file with the name `<report_template_file_name_log>.html` is saved in the same folder as the report setup file.

Generate MATLAB Code from Report Setup File

You can generate MATLAB code versions of report setup files in the form of a MATLAB file (*.m). A MATLAB file of a report setup file is useful for various purposes, including generating reports and modifying report setup files programmatically.

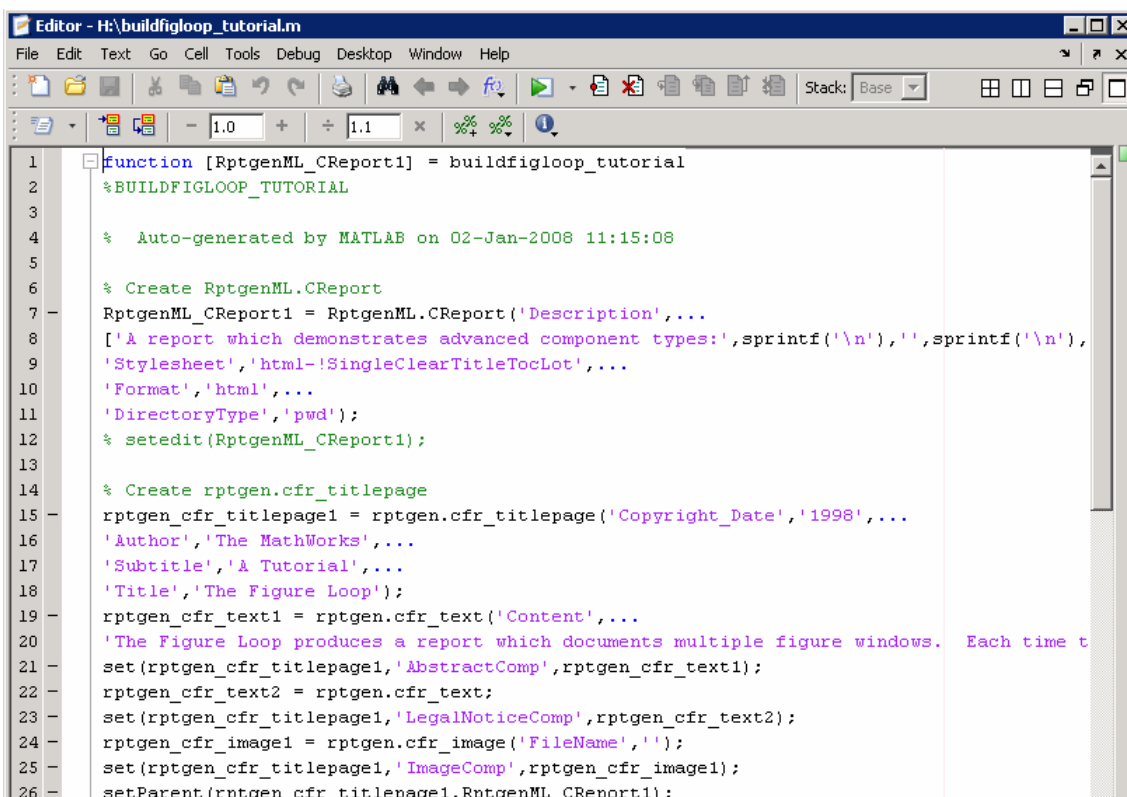
To update a MATLAB file, load a report setup file into the Report Explorer and click **File > Generate MATLAB File**. After the MATLAB file generates, it opens in the MATLAB Editor. The filename for the generated file is the file name of the report setup file, preceded by "build."

Example 5.1. Generate Reports from MATLAB Files

This example generates a MATLAB file from the `figloop_tutorial.rpt` report setup file, which is part of the MATLAB Report Generator software. The example then uses the `report` function to generate a report from the MATLAB file. For more information about this function, see the `report` reference page.

- 1 Start the Report Explorer by entering `report` in the MATLAB Command Window.
- 2 In the Options pane in the middle, double-click `figloop_tutorial.rpt` to open its report setup file.
- 3 In the Outline pane on the left, click `Report - figloop_tutorial.rpt` to select it.
- 4 In the Report Explorer menu bar, click **File > Generate MATLAB File**.

The MATLAB Report Generator software generates MATLAB code for the `figloop_tutorial.rpt` report setup file. It saves this code in the `buildfigloop_tutorial.m` file in the folder you specify. Part of this file appears in the following figure.



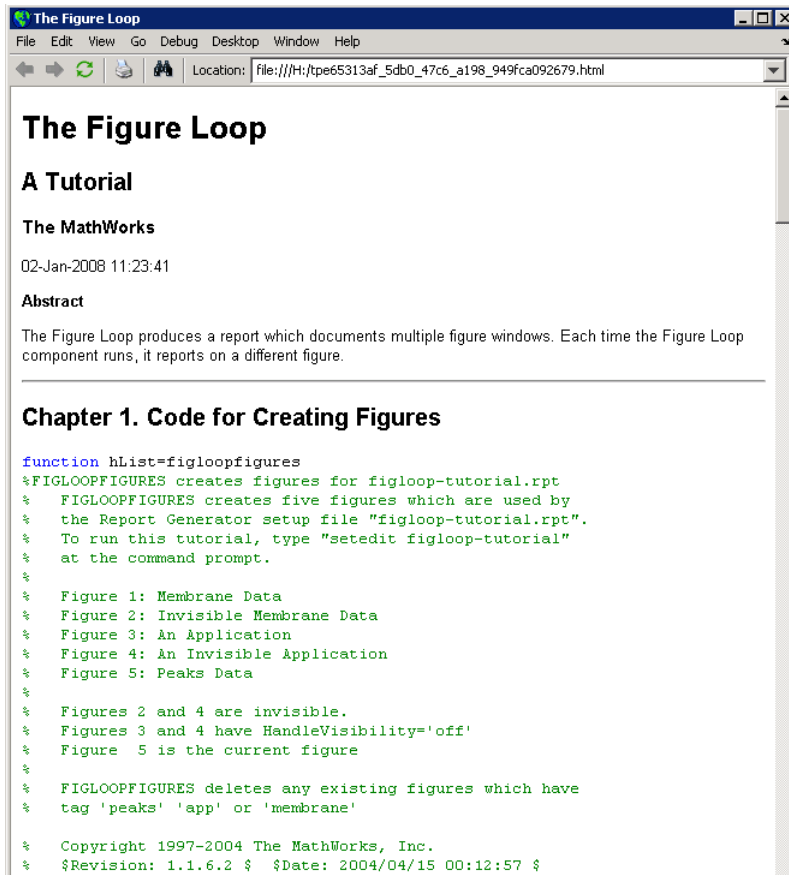
```

1 function [RptgenML_CReport1] = buildfigloop_tutorial
2     %BUILDFIGLOOP_TUTORIAL
3
4     % Auto-generated by MATLAB on 02-Jan-2008 11:15:08
5
6     % Create RptgenML.CReport
7     RptgenML_CReport1 = RptgenML.CReport('Description',...
8     ['A report which demonstrates advanced component types:',sprintf('\n'),' ',sprintf('\n'),
9     'Stylesheet','html-!SingleClearTitleTocLot',...
10    'Format','html',...
11    'DirectoryType','pwd');
12    % setedit(RptgenML_CReport1);
13
14    % Create rptgen.cfr_titlepage
15    rptgen_cfr_titlepage1 = rptgen.cfr_titlepage('Copyright_Date','1998',...
16    'Author','The MathWorks',...
17    'Subtitle','A Tutorial',...
18    'Title','The Figure Loop');
19    rptgen_cfr_text1 = rptgen.cfr_text('Content',...
20    'The Figure Loop produces a report which documents multiple figure windows. Each time t
21    set(rptgen_cfr_titlepage1,'AbstractComp',rptgen_cfr_text1);
22    rptgen_cfr_text2 = rptgen.cfr_text;
23    set(rptgen_cfr_titlepage1,'LegalNoticeComp',rptgen_cfr_text2);
24    rptgen_cfr_image1 = rptgen.cfr_image('FileName','');
25    set(rptgen_cfr_titlepage1,'ImageComp',rptgen_cfr_image1);
26    setParent(rptgen_cfr_titlepage1,RptgenML_CReport1);
  
```

- 5 To generate the `figloop_tutorial` report from this MATLAB file, run the following command in the MATLAB Command Window:

```
report(buildfigloop_tutorial);
```

The MATLAB Report Generator software runs and displays the report.



Troubleshooting Report Generation Issues

In this section...
“Memory Usage” on page 5-19
“HTML Report Display on UNIX Systems” on page 5-19

Memory Usage

The Report Generator software has two converters for generating documents. One uses Java heap memory and the other does not.

To avoid Java heap memory issues, you can generate your report using the converter that does not use Java heap memory. To do so, under the **Report Options** for the report, set **File format** to one of the (from template) options, for example, HTML (from template).

If you select one of the other options, you are using the converter that uses Java heap memory and you might have memory issues. By default, MATLAB sets a limit of 384 MB on the amount of memory the Oracle Java Virtual Machine (JVM™) software can allocate. The memory that the report generation process uses to build a document must fit within this limit. If you are having trouble processing large reports, you can try increasing the amount of memory that the software can allocate by:

- Running MATLAB without a desktop
- Increasing the memory allocation limit

Run MATLAB Without a Desktop

To run the MATLAB software without a desktop, start MATLAB using the `-nodesktop` option. In this case, you must generate the report from the command line using the `report` command.

Increase the MATLAB JVM Memory Allocation Limit

To increase the amount of JVM memory available by increasing the MATLAB JVM memory allocation limit, from the MATLAB Toolstrip, in the **Home** tab, in the **Environment** section, click **Preferences**. Use the **General > Java Heap Memory** pane to increase the memory.

HTML Report Display on UNIX Systems

HTML reports might not display in the Report Generator Web viewer on some UNIX® platforms. If this happens, configure the Report Generator software to launch an external browser.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, click **File > Preferences**.
- 2 Enter this command in the **View command** field, where *file name* is the name of your report setup file:

```
web(rptgen.file2urn('%file name'), '-browser')
```


Add Content with Components

- “Components” on page 6-2
- “Report Structure Components” on page 6-4
- “Table Formatting Components” on page 6-5
- “Property Table Components” on page 6-6
- “Summary Table Components” on page 6-14
- “Logical and Looping Components” on page 6-17
- “Edit Figure Loop Components” on page 6-18

Components

Components are MATLAB objects that specify the content of a report. Add components to specify the types of content that commonly occur in reports. The MATLAB Report Generator provides a set of components for specifying the types of content that commonly occur in MATLAB-based reports. The Simulink Report Generator provides additional components to facilitate generation of reports from Simulink models. You can also create custom components to handle content specific to your application.

Using the Report Explorer, you interactively combined components to create a report setup that specifies the content of a particular report or type of report. For general information about working with components, see:

- “Insert Components” on page 4-10
- “Set Component Properties” on page 4-11

You used a combination of the following types of components in your report setup file, based on your goals for the report.

Type of Component	Description
“Report Structure Components” on page 6-4	Include a title page, chapters, sections, paragraphs, lists, tables, and other standard document structure elements.
“Table Formatting Components” on page 6-5	Organize generated content into tables.
“Property Table Components” on page 6-6	Display tables with property name/property value pairs for objects.
“Summary Table Components” on page 6-14	Display tables with specified properties for objects.
“Logical and Looping Components” on page 6-17	Run child components a specified number of times. There are several looping components, including logical loops and Handle Graphics loops.

Component Formatting

When you generate a report, in the Report Options dialog box, in the File format field you specify the type of report output you want. For example, you can generate a report in PDF, HTML, or Microsoft Word format.

For each format, you can choose to apply styles from either of these style definition sources:

- An HTML or Word report conversion template
- A Model Explorer style sheet for HTML, Word, or PDF.

The output format and the associated template or style sheet that you select for a report determines most aspects of the formatting of the generated report. For example, a report template or style sheet typically uses different font sizes for chapter titles and section titles. For details, see “Report Output Format” on page 5-4.

Several components include properties that you can set to specify formatting details for that specific instance of a component. For example, for the **MATLAB Property Table**, you can specify formatting such as whether to display table borders or the alignment of text in table cells.

Report Structure Components

Use report structure components to organize the content of your report into chapters, sections, paragraphs, lists, tables, and other standard document structure elements. The table summarizes the report structure components.

Component	Usage
Title Page	Generate a title page for a report.
Chapter/Subsection	Parent components that generate the content of a chapter or chapter subsection.
Paragraph	Specify the content and text format of a paragraph of text. Can serve as the parent of one or more text components, enabling use of multiple text formats (for example, bold, regular, or italic) in the same paragraph.
Text	Format generated text.
List	Generate a list from a cell array of numbers or text or parent components (for example, Paragraph components) that specify the items in a list. You can create multilevel lists by embedding list components within list components.
Link	Generate a hyperlink from one location in a report to another or to an external location on the user's file system or the Worldwide Web.
Image	Insert an image into a report.
Array-Based Table	Generate a table from a cell array of numbers or text.
Table	Parent a table body component. See "Table Formatting Components" on page 6-5.

Table Formatting Components

Use table formatting components to organize generated content into tables. The following table summarizes the table formatting components.

Component	Usage
Table	Parent a table body component. Can also parent column specification components and a table header and a table footer component. Specifies properties of the table as a whole (for example, its title, number of columns, and border).
Table Body	Parent the rows that make up the table body. Specifies the default vertical alignment of entries in a table body.
Table Column Specification	Specify attributes of a table column, such as its width and borders and the default horizontal alignment of column entries.
Table Entry	Parent a component that determines a table entry's content, such as a paragraph, image, list, or another table component. Specifies attributes of a table entry, such as the number of rows and columns that it spans.
Table Footer	Parent the row components that generate the content of a table footer.
Table Header	Parent the row components that generate the content of a table header.
Table Row	Parent the table entry components that generate the content of a table row.

Tip Inserting a Table component into a setup also inserts all the descendant components required to generate a 2x2 table, creating a table template. Edit this template to create a table that suits your needs.

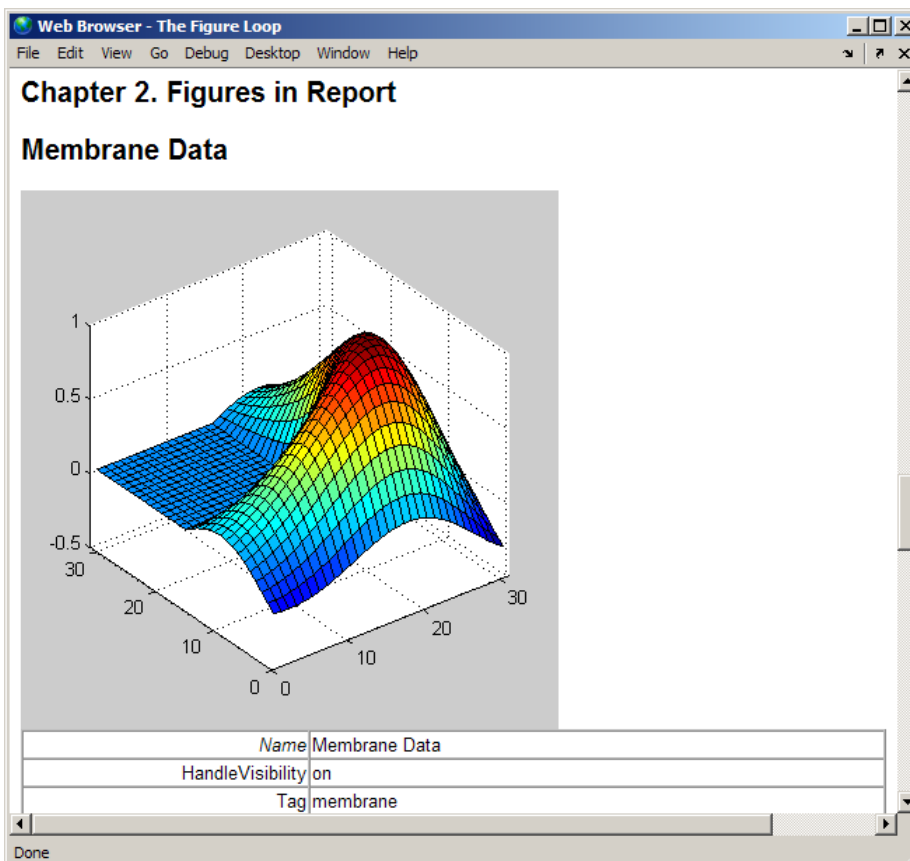
Property Table Components

In this section...

“About Property Table Components” on page 6-6
 “Open the Example Report Template” on page 6-7
 “Examine the Property Table Output” on page 6-7
 “Select Object Types” on page 6-8
 “Display Property Name/Property Value Pairs” on page 6-8
 “Edit Table Titles” on page 6-10
 “Enter Text into Table Cells” on page 6-10
 “Add, Replace, and Delete Properties in Tables” on page 6-11
 “Format Table Columns, Rows, and Cells” on page 6-12
 “Zoom and Scroll” on page 6-13
 “Select a Table” on page 6-13

About Property Table Components

Property Table components display property name/property value pairs for objects in tables. The following example shows a property table from the `figloop-tutorial` report.



Many types of property table components are available, including:

- MATLAB Property Table
- Simulink Property Table (requires Simulink Report Generator)
- Stateflow Property Table (requires Simulink Report Generator)

The component used in this example represents MATLAB Report Generator property table components, all of which exhibit similar behavior.

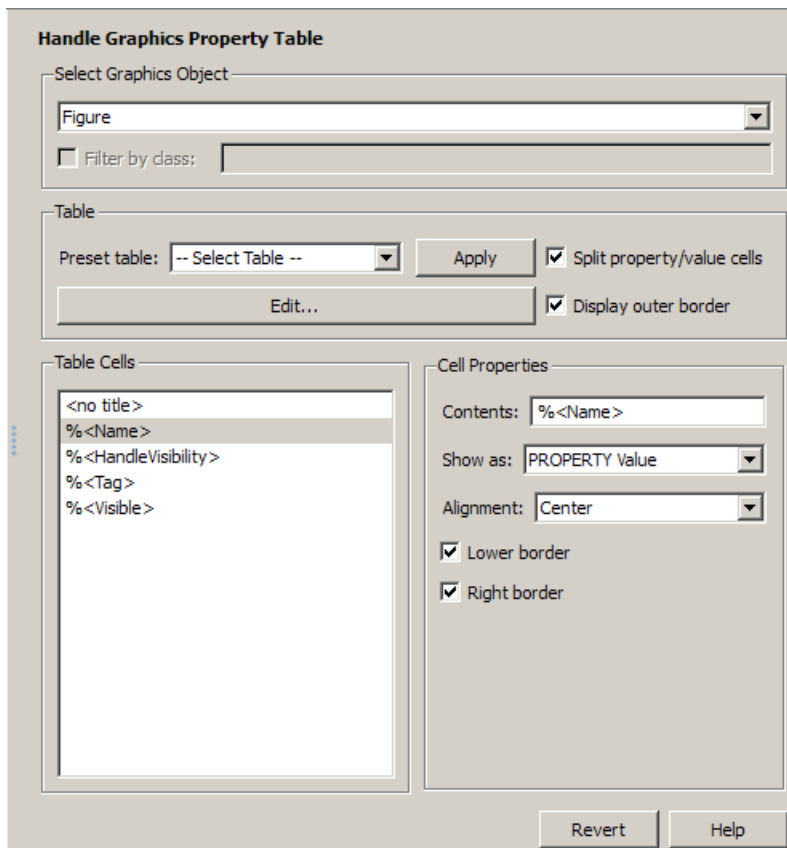
Open the Example Report Template

This example uses the `figloop-tutorial` report template. To open the figure loop tutorial report template, at the MATLAB command line enter:

```
setedit figloop-tutorial
```

Examine the Property Table Output

Property pages for all property table components are similar in form. In the Outline pane, select the **Figure Prop Table** component. To modify table settings, in the Handle Graphics Property Table dialog box, click the **Edit...** button.



Select Object Types

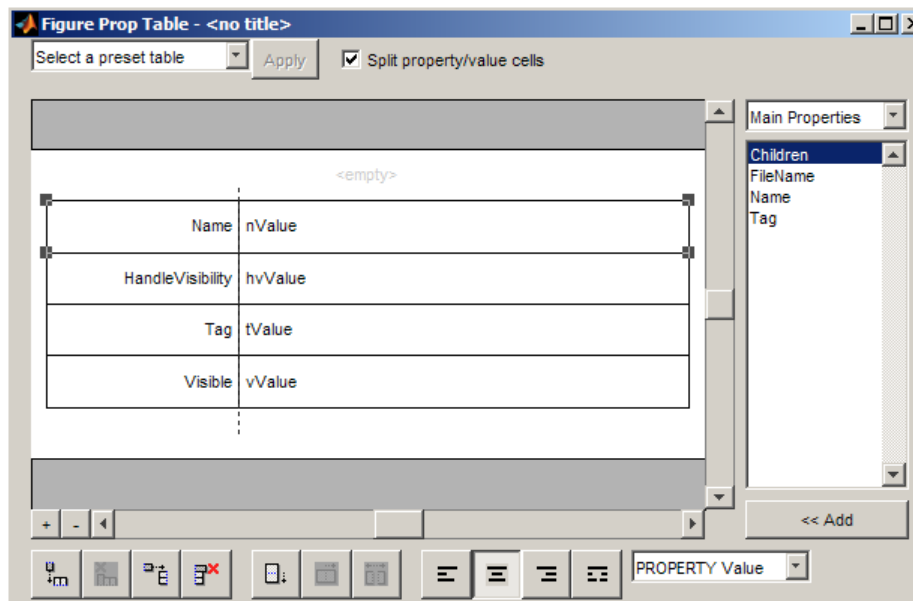
Property table components offer multiple object types on which to report. For example, the Handle Graphics Property Table lets you report on a figure, an axes object, or a Handle Graphics object.

You can select a different object type on which to report in the **Object type** list in the Properties pane for the component.

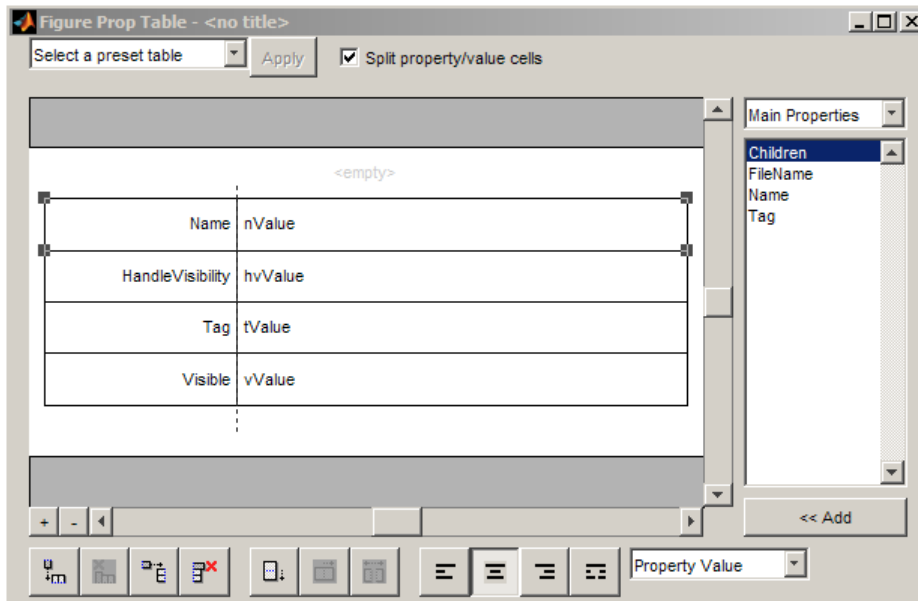
Display Property Name/Property Value Pairs

Split Property/Value Cells

- 1 In the Properties pane for the Handle Graphics Property Table component, clear the **Split property/value cells** check box.
- 2 Click **Edit**. The table is now in *nonsplit mode*. Nonsplit mode supports more than one property name/property value pair per cell and text.

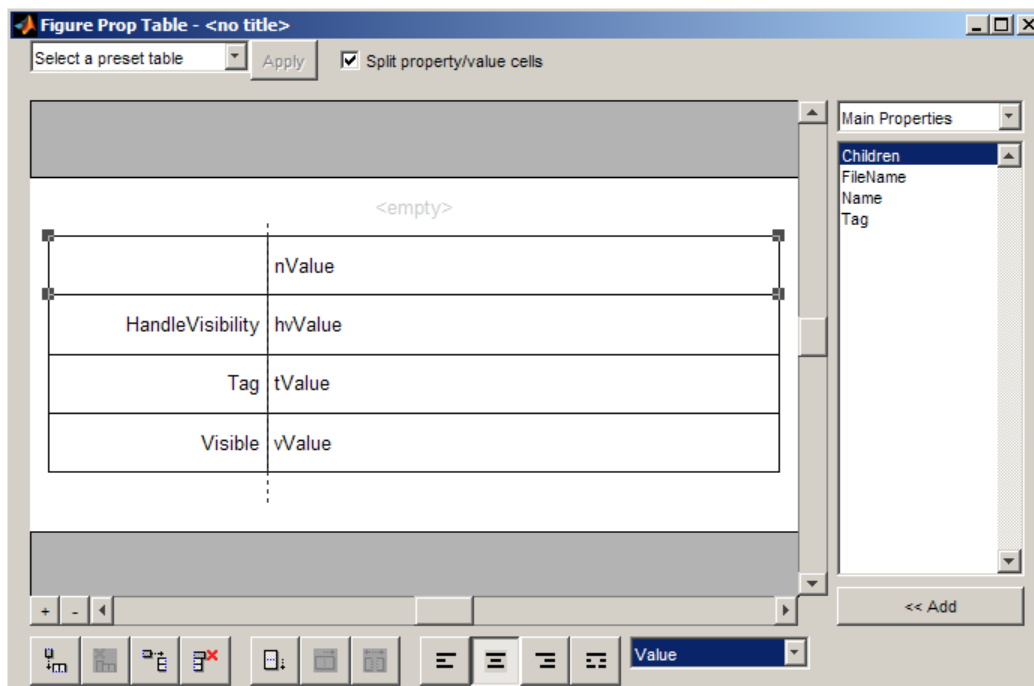


- 3 For the property name and property value to appear in adjacent horizontal cells in the table, select the **Split property/value cells** check box. The table is now in *split mode*. Split mode supports only one property name/property value pair per cell. If more than one property pair appears in a cell, only the first pair appears in the report; all subsequent pairs are ignored.



Display Options

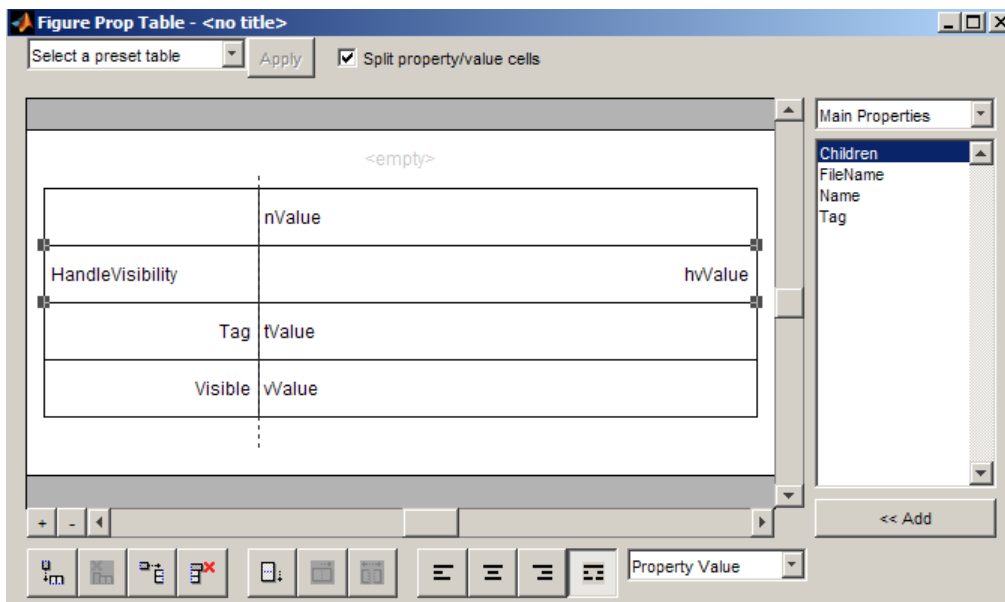
Property name/property value pairs can appear in cells in several ways. To specify how a given property name/property value pair appears in a cell, select that field in the table (for this tutorial, select the Name property). Choose **Value** from the display options drop-down list at the bottom of the dialog box. In the selected table row, only the value appears.



Format Options

To specify alignment for text in a given cell, in the toolbar at the bottom of the dialog box use the four justification buttons.

Select the `HandleVisibility` table row. Then select the double-justify button (the last button to the right).



Edit Table Titles

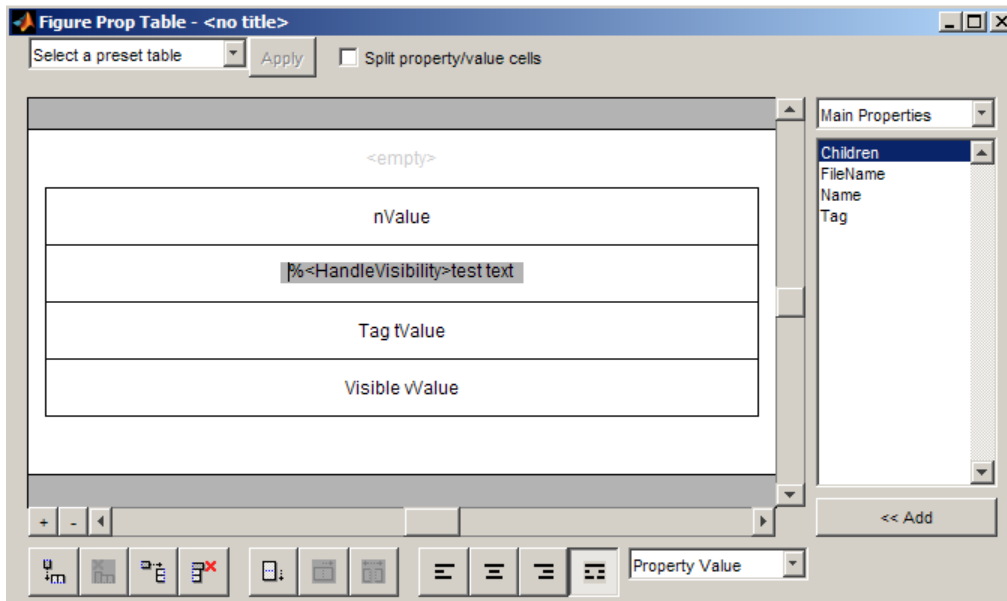
Table titles can contain properties and text. By default, the title of a table is the same as the value of the `%<Name>` property. You can modify this property to modify the table title.

Note Table titles are always in nonsplit mode.

Enter Text into Table Cells

For the text to be visible, the table must be in nonsplit mode. Clear **Split property/value cells**.

To enter text into the `HandleVisibility` table cell, double-click the cell. A gray box appears with the label for the cell property.




If you type text outside the angle brackets, the text appears as is in the report. Text inside the angle brackets must specify a valid property name. If you enter an invalid property name, the property name appears in the report without a property value.

Add, Replace, and Delete Properties in Tables

Adding Table Properties

To add a Handle Graphics property to a table, use the following steps.

- 1 In the Figure Property Table window, select a table row above which you want add a new property.
- 2 Click the Add Row Above Current Cell  button
 - a A new row appears above the current row.
- 3 Add the property to the new table row.
 - a Select the new table row.
 - b In the Properties Type drop-down list at the upper-right of the dialog box, select a property type.
 - c In the **Properties** list, select the property you want to add.
 - d Click the **<< Add** button, or double-click the property name. The property appears in the table row.

Alternatively, if you know the name of the property you want to add, enter the property name directly into the cell as described in “Enter Text into Table Cells” on page 6-10. For information about adding new table rows, see “Add and Delete Columns and Rows” on page 6-12.

Replace Table Properties

To replace a property in a cell of a table in split mode, follow the instructions in “Adding Table Properties” on page 6-11.

Note You cannot use these steps to delete a property in a cell when the table is in nonsplit mode.

Delete Table Properties





Delete a property by backspacing over it or using the **Delete** key.

Format Table Columns, Rows, and Cells

Add and Delete Columns and Rows

To add or delete a column or row, select a cell and then click one of the buttons described in the following table.

Note You cannot delete a row or column when it is the only row or column in the table.



Button	Action
	Add column (added to the left of the selected column)
	Delete selected column
	Add row (added above the selected row)
	Delete selected row


Resize Columns

To resize the width of a column, click and drag its vertical borders as needed.

Merge and Split Cells

To merge or split table cells, select a row and then click one of the buttons described in the following table.

Button	Action
	Merge cells downward
	Merge cells to the right

Button	Action
	Split cells



Display or Hide Cell Borders

To toggle cell borders on and off:

- 1 Place your cursor in a cell and right-click to invoke its context menu.
- 2 Choose **Cell borders > Top, Bottom, Right, or Left** to toggle the specified border on or off.

Zoom and Scroll

You can zoom in and out of the table with the zoom buttons, which are located to the left of the horizontal scroll bar.

Button	Action
	Zoom in
	Zoom out

You can scroll vertically and horizontally using the table scroll bars.

Select a Table

To display property name/property value pairs, you can select a preset table or use a custom table.

- A preset table is built-in and formatted. You can select a preset table in the preset table selection list in the upper-left of the Figure Prop Table window. To apply a preset table, select the table and click **Apply**.
- To create a custom table, select a preset table and modify it to fit your needs by adding and/or deleting rows and properties. You may want to start with the **Blank 4x4** preset table.

Note You cannot save a custom table as a preset table. If you do so, you lose all changes to the custom table.

Summary Table Components

In this section...

“About Summary Table Components” on page 6-14

“Open the Example Report Template” on page 6-15

“Select Object Types” on page 6-15

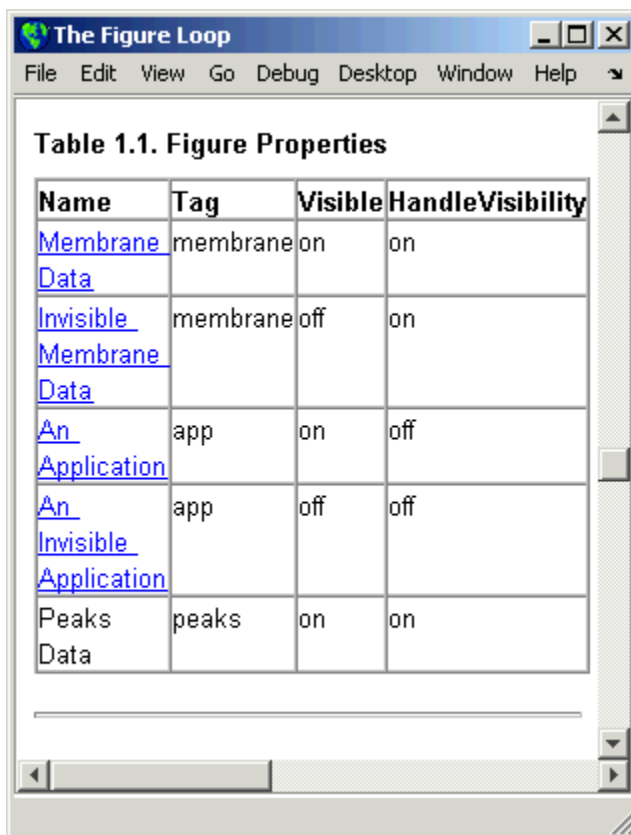
“Add and Remove Properties” on page 6-15

“Set Relative Column Widths” on page 6-16

“Set Object Row Options” on page 6-16

About Summary Table Components

Summary table components insert tables that include specified properties for objects into generated reports. Summary tables contain one object per row, with each object property appearing in a column, as shown in the following summary table in the `figloop-tutorial` report.



Name	Tag	Visible	HandleVisibility
Membrane Data	membrane	on	on
Invisible Membrane Data	membrane	off	on
An Application	app	on	off
An Invisible Application	app	off	off
Peaks Data	peaks	on	on

Many types of summary table components are available, including:

- Handle Graphics Summary Table
- Simulink Summary Table (requires Simulink Report Generator)
- Stateflow Summary Table (requires Simulink Report Generator)

The component used in this example represents MATLAB Report Generator summary table components, all of which exhibit similar behavior

Open the Example Report Template

This example uses the `figloop-tutorial` report template. To open the figure loop tutorial report template, enter the following at the MATLAB command line:

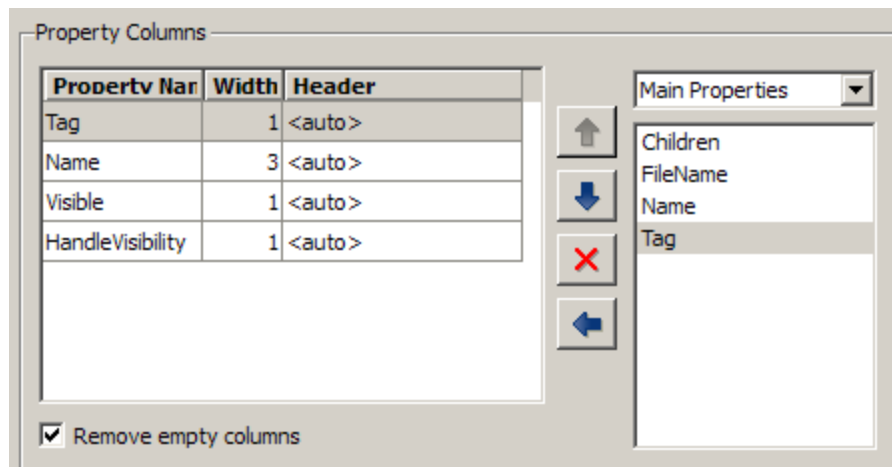
```
setedit figloop-tutorial
```

Select Object Types


You can use the **Object type** selection list to choose Handle Graphics object types for the summary table, including blocks, signals, systems, and models. The `figloop-tutorial` reports on figure objects.

Add and Remove Properties

You can select object properties to appear in the summary table from the Property Columns pane. To add a property to the summary table, select the property category from the property category drop-down box to the right of the **Property columns** table. Each property category has its own list of properties, which appear in the field under the box. The following figure shows **Main Properties** as the selected category.




To add a property:

- 1 Select the category from the property category drop-down box.
- 2 Select a property in the properties list.
- 3 Click the Add property  button.

The property appears in the **Property columns** table.

To remove a property from the table:

1 Select the property in the **Property columns** table.

2 Click the Delete property  button.

The property name is removed from the **Property columns** table.

Note After making changes in the Report Explorer, click **Apply** to make the changes take effect.

You can define your own properties by entering their names into the **Property columns** table using valid variable notation.

Set Relative Column Widths

To apply a relative column width to the summary table columns in the generated report, double-click on the **Width** column of a row in the **Property columns** table . If you do not specify a value for this field, column widths automatically set.

Set Object Row Options

You can use the Object Rows pane to set options for table rows, including anchor, filtering, and sorting options. Select **Insert anchor for each row** to place an anchor in each table row in the report. Use the **Include figures** list to specify what objects to include in the summary table.

Summary table components in `figloop-tutorial` report on figure objects. For more information on options for these figure objects, see the following sections:

- “Loop on the Current Figure” on page 6-19
- “Loop on Visible Figures” on page 6-20
- “Loop on Figures with Tags” on page 6-20

Logical and Looping Components

Logical and looping components execute conditionally, determining when a child component executes or how many times a child component executes.

A looping component runs its child components a specified number of times. There are several looping components, such as logical loops and Handle Graphics loops.

For an example that uses loop components, see “Edit Figure Loop Components” on page 6-18.

Edit Figure Loop Components

In this section...

- “Figure Loop in a Report” on page 6-18
- “Figure Properties” on page 6-19
- “Loop on the Current Figure” on page 6-19
- “Loop on Visible Figures” on page 6-20
- “Loop on Figures with Tags” on page 6-20
- “Modify Loop Section Options” on page 6-20

Figure Loop in a Report

This example uses the Figure Loop, which is representative of many types of loops. The Figure Loop component runs its child components several times. In each iteration, the Figure Loop applies its child components to Handle Graphics figures. The `figloop-tutorial` report setup file creates a report that documents several Handle Graphics figures.

- 1 At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
setedit figloop-tutorial
```

- 2 To display the Handle Graphics figures, enter:

```
figloopfigures
```

The figures `Membrane Data`, `An Application`, and `Peaks Data` appear on the screen because their `visible` property is `'on'`. The `Invisible Membrane Data` and `An Invisible Application` figures do not appear on screen because their `visible` property is `'off'`. These invisible figures exist, but they are hidden.

- 3 In the Report Explorer, in the Outline pane on the left, select the Figure Loop component called **Figure Loop Section 1**.

The Properties pane for the Figure Loop component appears.

FigureLoop

Figure Selection

Include figures: All figures with tags: ▼

app
membrane

Match with regular expressions

Loop Figure List

Membrane Data
Invisible Membrane Data
An Application
An Invisible Application

Section Options

Create section for each object in loop

Display the object type in the section title

Create link anchor for each object in loop

Revert Help

Figure Properties

Figure properties control which figures appear in the report. Table 1.1 of the `figloop-tutorial` report includes a summary of the properties of the figures used in this tutorial.

Table 1.1. Figure Properties

Name	Tag	Visible	HandleVisibility
Membrane Data	membrane	on	on
Invisible Membrane Data	membrane	off	on
An Application	app	on	off
An Invisible Application	app	off	off
Peaks Data	peaks	on	on

For this example, do not change these properties. For more information, see “Add, Replace, and Delete Properties in Tables” on page 6-11.

Loop on the Current Figure

To include only the current figure in the report, from the **Include figures** list, select **Current figure only**. The current figure is the figure that is current when the report generates. This figure may not be the same figure that you selected as the current figure in the Report Explorer before report generation. For example, if the report generation process creates figures in your report, the last figure created with `HandleVisibility` set to 'on' is the current figure.

Loop on Visible Figures

To include snapshots of all visible figures in your report, in the **Include figures** selection list, select **Visible figures**. This option inserts a snapshot and Property Table for all figures that are currently open and visible.

- 1 Select the **Data figures only (Exclude applications)** option to exclude figures from the loop whose `HandleVisibility` parameter is 'off'.
- 2 To generate the report, in the Report Explorer toolbar click the **Report** button.

In the generated report, scroll down to “Chapter 2 Figures in Report.” The Membrane Data and Peaks Data figures appear in the generated report.

Loop on Figures with Tags

To include figures with specified tags in the report:

- 1 From the **Include figures** list, select **All figures with tags**.
- 2 In the list of tags, delete membrane.
- 3 Click **Report** to generate the report.

The An Application and An Invisible Application figures appear in the report. They both have an app tag.

Modify Loop Section Options

In a loop, a *section* refers to a space in the generated report in which information, including text, images, and tables, appears. You can alter the appearance of sections in each loop appear in the report by using the options in the Figure Loop component's Section Options pane.

- **Create Section for Each Object in Loop** — Create an individual section for each object found in the loop, using the object title as the section title. This option is useful when a loop does not contain a **Chapter/Subsection** component that organizes the loop results.
- **Display the Object Type in the Section Title** — Precede section titles with object titles. Enable this option by selecting **Create section for each object in loop**. For example:
 - 1 Enter membrane back in the list of tags.
 - 2 Generate the figloop-tutorial report.

The figures produced by the loop are:

```
Membrane Data
Invisible Membrane Data
An Application
An Invisible Application
```

- 3 Enable the **Create section for each object in loop** option.
- 4 Enable the **Display the Object Type in the Section Title** option.
- 5 Generate the figloop-tutorial report.

The figures produced are now:

Figure - Membrane Data
Figure - Invisible Membrane Data
Figure - An Application
Figure - An Invisible Application

The figures produced are now:

Figure - Membrane Data
Figure - Invisible Membrane Data
Figure - An Application
Figure - An Invisible Application

- **Create a Link Anchor for Each Object in Loop** — Create a hyperlink to the object in the generated report.

Template-Based Report Formatting

- “Report Templates” on page 7-2
- “Create a Report Template” on page 7-6
- “Copy a Template” on page 7-7
- “Set a Template’s Properties” on page 7-8
- “Open a Template” on page 7-9
- “Generate a Report Using a Template” on page 7-10
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Report Templates

In this section...

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“Component Styles” on page 7-3

“Component Templates” on page 7-4

“Component Holes” on page 7-4

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The Report Explorer allows you to use templates to format your reports. A template is an HTML or Word document that specifies the fixed content, format, and layout of your report. You can use Microsoft Word templates to format Word and PDF reports and HTML templates to format HTML and PDF reports. The MATLAB Report Generator comes with a default set of Word templates for PDF and Word reports and HTML templates for PDF and HTML reports. You can create your own templates by copying and customizing these default templates.

Template-Based Output Types

The Report Explorer provides a set of template-based report output types. These output types appear in the **File format** drop-down list in your report generator’s root **Form** or **Reporter** component. Selecting a template-based output type populates the adjacent drop-down list with the templates available for that output type, including the Report Explorer’s built-in templates and any templates that existed on the MATLAB path or in the current directory at the start of your MATLAB session. By default the Report Explorer uses a default template to format a report for the specified output type. You can specify another template by selecting from the adjacent list.

Template-Based Output Types

Name on Form Component	Name on Report Component	Generates
Direct PDF	Direct PDF (from template)	Formatting Objects (FO) representation of a report's content and format based on an HTML template with PDF-specific extensions. The Report Explorer uses the Apache Formatting Objects processor (FOP) to convert the FO representation to PDF.
PDF (from Word)	PDF (from Word template)	Microsoft Word report from a Microsoft Word template and then uses Microsoft Word to convert the Word report to PDF. This output type is available only on Windows. Report size is limited by Word's pagination capacity, typically about 500 pages.
HTML	HTML (from template)	HTML report package from an HTML template package. Both the report and the template are zip files that contain HTML documents, style sheets, images, and JavaScripts.
Single-File HTML	Single-File HTML (from template)	HTML report from an HTML template package. The HTML report is a single HTML file that embeds the report's text, style sheets, images, and JavaScripts.
Word	Word (from template)	Microsoft Word report from a Word report.

Templates Versus XSL and DSSSL Style Sheets

Besides templates, the Report Explorer supports use of XSL or DSSSL style sheets to format reports. An XSL style sheet is a program, written in a dialect of XML called XSL, that converts and formats your report's intermediate XML content to HTML or PDF output. A DSSSL style sheet is a program, written in a dialect of Lisp, that converts your report's intermediate XML content to Microsoft Word output. The Report Explorer supports style-sheet-based formatting to provide backward compatibility with report generators developed with the Report Explorer in releases that preceded availability of templates. You should use templates exclusively for new report generators that you develop with the Report Explorer. This is because templates have significant advantages over style sheets:

- **Formatting:** XSL and DSSSL style sheets have limited formatting options. For example, all titles and all body paragraphs in your report must have the same format. By contrast, templates allow you to use all formatting options available in Microsoft Word and HTML documents.
- **Scalability:** The Report Explorer uses a MATLAB-based file converter, called `db2dom`, to convert reports based on templates. The Report Explorer uses Java-based file converters, `xslt` and `JADE`, to convert reports based on XSL and DSSSL style sheets. The `db2dom` converter is typically an order of magnitude faster than `xslt` and `JADE` and uses no Java memory for Word and HTML output and much less memory for PDF output. As a result, the Report Explorer can generate much larger reports with templates than with style sheet-based output.

Component Styles

Every report template contains a style sheet. This style sheet, not to be confused with an XSL or DSSSL style sheet, is a document that defines named sets of text, paragraph, list, and table formats called styles. During report generation, the Report Explorer's file converter, `db2dom`, copies the template style sheet into the generated report and assigns the style names to paragraphs, text, lists,

and tables generated by your report generator's components. The program that you use to display or print your report, such as an HTML browser or Microsoft Word, uses the styles to format your report.

The Report Explorer's default templates defines all the styles needed to format a report generated by the Report Explorer from your report setup file. To distinguish them from other styles, the names of these styles begin with the prefix, **rg**, for example, **rgParagraph**. You can modify the appearance of a report by customizing the definitions (but not the names) of these styles in a copy of a default template and using the copy to generate the report.

You can also define your own styles in a customized template and assign them to components whose dialogs contains a **StyleName** property. Components that have a **StyleName** property include the **Text** and **Paragraph** components. In this way, you can customize the appearance of individual instances of a component. For example, the default style of a **Paragraph** component is **rgParagraph**. By creating and assigning your own style, for example, **myParagraph**, to a particular **Paragraph** component, you can differentiate the appearance of this component's output from that of paragraphs that have the default **rgParagraph** style.

Component Templates

The Report Explorer's default templates contain a component template library. A component template library is a document that defines templates for Report Explorer components, such as the **Title Page** component and the **Chapter/Section** component. Each template in the library has a name, for example, **rgRectoTitlePage**, which enables the Report Generator to locate the component template in the library. The component library allows a single template, called the main template, to contain all the templates needed to format a report generated from the main template.

You can change the format of a report component, such as a title page, by customizing its template in a copy of a default template and using that customized template to generate the report. You can also create and store templates for **Subform** components in a **Form** component's main template. In this way, you can create custom report components with custom content and custom formats. For example, you can create a custom title page template and use it with a **Subform** component to generate a title page that contains content not defined by the **Title Page** component, such as a sign-off block.

Component Holes

The Report Explorer's default component templates contain placeholders, called holes, that designate where to insert generated content relative to the template's fixed content and other generated content. For example, the **Title Page** component's templates contain holes for a report's title, subtitle, author, abstract, etc. The Report Explorer replaces these holes with generated content during report generation. For example, it replaces the title hole in the **Title Page** template with the title specified by the **Title Page** component's Title property.

You can alter the layout and content of a component that specifies content by rearranging or deleting its holes. For example, you can delete or adjust the location of a title page's subtitle by moving or deleting the subtitle hole in the **Title Page** component's template. You can also include holes in the templates that you create for **Form** and **Subform** components and fill those holes using **Template Hole** components in your report generator setup file. In this way, for example, you can generate a title page that exactly fits your title page layout and format requirements.

Template Cache

The first time you open the **Report Explorer** in a MATLAB session it searches the MATLAB path for templates. It stores all the templates that it finds in a cache. It also adds any templates that you create in the session to the cache. Subsequently it searches the cache for any template that you specify that is not in the current directory. This avoids the need to search the MATLAB path every time the Report Explorer needs to generate a report based on a template. If you try to use a template that is not on the MATLAB path at the beginning of the MATLAB session, the **Report Explorer** indicates that it cannot find the template. In this case, you can either change MATLAB working directory to the directory to the template directory or you can add the directory to the MATLAB path and refresh the cache. To refresh the cache, execute

```
>> rptgen.db2dom.TemplateCache.getTheCache(true);
```

at the MATLAB command line.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Create a Report Template” on page 7-6
- “Generate a Report Using a Template” on page 7-10
- “Customize Microsoft Word Report Styles” on page 7-16
- “Customize Microsoft Word Component Templates” on page 7-18
- “Customize a Microsoft Word Title Page Template” on page 7-25
- “Create a Custom HTML or PDF Template” on page 7-29

More About

- “Default Template Contents” on page 7-11

Create a Report Template

To create a report template for use with the Report Explorer:

- 1 Copy an existing template, either one of the Report Explorer's default templates or a template based on one of the default templates.
- 2 Set the template's properties.
- 3 Open the template in a template editor.
- 4 Edit the template to meet your requirements.
- 5 Save the template.

See Also

Related Examples

- "Copy a Template" on page 7-7
- "Set a Template's Properties" on page 7-8
- "Open a Template" on page 7-9
- "Customize Microsoft Word Report Styles" on page 7-16
- "Customize Microsoft Word Component Templates" on page 7-18
- "Customize a Microsoft Word Title Page Template" on page 7-25

More About

- "Report Templates" on page 7-2

Copy a Template

- 1 In Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 In the template library (center) pane, select the template you want to copy. For example, select the **Default HTML Template**.
- 3 In the template dialog (right) pane, click **Copy template**. A file browser appears.
- 4 In the file browser, navigate to a folder where you want to save the template. The folder should be on the MATLAB path (for example, in the MATLAB folder in your home folder).
- 5 Specify the file name, using the default file extension for the kind of template you are copying: a Microsoft Word template (.dotx), an HTML template (.htmlx), single-file HTML template (.html), or PDF template (.pdfx).
- 6 Click **Save**. The new template appears in the list of templates in the Report Explorer's center pane.
- 7 Select the new template. The template's dialog appears in the right pane. The initial name of the copy in the list of templates is **Copy of ORIGINAL**, where **ORIGINAL** is the name of the template that you copied.
- 8 Set the new template's properties.

Set a Template's Properties

In this section...

"Set Template Properties Interactively" on page 7-8

"Set Template Properties Programmatically" on page 7-8

A conversion template's properties allows the Report Explorer to keep track of the templates that you create. You can set the properties interactively or programmatically.

Set Template Properties Interactively

- 1 In Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template** to display the Report Explorer's template library (if it is not already displayed).
- 2 From the list of templates in the Report Explorer's center pane, select the template whose properties you want to set. The template's dialog appears in the right pane displaying the template's current properties.
- 3 In the dialog box, enter values for the template's properties in the following fields:

Template id	Unique value used by the Report Explorer to identify this template.
Display name	Appears in the drop-down list of templates in the Form and Report component dialogs.
Description	Describes this template's purpose.
Creator	Specifies this template's creator.

- 4 To save the template properties you entered, click outside of the Report Explorer's dialog pane.

Set Template Properties Programmatically

Use the DOM API's `mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties` and `mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties` methods to get and set a conversion template's properties. Set the template's core properties as follows to correspond to the properties that appear on the template's dialog in the Report Explorer:

Dialog Property	Core Property
Template id	Identifier
Display name	Title
Description	Description
Creator	Creator

Open a Template

You can open a custom template to edit it. Opening a Word template opens the template in Microsoft Word. Opening a single-file HTML template opens the file in the HTML editor specified by your Report Generator preferences (the MATLAB editor by default). Opening an HTML or PDF packaged template unzips the template and then opens the main template document and the document part template library in the HTML editor. To learn more about contents of templates, see “Default Template Contents” on page 7-11.

You cannot edit a default template. If you want to customize a default template, you must create a copy of the template and edit the copy. See “Copy a Template” on page 7-7.

Tip The Report Generator repackages an open HTML or PDF template before running a report based on the template. Run a report after editing an HTML or PDF template to ensure that your changes are saved.

- 1 In Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 Select a custom template from the list of templates in the Report Explorer’s template list (center) pane. The template’s dialog appears in the right pane.

Note If your custom template does not appear in the list, refresh the Report Explorer’s template cache (see “Template Cache” on page 7-5).

- 3 Click **Open template** to open the report’s template and component template library for PDF and HTML templates.
- 4 Click **Open style sheet** to open the template’s style sheet.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Edit HTML or PDF Styles in a Template” on page 7-31
- “Create a Report Template” on page 7-6


More About

- “Report Templates” on page 7-2

Generate a Report Using a Template

- 1 In Report Explorer, in the outline pane, select the top-level component of the report.
- 2 In the dialog box, set **File format** to one of these options, depending on whether the root component is a **Form** component or a **Report** component:

Form Component	Report Component
Direct PDF	Direct PDF (from template)
HTML	HTML (from template)
PDF (from Word)	PDF (from Word template)
Single-File HTML	Single-File HTML (from template)
Word	Word (from template)

- 3 Optionally, from the list of templates available for the current file format, select a template.
- 4 If you select HTML or HTML (from template) for the file format, choose a packaging option for the output files.
 - **Unzipped** — Generate the report files in a subfolder of the current folder. The subfolder has the report name.
 - **Zipped** — Package report files in a single compressed file that has the report name, with a .zip extension.
 - **Both Zipped and Unzipped**
- 5 In the toolbar, click the **Report** button .

See Also

More About

- “Report Templates” on page 7-2

Default Template Contents

In this section...
“Default Styles” on page 7-11
“Component Templates” on page 7-13

A default report template contains an empty main document that is copied to the report output to hold the report content during report generation. In addition, it contains:

- A style sheet with default style definitions for report elements.
- A template library that contains templates for the title page, table of contents, chapters, and chapter and section titles. The templates define page headers and footers, page size, page margins, and page orientation for a report’s title page, table of contents, and chapters. The templates also include toc and autonumber fields used by Microsoft Word and HTML browsers to generate table of contents and chapter and section numbers when they open a report.

Default Styles

A default report template includes styles that the Report Explorer uses to format components during report generation. Most styles begin with rg (for example, rgTitle). Styles for syntax highlighting MATLAB code begin with MWSG, for example, MWSHKeywords. The default style names and formatting are the same for the Word and HTML templates, to the extent applicable. For example, page break formatting applies when you use a Word template or an HTML template used for formatting PDF reports, but not an HTML template used for formatting HTML reports..

You can modify the built-in styles, but do not delete them. In addition, you can define your own styles and use them in components that allow you to specify a style, such as the **Paragraph** component.

Style	Component to which the style applies
MWSHComment	MATLAB code comment
MWSHKeywords	MATLAB code keywords
MWSHstrings	MATLAB code character vectors
rgAbstract	Title Page component abstract
rgAbstractTitle	Title Page component abstract section
rgAuthor	Title Page component front page author
rgAuthorVerso	Title Page component back page author
rgBody	Text component
rgChapter	Chapter component
rgChapterTitle	Chapter component title
rgCopyright	Title Page component copyright
rgFigure	Paragraph that contains an image generated by a snapshot or Image component, to adjust the spacing of images relative to adjacent paragraphs
rgFigureCaption	The caption for Image component and snapshot components
rgFigureTitle	The Image component and snapshot components title

Style	Component to which the style applies
rgFigureTitleNumber	The Image component and snapshot components title number
rgFigureTitlePrefix	The Image component and snapshot components title prefix
rgFigureTitleText	The Image component and snapshot components title text
rgLegalNotice	Title Page component legal notice section
rgListStyle	Specifies the style of lists generated by the List component.
rgListTitle	The List component title
rgListTitleNumber	The List component title number
rgListTitlePrefix	The List component title prefix
rgListTitleText	The List component title text
rgParagraph	Paragraph component text
rgParagraphTitle	Paragraph component title
rgProgramListing	Code generated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text component with Show text as syntax highlighted MATLAB code option is selected • MATLAB Function Block component • Truth Table component
rgPubDate	Title page report creation date
rgPubDatePrefix	Title page report creation date prefix
rgSect1Title	Section title for first-level section in a chapter
rgSect1TitleNumber	Number for Section title for first-level section in a chapter
rgSect1TitlePrefix	Prefix for Section title for first-level section in a chapter
rgSect1TitleText	Text for Section title for first-level section in a chapter
rgSect2Title	Section title for second-level section in a chapter
rgSect2TitleNumber	Number for Section title for second-level section in a chapter
rgSect2TitlePrefix	Prefix for Section title for second-level section in a chapter
rgSect2TitleText	Text for Section title for second-level section in a chapter
rgSect3Title	Section title for third-level section in a chapter
rgSect3TitleNumber	Number for Section title for third-level section in a chapter
rgSect3TitlePrefix	Prefix for Section title for third-level section in a chapter
rgSect3TitleText	Text for Section title for third-level section in a chapter
rgSect4Title	Section title for fourth-level section in a chapter
rgSect4TitleNumber	Number for Section title for fourth-level section in a chapter
rgSect4TitlePrefix	Prefix for Section title for fourth-level section in a chapter
rgSect4TitleText	Text for Section title for fourth-level section in a chapter
rgSect5Title	Section title for fifth-level section in a chapter
rgSect5TitleNumber	Number for Section title for fifth-level section in a chapter
rgSect5TitlePrefix	Prefix for Section title for fifth-level section in a chapter

Style	Component to which the style applies
rgSect5TitleText	Text for Section title for fifth-level section in a chapter
rgSubTitle	Title Page component subtitle
rgTable	Table content
rgTableTitle	Table title
rgTableTitleNumber	Table title number
rgTableTitlePrefix	Table title prefix
rgTableTitleText	Table title text
rgTitle	Title Page component front page title abstract, and legal notice section
rgTitleVerso	Title Page component back page title abstract, and legal notice section
rgTOCSection	Table of contents

Component Templates

The component template library of a default report template contain templates to determine the page layout and formats of report sections, such as the title page, table of contents, and chapters.

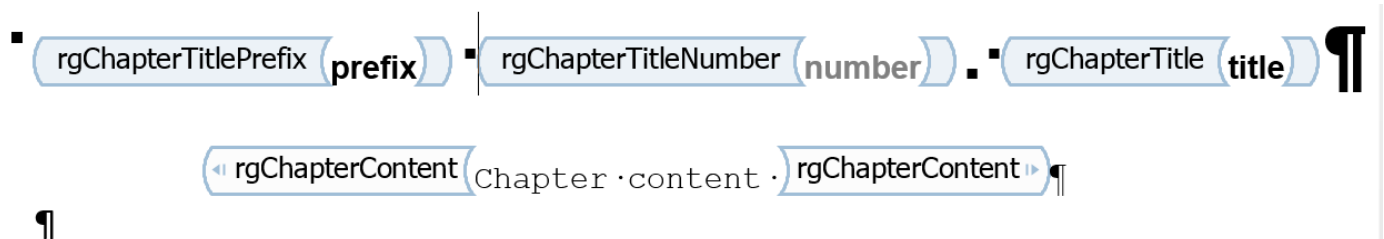
Part Template	Report Explorer Components the Part Template Formats
rgRectoTitlePage	Title Page Front title page contents, including the report title, subtitle, author, and an image.
rgVersoTitlePage	Title Page Back title page contents, including the date published, copyright, legal notice, and abstract.
rgTOCSectionTitle	The table of contents automatically generated for Word and PDF.
rgChapter	Chapter/Section Chapter (top-level section), including the title (prefix, such as Chapter , number, and title) and for the content.
rgSect1Title	Chapter/Section Title for a section (sections below the chapter level). The title can include a prefix (such as Chapter), number, and title.
rgSect2Title	
rgSect3Title	
rgSect4Title	
rgSect5Title	

Part Template	Report Explorer Components the Part Template Formats
rgListTitle	List Title of the list.
rgTableTitle	Table, Array-BasedTable , and table components such as Handle Graphics Property Table Table title, including prefix (such as Table , number, and title) and for the content.
rgFigureTitle	Table and Array-BasedTable Table title, including prefix (such as Table , number, and title) and for the content.

Component Template Holes

Component templates include fill-in-the-blanks hole markup. The Report Explorer fills holes with content that components generate.

For example, the rgChapter template in the default Word template includes an rgChapterTitle hole.



The Report Explorer fills the rgChapterTitle hole with the contents of the Title property of top-level **Chapter/Section** components in a report.

You can rearrange or delete holes to change the order in which generated content appears in the report or to omit content. Do not add holes for content that a component does not specifically address. If you add holes, the Report Explorer ignores them. If you need to add content to a **Title Page** or other component, use a **Form** or **Subform** component instead.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Generate a Report Using a Template” on page 7-10
- “Copy a Template” on page 7-7
- “Customize Microsoft Word Report Styles” on page 7-16
- “Customize Microsoft Word Component Templates” on page 7-18
- “Customize a Microsoft Word Title Page Template” on page 7-25

More About

- “Report Templates” on page 7-2

Customize Microsoft Word Report Styles

In this section...

“Customize Default Microsoft Word Component Styles” on page 7-16

“Create Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 7-16

You can customize report styles in a custom Word template or add styles to a custom Word template.

For more information about Word styles, see the Microsoft Word documentation.

Customize Default Microsoft Word Component Styles

Note You cannot customize a default template’s styles directly. You must create a copy of the default template and customize the copy’s styles, see “Copy a Template” on page 7-7.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 From the list of templates, select the custom template that contains the style you want to customize.

Note If the template does not appear in the template list, refresh the Report Explorer’s template cache, see “Template Cache” on page 7-5.

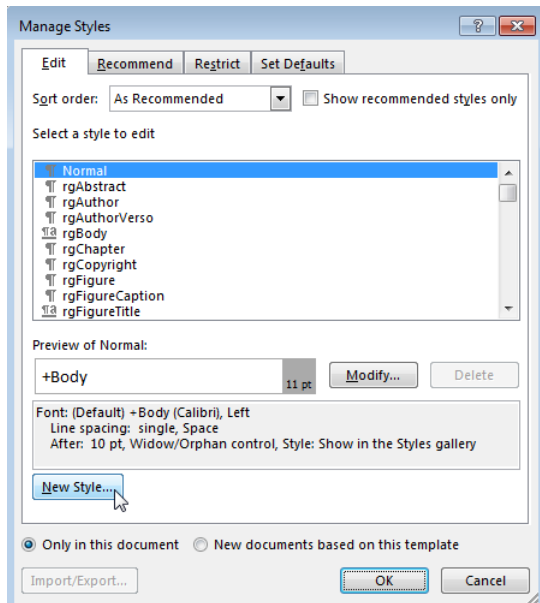
- 3 In the dialog box, click **Open style sheet**. Microsoft Word’s **Manage Styles** dialog box appears.
- 4 Use the **Manage Styles** dialog box to modify or create styles.

Styles that begin with `rg` (for example, `rgParagraph`) are the default styles used for report components. A default style applies to all instances of a component with which it is associated. (In the Report Explorer, some components allow you to replace the name of a default style with the name a style that you create. You can then specify different styles for different instances of the same component.)

- 5 Close the **Manage Styles** dialog box.
- 6 Save the template.

Create Styles in a Microsoft Word Template

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 From the list of templates, select a custom template.
- 3 In the dialog box, click **Open style sheet**.
- 4 If applicable, select an existing style to use as a starting point for the new style.
- 5 Click **New Style**.



- 6 Specify a name for the new style and define the style characteristics. To save the new style definition, click **OK** and close the dialog box.
- 7 In the Manage Styles dialog box, click **OK**.
- 8 In Word, save and close the template.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Customize Microsoft Word Component Templates” on page 7-18
- “Customize a Microsoft Word Title Page Template” on page 7-25

More About

- “Report Templates” on page 7-2
- “Default Template Contents” on page 7-11

Customize Microsoft Word Component Templates

In this section...

“Custom Word Component Templates” on page 7-18
“Display the Developer Ribbon in Word” on page 7-18
“Customize a Word Component Template” on page 7-19
“Set Default Text Style for a Hole” on page 7-19
“Distinguish Inline and Block Holes” on page 7-21
“Avoid Changing Block Holes to Inline Holes” on page 7-21
“Delete a Hole” on page 7-22
“Add an Inline Hole” on page 7-23
“Add a Block Hole” on page 7-23
“Remove or Modify Chapter Prefix” on page 7-23

Custom Word Component Templates

You can customize a Word component template (such as a title page template) to:

- Tailor report formatting to meet your specific formatting requirements.
- Delete content by deleting a hole. For a description of holes, see “Component Holes” on page 7-4.
- Change component layout by changing the order of holes.
- Change a title page, table of contents, or chapter page layout, including page size, page orientation, page margins, and header and footer content and format.

If you delete a hole in a component template, the generated report does not include the component data associated with that hole. For example, the `rgRectoTitlePage` part template includes an `rgAuthor` hole. If you delete the `rgAuthor` hole, then reports generated with the template do not include the author, even if the report has a **Title Page** component that specifies a value for the `Author` property.

The Report Explorer ignores holes in a component template that do not correspond to content properties specified by the component. If you need to generate content not addressed by one of the Report Explorer’s components, use a **Form** or **Subform** component to generate the content. For example, you can use a Subform component with a custom template to generate a title page that contains content, such as a sign-off block, not addressed by the **Title Page** component.

Display the Developer Ribbon in Word

To work with holes in a Word template, use the Word **Developer** ribbon. If the **Developer** tab is not showing in your Word ribbon, add it to the ribbon.

- 1 In Word, select **File > Options**.
- 2 In the Word Options dialog box, select **Customize Ribbon**.
- 3 In the **Customize the Ribbon** list, select the **Developer** check box and click **OK**.

Tip If you do not see **Developer** check box in the list, set **Customize the Ribbon** to Main Tabs.


Customize a Word Component Template

To customize a report element such as a title page, replace the appropriate default component template with a customized copy of the template. For an example of creating a custom Word component template, see “Customize a Microsoft Word Title Page Template” on page 7-25.

Note You cannot customize a default template’s styles directly. You must create a copy of the default template and customize the copy’s styles, see “Copy a Template” on page 7-7.


- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 In the list of templates in the middle pane, select a custom template.

Note If the template does not appear in the template list, refresh the Report Explorer’s template cache, see “Template Cache” on page 7-5.

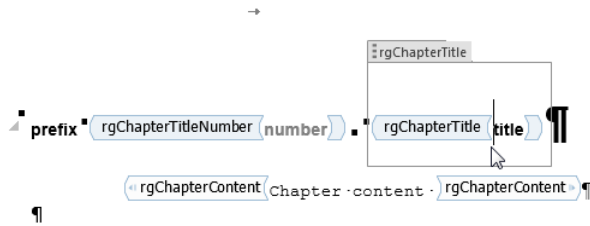
- 3 In the **Properties** pane, click **Open template**.
- 4 At the beginning of the template, position the cursor in the first paragraph and click the **Quick Parts** button.
- 5 In the **Insert** tab, select the **Quick Parts**  button.
- 6 In the Quick Parts Gallery, select the part template (for example, rgChapter).
- 7 Edit the copy of the part template. For example, remove a hole by right-clicking and selecting **Remove Content Control**.
- 8 In the template, select the part template, including all of its holes.
- 9 In the Quick Parts Gallery, select **Save Selection to Quick Part Gallery**.
- 10 In the Create New Building Block dialog box, set **Name** to the part template name (for example, rgChapter) and the **Category** to ml reportgen. Click **OK**.
- 11 In the template, delete the customized part template.
- 12 Save the main template.

Set Default Text Style for a Hole

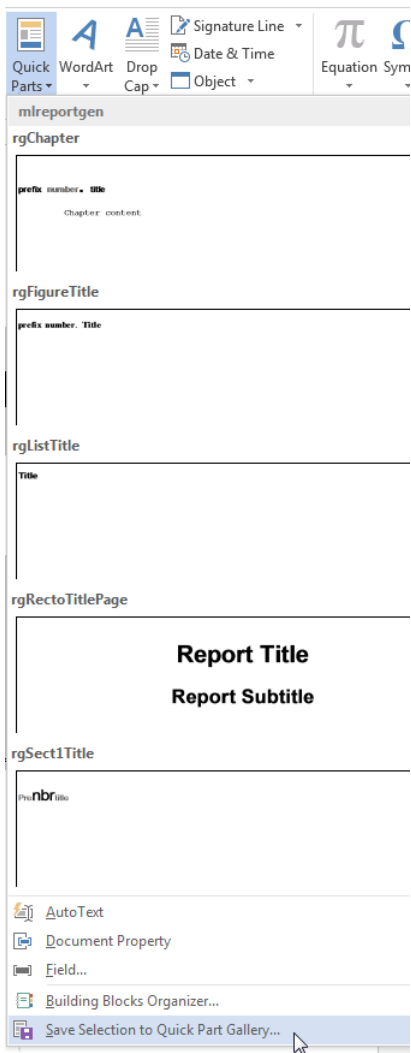
Your template can specify the name of a style to use as a default to format text generated for a hole.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 In the list of templates in the middle pane, select the custom template that has the hole you want to set the default text style for.
- 3 In the Template Browser, click **Open template**.
- 4 In the **Insert** tab, select the **Quick Parts**  button.
- 5 In the Quick Parts Gallery, select the part template that contains the hole (for example, rgChapter).

- 6 Right-click in the text area of the hole whose default text style you want to specify. For example, in rgChapter, right-click in the rgChapterTitle hole.



- 7 Select **Properties**.
- 8 In the Content Control Properties dialog box, select the **Use a style to format text typed into the empty control** check box.
- 9 From the **Style** list, select a style to use an existing style or select **New Style** to create a new style to use as the default style and click **OK**.
- 10 Select the part template and click the **Quick Parts** button.
- 11 Click **Save Selection to Quick Part Gallery**.



- 12 In the Create New Building Block dialog box, set **Name** to the part template name (for example, rgChapter) and the **Category** to m\reportgen. Click **OK**.
- 13 Save and close the template.

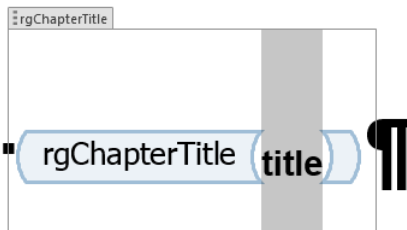
Distinguish Inline and Block Holes

The Report Explorer supports two types of holes: inline and block.

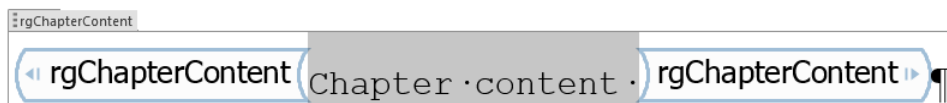
- Use an inline hole is for content that you can include in a Word paragraph.
- Use a block hole for content that you cannot embed in a paragraph.

You can configure the Word editor to provide visual cues that indicate whether a hole is an inline or block hole.

- 1 Open the custom Word template.
- 2 On the Word ribbon, select the **Home** tab.
- 3 Click the **Show/Hide** ¶ button to display Word paragraph markers.
- 4 On the Word ribbon, select the **Developer** tab.
- 5 Click **Design Mode** to see the Word markup for holes.
- 6 Click a hole to determine whether it is an inline or block hole.
 - Inline hole — The bounding box does not include the paragraph marker.



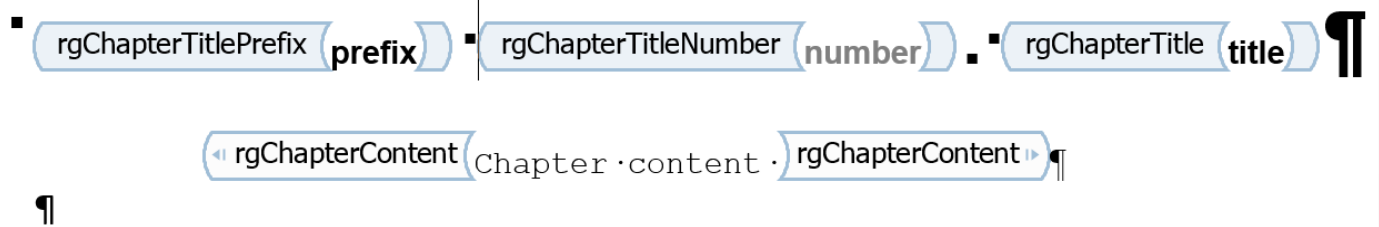
- Block hole — The bounding box does include the paragraph marker.



Avoid Changing Block Holes to Inline Holes

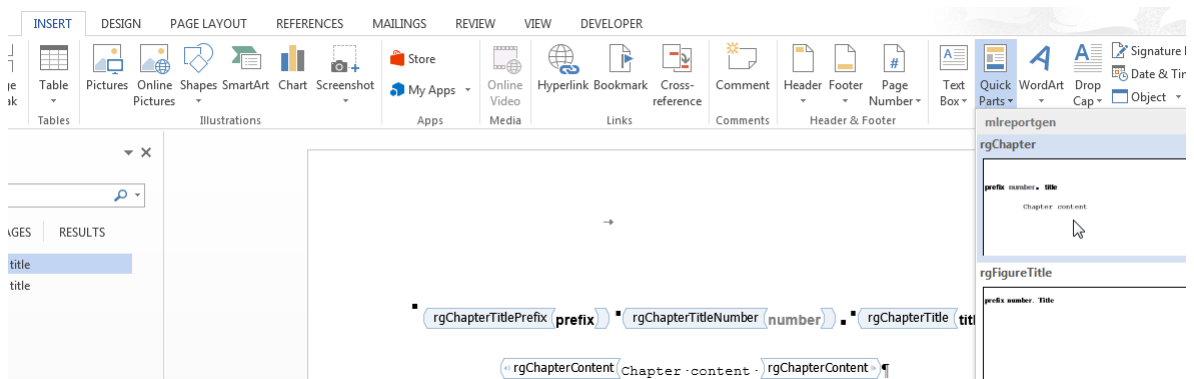
Do not change a block hole to an inline hole.

You can accidentally change a block hole to an inline hole by removing the paragraph marker of an inline hole that is followed by a block hole. For example, if you delete the paragraph marker for the rgChapterTitle inline hole, the rgChapterContent block hole changes to an inline hole.



Delete a Hole

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 In the list of Word templates in the middle pane, select the custom template that you want to edit.
- 3 In the Template Browser, click **Open template**.
- 4 To display Word paragraph markers (if they are not already visible), on the Word ribbon in the **Home** tab, click the **Show/Hide ¶** button.
- 5 In the Word ribbon, in the **Insert** tab, click the **Quick Parts** button.
- 6 Select the part template to customize. For example, select **rgChapter** to customize the part template for a chapter.




Tip To display Word markup for the part template, on the Word ribbon, in the **Developer** tab, click **Design Mode**.


- 7 Write down the name of the part template you are customizing, because you need to enter that name later in this procedure.
- 8 In the **rgChapter** part template, delete the **rgChapterTitlePrefix** hole. Select the hole markup and click the **Delete** key.
- 9 In the template, select all of the contents of the part template.
- 10 Right-click and select **Properties**.
- 11 In the Content Control Properties dialog box, in the **Title** and **Tag** fields, enter the name of the template part you are customizing **rgChapter**. Click **OK**.
- 12 In the template, select all of the contents of the part template. In the **Insert** tab, click the **Quick Parts** button.
- 13 Click **Save Selection to Quick Part Gallery**.

- 14 In the Create New Building Block dialog box, set **Name** to the part template name (for example, rgChapter) and the **Category** to m\reportgen. Click **OK**.
- 15 In the template, select all of the contents of the part template and click the **Delete** button.
- 16 Save and close the template.

Add an Inline Hole

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 In the list of Word templates in the middle pane, select the custom template that you want to edit.
- 3 In the Template Browser, click **Open template**.
- 4 To display Word paragraph markers, click the **Show/Hide**  button.
- 5 Position the Word insertion mark at the point in a paragraph where you want to add an inline hole.

Tip If the hole is the only content in a paragraph or is at the end of a paragraph, add several blank spaces and insert the hole before the spaces.

- 6 Click the **Rich Text Control** button . Word inserts a rich text control at the insertion point.
- 7 To see hole markup, on the Word ribbon, in the **Developer** tab click **Design Mode**.
- 8 Right-click in the hole and select **Properties**.
- 9 In the dialog box, in the **Title** and **Tag** fields, enter the name of the hole. Use a Report Explorer hole name. For example, if you insert an rgChapterTitlePrefix hole, set the **Title** and **Tag** fields to rgChapterTitlePrefix.
- 10 In the template, select all of the contents of the part template. In the **Insert** tab, click the **Quick Parts** button.
- 11 Click **Save Selection to Quick Part Gallery**.
- 12 In the Create New Building Block dialog box, set **Name** to the part template name (for example, rgChapter) and the **Category** to m\reportgen. Click **OK**.
- 13 In the template, select all of the contents of the part template and click the **Delete** button.
- 14 Save and close the template.

Add a Block Hole

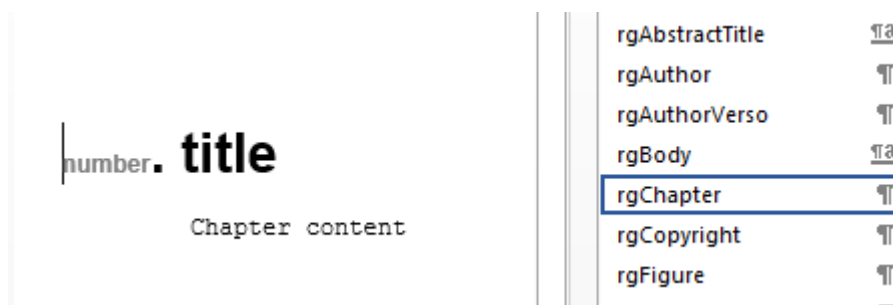
Creating a block-level hole in a Word document is essentially the same as creating an inline hole. The main difference is that rich text content control must contain an (empty) paragraph instead of residing in a paragraph. Create an empty paragraph at the point where you want to create a block-level hole. If you are at the end of a document, create a second empty paragraph.

Remove or Modify Chapter Prefix

Reports that use the default templates include the word **Chapter** as a prefix in the chapter title. If you do not want to use the prefix, you can delete from your template before you create a report. If you want to use a word other than **Chapter**, for example, for localization, you can replace the prefix.

- 1 Open the template.
- 2 On the Word **Insert** ribbon, in the **Text** area, click the **Explore Quick Parts** button.
- 3 To insert an instance of the part you want to modify in your template, select the **rgChapter** quick part.
- 4 Edit the instance. You can remove the prefix hole, or you can replace it with fixed text.

Make sure that the style applied to this line is still **rgChapter**.



- 5 Select the edited instance. Then, on the **Insert** ribbon, click the **Explore Quick Parts** button and select **Save Selection to Quick Parts Gallery**.
- 6 In the dialog box, set **Name** to rgChapter and **Category** to m\reportgen, and then click **OK**. Confirm that you want to overwrite the previous version.
- 7 Save and close the template.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Create a Report Template” on page 7-6
- “Customize Microsoft Word Report Styles” on page 7-16
- “Customize a Microsoft Word Title Page Template” on page 7-25

More About

- “Report Templates” on page 7-2
- “Default Template Contents” on page 7-11

Customize a Microsoft Word Title Page Template

In this section...

“Create a Custom Template” on page 7-25
 “Change the Color of a Report Title” on page 7-25
 “Assign the Template to a Report” on page 7-27
 “Customize Title Page Content and Layout” on page 7-27

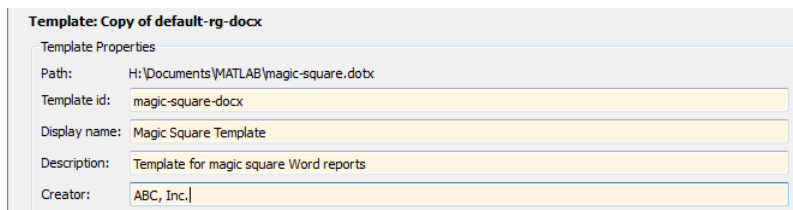
The Report Explorer default Word document conversion template contains document part templates for the front (recto) and back (verso) side of a report title page. The Report Explorer file converter for the Word (from template) output type uses the title page part templates to produce the title pages in the Word output.

This example shows how to create a custom template that changes the color of the title and how to customize the layout of a title page. The example uses a custom template with the Report Generator magic square report example.

Create a Custom Template

Note To complete the rest of this example, you need a custom Word conversion template. If you have a custom template that you want to use for this example, you can skip to “Change the Color of a Report Title” on page 7-25.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 In the list of templates, select the **Default Word Template**.
- 3 In the Template Browser, click **Copy template**.
- 4 In the file browser, navigate to the folder on the MATLAB path that you want to use for the custom template. For the file name, enter `magic-square` and click **Save**.
- 5 In the list of templates, select **Copy of Default Word Template**.
- 6 At the top of the Template Properties dialog box, use these settings:



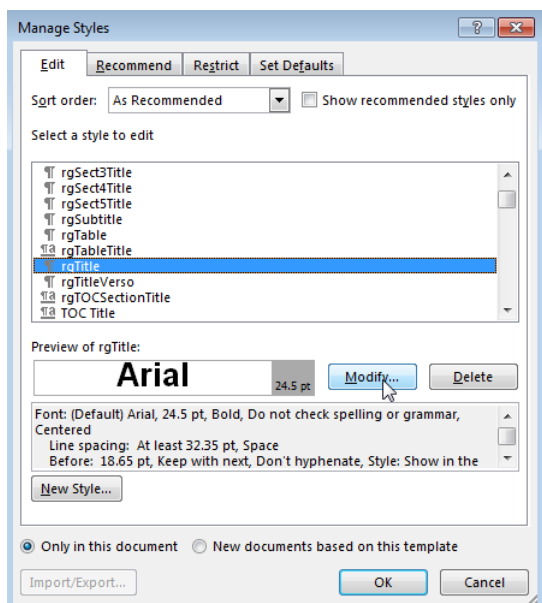
- 7 Apply the properties by selecting another template in the list of templates.

Change the Color of a Report Title

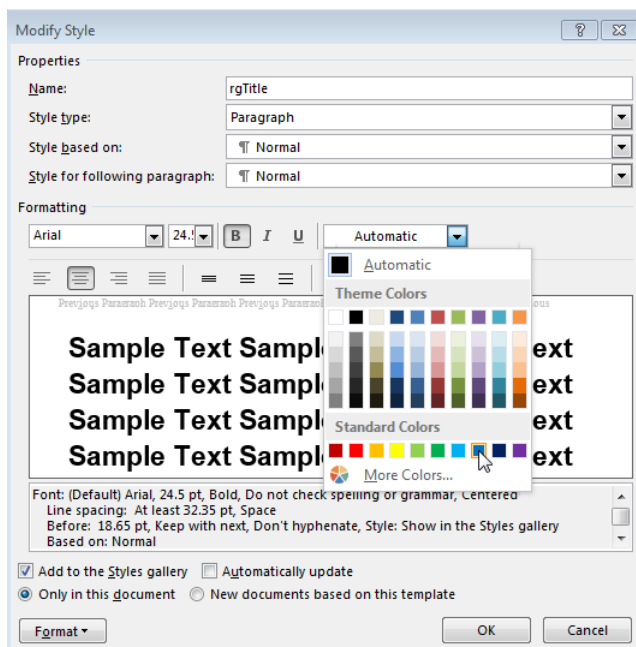
You can customize the Magic Square Template (see “Create a Custom Template” on page 7-25) to use blue text for the report title.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.

- 2 In the Report Explorer list of Word templates, select **Magic Square Template**.
- 3 In the Template Browser, click **Open style sheet**. In Word, the template opens, with the Manage Styles dialog box displayed.
- 4 In the Manage Styles dialog box, select the **rgTitle** style and click **Modify**.



- 5 In the Modify Style dialog box for **rgTitle**, click the down arrow for **Automatic**. Select the blue color box and click **OK**.

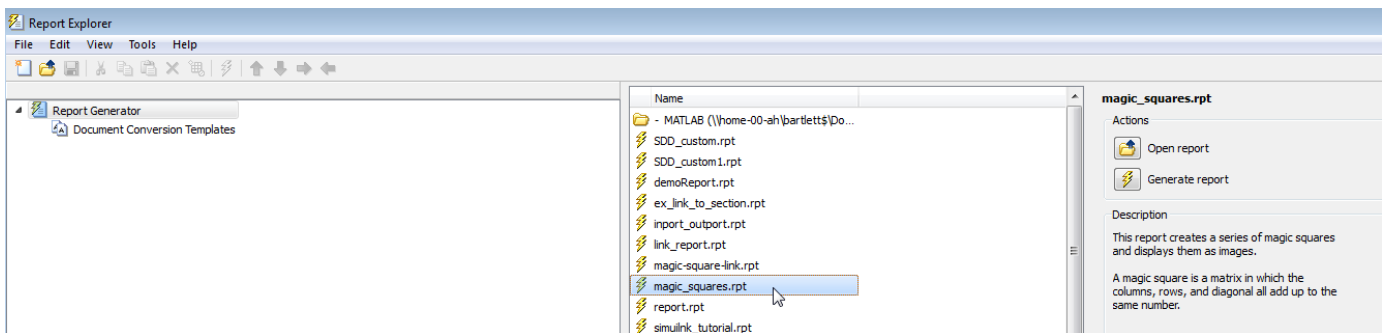


- 6 In the Manage Styles dialog box, click **OK**.
- 7 Save and close the template.

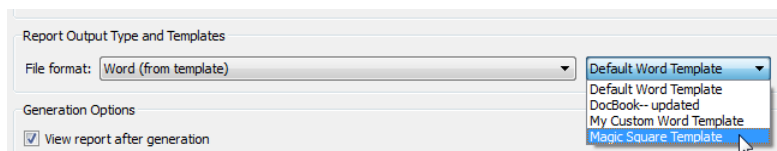
Assign the Template to a Report


You can assign the customized template to the magic-square.rpt Report Explorer report.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Report Generator** node.
- 2 In the Report Explorer, in the list of reports, select magic_square.rpt.



- 3 In the Report Options pane, click **Open report**.
- 4 In the magic_squares report, add a **Title Page** component. In the Title Page dialog box, set the **Title** field to Magic Squares.
- 5 Below the **Title Page** component, add a **Chapter** component.
- 6 In the Report Options dialog box, set **File format** to Word (from template) and instead of Default Word Template, select Magic Squares Template.



- 7 Generate the report. Select the magic_squares report. In the Report Explorer toolbar, click the **Report**  button.

In the generated report, the title, Magic Squares, appears in blue.

Customize Title Page Content and Layout

This example assumes you have created a custom Magic Square Template (see “Create a Custom Template” on page 7-25). You can use a different custom Word template.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 In the Report Explorer list of Word templates, select Magic Square Template. In the Report Options pane, click **Open template**.
- 3 With the cursor in the first (and only visible) paragraph in the template, in the **Insert** tab, select the **Quick Parts** button.
- 4 In the Quick Parts gallery, select rgRectoTitlePage to insert of the front title page part template in the main document conversion template.

Tip To display Word markup for the part template, on the Word ribbon, in the **Developer** tab, click **Design Mode**.

- 5 Highlight the rgImage hole and drag it above the rgTitle hole.
- 6 Delete the rgAuthor hole.
- 7 Select the rgRectoTitlePage part template and click the **Quick Parts** button.
- 8 Click **Save Selection to Quick Part Gallery**.
- 9 In the Create New Building Block dialog box, set **Name** to rgRectoTitlePage and the **Category** to mlreportgen. Click **OK**.
- 10 In the template, select the contents of the part template (including the section break) and click the **Delete** button.
- 11 Save and close the template.

Suppose that you use the custom template to generate a report that has a **Title Page** component that specifies an image and an author. The generated report displays the image at the top of the title page and does not include an author.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Copy a Template” on page 7-7
- “Customize Microsoft Word Report Styles” on page 7-16

More About

- “Report Templates” on page 7-2
- “Default Template Contents” on page 7-11

Create a Custom HTML or PDF Template

In this section...

- “Copy the Template” on page 7-29
- “Assign the Template to a Report” on page 7-29
- “Select an HTML Editor” on page 7-30
- “Edit HTML or PDF Templates” on page 7-30
- “Edit HTML or PDF Styles in a Template” on page 7-31

You can copy a default template as the basis for your custom template. Alternatively, you can use `mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` to create a template programmatically.

Copy the Template

To customize the format styles used in the default HTML, single-file HTML, or PDF template, copy the template and modify or add style definitions in the copy.

- 1 In Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 2 In the Library pane, select the template you want to copy. For example, select the **Default HTML Template**.
- 3 In the Properties pane, click **Copy template**.
- 4 In the file browser, navigate to where you want to save the template file.

Select a path that is on the MATLAB path (for example, in the MATLAB folder in your home folder).

Specify the file name, using the default file extension for an HTML template (`.html`), single-file HTML template (`.html`), or PDF template (`.pdf`). Click **Save**.

- 5 From the list of templates, select the template copy.
- 6 In the dialog box, in the **Template id** and **Display name** boxes, specify a unique ID and display name for the template.

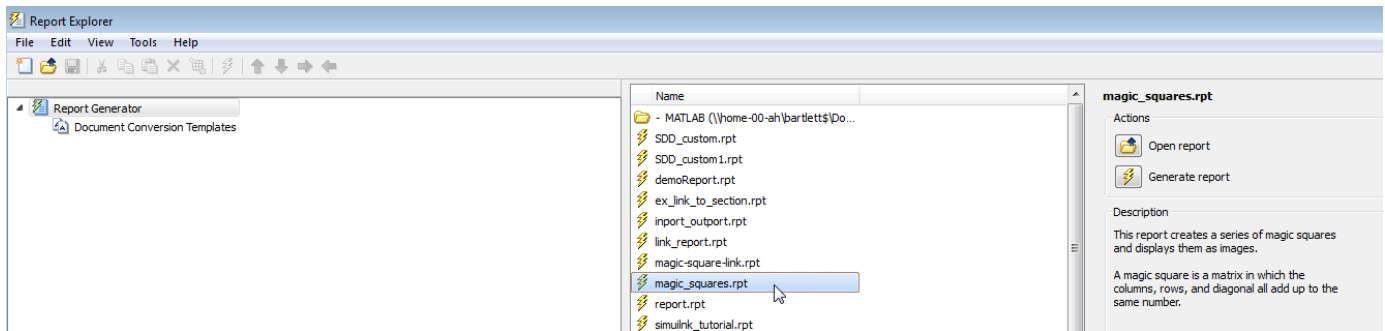
The display name is the name that appears in the Report Explorer list of templates. Use the template ID to identify a template in your code.

- 7 To save the template properties you entered, click outside of the Properties pane.

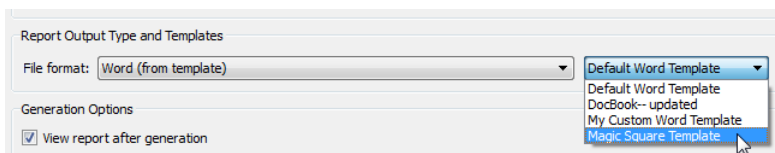
Assign the Template to a Report

You can assign your template to a Report Explorer report.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **Report Generator** node.
- 2 From the list of reports, select the report you want to assign the template to.



- 3 In the Report Options dialog box, set **File format** to one of the (from template) options. Select your template from the list.



Select an HTML Editor

By default, when you edit an HTML or PDF style sheet, the style sheet appears in the MATLAB Editor.

To use a different editor:

- 1 In the Report Explorer, select **File > Preferences**.
- 2 In **Edit HTML Command**, enter a MATLAB expression that opens the HTML editor you want to use. For example:

```
system('Dreamweaver %<FileName> &')
```

When you open an HTML style sheet, the Report Explorer replaces **FileName** with the template that you selected. The ampersand (&) opens the editor in the background.

Edit HTML or PDF Templates

The templates consist of the main part (`root.html`), which defines the default page, and the document part templates (`docpart_templates.html`). For a single-file HTML template, all parts of the template are in a single file with an `.html` extension. You can make similar types of changes in these templates as you can in Word templates. See “Customize Microsoft Word Component Templates” on page 7-18.

The HTML and PDF templates in Report Explorer are similar, with these exceptions:

- PDF templates define a page layout, including page headers and footers. You can modify the document part templates for these layout elements. PDF templates can use a set of DOM API HTML tags supplied for this purpose. See “DOM API HTML Elements” on page 13-33.
- PDF templates can use only a subset of standard HTML elements. See “Standard HTML Elements” on page 13-35.

HTML and PDF templates use DOM API HTML tags to define a document part library and the document part templates within them. The `<dlibrary>` element defines the library. Your template

can contain only one `<dplibrary>` tag, which is in place in the default template. The `<dptemplate>` element defines a document part. It takes an argument for the name. For example:

```
<dptemplate name="rgChapter">
```

Look in the `docpart_templates.html` file in your template for some examples.

Edit HTML or PDF Styles in a Template

You can customize or add format styles in your HTML or PDF template. You edit the styles using cascading style sheets (CSS).

For HTML templates, you can use any CSS property or selector. For PDF, you can use a subset. See “PDF Style Sheets” on page 5-6. You can also use XSL formatting objects (FO) to format elements in a PDF template. However, to simplify and streamline your code, use FO only for properties you cannot define using CSS.

- 1 From the list of templates in the middle pane, select the template that you want to edit.

Tip If the Report Explorer middle pane does not show a list of templates, then select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.

- 2 In the Properties pane, click **Open style sheet**.
- 3 In the HTML editor, edit the CSS.

For information about editing a cascading style sheet, see documentation such as the W3Schools.com CSS tutorial.

- 4 Save the style sheet.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate`

Related Examples

- “Generate a Report Using a Template” on page 7-10
- “Customize Microsoft Word Report Styles” on page 7-16
- “Customize Microsoft Word Component Templates” on page 7-18

More About

- “Report Templates” on page 7-2

External Websites

- FO Summary

Create Custom Components

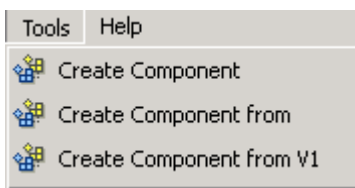
- “Create Custom Components” on page 8-2
- “Define Components” on page 8-4
- “Specify Tasks for a Component to Perform” on page 8-10
- “Define Report Variables” on page 8-15

Create Custom Components

You can create custom components if you want to generate a report that uses functionality that is not available by using the supplied MATLAB Report Generator components. Custom components help you to generate complex content in your report using a single component. For example, you can create a custom component that builds a table and inserts content into the table based on criteria that you program.

After you complete the process of creating a custom component, you can use the component in the report setup file as you can any component.

- 1 Open the Report Explorer.
- 2 Select one of the component creation choices from the **Tools** menu:

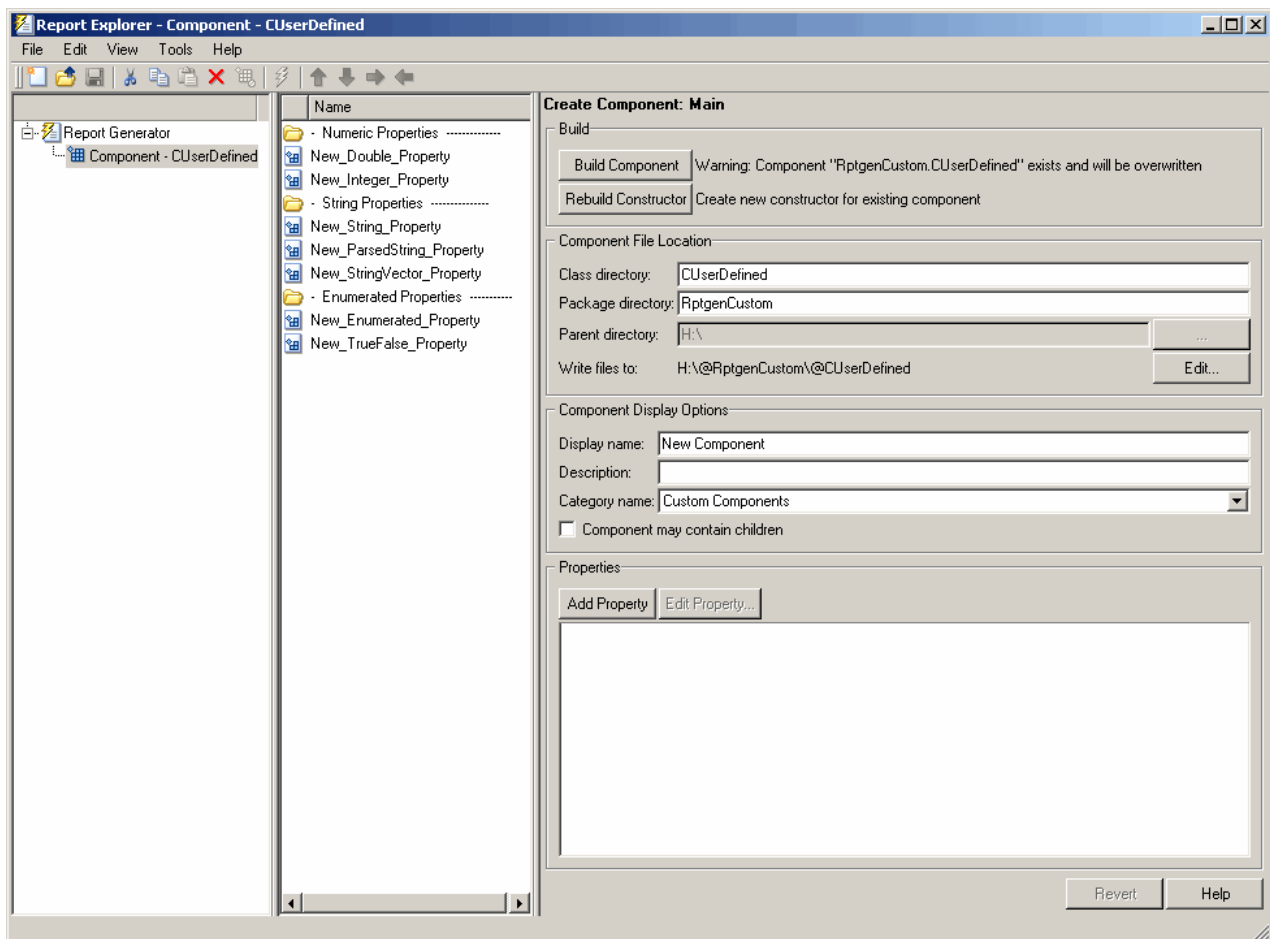


- To create a custom component, select **Create Component**.
- To create a custom component from an existing component, select **Create Component from**.
- To create a component from an existing version 1 component, select **Create Component from V1**.

Tip You can also create a custom component by clicking the **Create a new user-defined reporting component** link in the Report Explorer Properties pane on the right.

The Report Explorer displays as follows:

- The Outline pane on the left displays the structure of components you create.
- The Options pane in the middle lists properties you add to components.
- The Properties pane on the right specifies the behavior of component properties.



- 3 Specify properties of the component in the Properties pane of the Report Explorer.
- 4 Specify tasks you want the component to perform by editing the MATLAB files that comprise the framework of the component.
- 5 Build the component.

Note You must restart the MATLAB session before using a new or rebuilt component.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Build Components” on page 8-8
- “Specify Tasks for a Component to Perform” on page 8-10
- “Define Components” on page 8-4

Define Components

In this section...

“Required Component Data” on page 8-4
“Specify the Location of Component Files” on page 8-4
“Set Component Display Options” on page 8-5
“Specify Component Properties” on page 8-6
“Modify Existing Components” on page 8-8
“Build Components” on page 8-8
“Rebuild Existing Components” on page 8-8
“Remove a Component” on page 8-8

Required Component Data

You must specify the following information when you create a component:

- 1 The path where you want to put the folder that contains all files for the component. For information on how to specify this folder, see “Specify the Location of Component Files” on page 8-4.
- 2 Properties of the component. For more information, see “Specify Component Properties” on page 8-6.
- 3 Display options for the component, including its display name, category, and description. For more information, see “Set Component Display Options” on page 8-5.

Specify the Location of Component Files

You can create components that perform similar functions and group them in *Package Directories*. Each package folder must have a *Parent Directory* that is in the MATLAB path. When you build a new component, the MATLAB Report Generator software creates files that make up the component. These files are stored in the folder structure `<parent>/@package_name/@class_name`.

Specify these directories in the following fields in the **Component File Location** area of the Properties pane:

- 1 **Class Directory** field. Specify a class name for your component. The build process creates a folder with the name you specify and places the component's files in it. The class folder name must be unique for each component in the package. By convention, component class names begin with an uppercase or lowercase letter `c`; for example, `cUserDefinedComponent`.
- 2 **Package Directory** field. Specify the folder in which to store files for groups of components you create. Files for each component are stored in a subfolder with the name you entered into **Class Directory Field**.
- 3 **Parent Directory** field. Specify this folder when you create a package for the first time. This folder is the parent folder of the Package Directory.

Set Component Display Options

You can specify how you want your component to appear in the Report Explorer by entering data in the **Component Display Options** area of the Properties pane. Enter the following information:

- 1 **Display Name.** Specify a display name for the component to appear in the list of components for its associated category. Component categories and display names appear in the Options pane in the middle of the Report Explorer.

For information on specifying component categories, see step 3, **Category Name**.

The following example shows how to create a component called My First Component in a category called My Category.

Component Display Options

Display name: My First Component

Description: The first component

Category name: My Category

Component may contain children

- 2 **Description.** Enter a description for the component. This description appears when you click the component name or category name in the Options pane in the middle of the Report Explorer. Make the description informative, but brief.
- 3 **Category Name.** Specify the category of components to which the new component belongs. The component appears under this category in the Options pane in the middle of the Report Explorer.

Predefined choices appear in the **Category name** list. Select a component category from this list.

Component Display Options

Display name: Example String Component

Description: A MATLAB String

Category name: MATLAB

Component

Formatting

Handle Graphics

Logical and Flow Control

MATLAB

Real-Time Workshop

Report Generator

Requirements Management Interface

Simulink

Simulink Blocks

Simulink Fixed Point

Properties

Add Property

To create a custom component category, type the name for the category into the **Category name** field. This category name appears in the list of available categories in the Report Explorer.

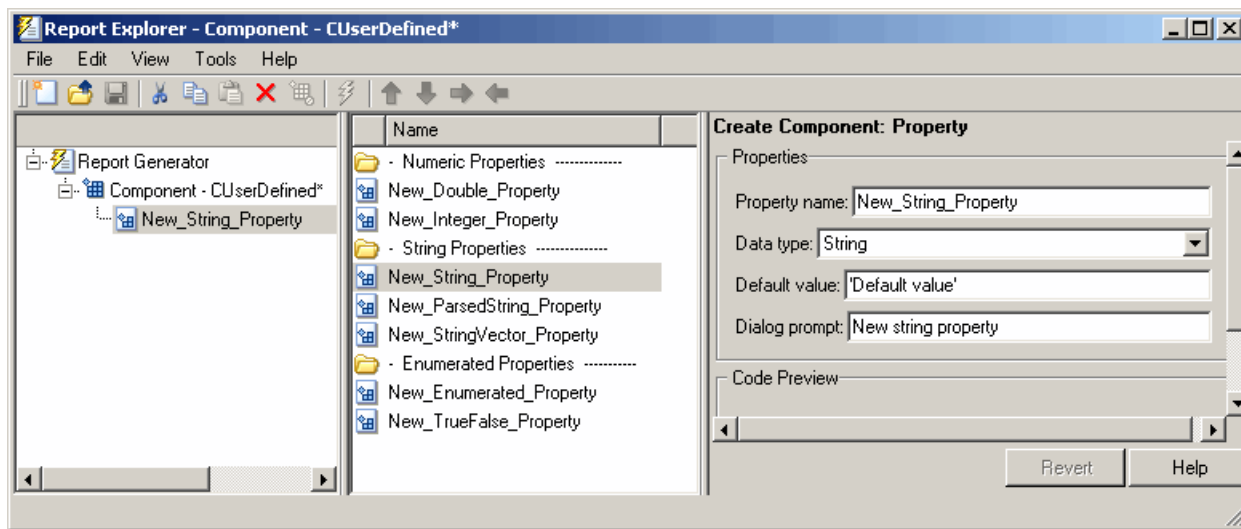


4 child components.

Select the **Component may contain children** check box if you want the component to have child components. Child components appear under the component in the Report Explorer hierarchy. During report generation, the component runs all child components and includes their output in the report.

Specify Component Properties

Component properties determine how a component behaves and what information it inserts into a report. To see the current value of a component's property, double-click it in the Outline pane on the left in the Report Explorer. For example, the figure shows the property values for `New_String_Property`.

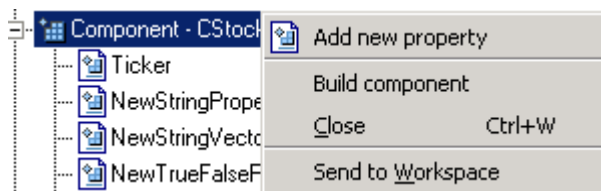


Add Properties to Components

You add properties to a component from the properties list. Each property has a default value that you can modify as needed.

There are several ways to add properties to components:

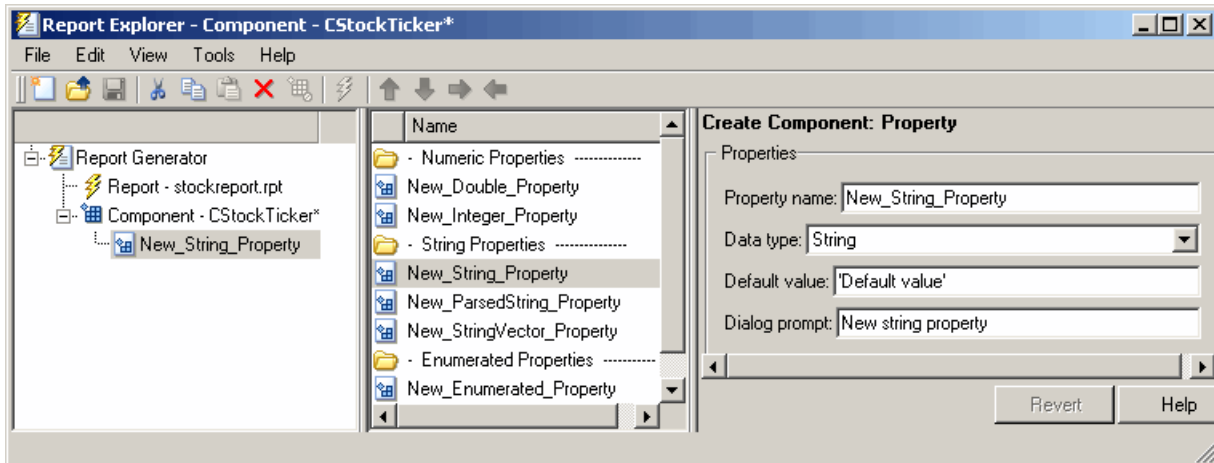
- 1 Right-click the name of the component to which you want to add properties in the Outline pane on the left. Select **Add new property** from its context menu.



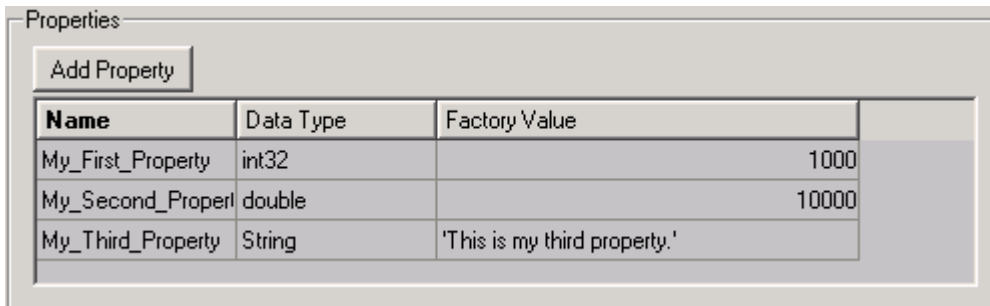
- 2 Right-click the name of a predefined property in the Options pane in the middle. From the context menu, select **Add property**.



- 3 Left-click the name of a property in the Options pane, and then drag it on top of a component in the Outline pane on the left.
- 4 Double-click the property name in the Options pane in the middle. The property is added to the component and property values appear in the Properties pane on the right.



- 5 Click the **Add Property** button on the Properties pane on the right.



Specify Component Properties

- 1 **Property Name.** Create a name for the new property. A property name must be a valid MATLAB variable name, and must be unique within a component.
- 2 **Data Type.** Specify the property's data type. Options are:
 - Double
 - Enumeration
 - Integer
 - Character vector
 - Character-vector vector
 - %<ParsedString>

Use this data type to include the value of a variable in the MATLAB workspace in a component.

- True/False
- 3 Default Value.** Set a default value for the property. The default value must be compatible with the data type. If incompatibilities exist between the default value and the data type, the component might not build.
 - 4 Dialog Prompt.** This text appears next to the widget on the component's dialog box. It indicates what the property does and how it affects report generation.

Note When the component builds, a colon is appended to your entry in the **Dialog prompt** field. Your entry appears in the Properties pane with the colon appended.

Modify Existing Components

Report components are modifiable. You can derive a new component from an existing component by double-clicking the name of the component and modifying its values and properties.

Build Components

After you have entered all data required for defining the component, you build it by clicking the **Build Component** button. The build process creates all files needed for the component and stores them in the specified folder. For more information about specifying where components are stored, see “Specify the Location of Component Files” on page 8-4.

Note Existing files in this location are overwritten.

Rebuild Existing Components

To add, remove, or change properties of an existing component, use the **Rebuild Constructor** button. This button becomes active only after you have previously created a component using the **Build Component** button. To activate the **Rebuild Constructor** button, specify the **Package name** and **Class name** for an existing component. These fields are located in the **Component File Location** area of the Properties pane.

If you select a component using **Tools > Create component from**, the component's fields are filled in automatically and the button becomes active.

After you have finished modifying the component, click the **Rebuild Constructor** button to rebuild the component. Writable files in the component's folder location are not overwritten.

Remove a Component

To remove a component:

- 1** Delete its class folder, <root>/@package_name/@class_name. If the component you want to remove is the only component in the package, delete the entire package.

- 2 Edit `<root>/@package_name/rptcomps2.xml` to remove the XML element that registers the component.

Specify Tasks for a Component to Perform

In this section...

“About Component Customization” on page 8-10

“Required Customization: Specify Format and Content of Report Output” on page 8-10

“Change a Component's Outline Text in the Report Explorer Hierarchy” on page 8-12

“Modify the Appearance of Properties Dialog Boxes” on page 8-12

“Specify Additional Component Properties” on page 8-13

About Component Customization

Building a component creates MATLAB files in the MATLAB workspace. Specify tasks that you want your component to perform by editing these MATLAB files.

Note You *must* specify the format and content of your report output by editing `execute.m`. This file is called during report generation to invoke your component's tasks. Optionally, you can specify additional component properties and behavior by editing other MATLAB files.

For more information, see the following sections:

- “Required Customization: Specify Format and Content of Report Output” on page 8-10
- “Change a Component's Outline Text in the Report Explorer Hierarchy” on page 8-12
- “Modify the Appearance of Properties Dialog Boxes” on page 8-12
- “Specify Additional Component Properties” on page 8-13

Required Customization: Specify Format and Content of Report Output

After you build the component, specify the format and content of your report output by editing the `execute.m` file.

The `execute` command has the following syntax:

```
out = execute(thisComp, parentDoc)
```

Where:

- `thisComp` is a handle to the component that you are running.
- `parentDoc` is a handle to the document that you are generating.
- `out` is a Document Object Model (DOM) node or string to add to the report.

For information on manipulating DOM nodes, see `xmlwrite` in the MATLAB documentation.

One or more default lines of code within the `execute.m` file show each property for the component. Here is an example of a component property line within an `execute.m` file:

```
pstring = thisComp.NewStringProperty; % New string property;
```

The following sections describe how to edit `execute.m` to create additional report elements.

Create Tables

To create a table, replace the Source property value with the name of a cell array or structure:

```
out = execute(rptgen.cfr_table(...
'Source', tableSrc,...
'numHeaderRows',1,...
'TableTitle','Example Title'),...
parentDoc);
```

For more information, enter `help(rptgen.cfr_table)` at the MATLAB command line.

Create Lists

To create a list, replace the Source property value with the name of a cell vector:

```
out = execute(rptgen.cfr_list(...
'Source', listSrc,...
'ListStyle','orderedlist',...
'ListTitle','Example List'),...
parentDoc);
```

For more information, enter `help(rptgen.cfr_list)` at the MATLAB command line.

Create Text

To create text, replace the ParaText property value with a character vector:

```
out = execute(rptgen.cfr_paragraph(...
'ParaText', paraSrc,...
parentDoc);
```

For more information, enter `help(rptgen.cfr_paragraph)` at the command line.

Create Figures

To create figures, specify a figure in the FigureHandle property value.

```
figSrc =(gcf;
out = execute(rptgen_hg.chg_fig_snap(...
'FigureHandle', figSrc,...
'Title', '',...
'isResizeFigure', 'manual',...
'PrintSize', [6 4],...
'PrintUnits', 'inches'),...
parentDoc);
```

For more information, enter `help(rptgen_hg.chg_fig_snap)` at the MATLAB command line.

Run Child Components

The following code runs child components. The first line calls `execute.m` for child components. The second line appends the results of running the child components to the report:

```
childOut = thisComp.runChildren(parentDoc);
out = parentDoc.createDocumentFragment(out, childOut);
```

Change a Component's Outline Text in the Report Explorer Hierarchy

To change the string used to describe the component in the Report Explorer hierarchy, edit the `getOutlineString` MATLAB file. By default, `getoutlinestring` returns the display name of the component. The `getOutlineString` command has the following syntax:

```
olstring = getOutlineString(thisComp)
```

Where:

- `thisComp` is the component whose description you are specifying.
- `olstring` is a single-line that displays information about the component. It can contain a maximum of 32 characters.

Customize the string to include additional information about the component, such as information about its properties. In the following example, the `truncatestring` function converts input data into a single-line character vector. If the data is empty, the second argument is the return value, The third argument is the maximum allowed size of the resulting character vector.

```
cInfo = '';  
pstring = rptgen.truncateString(thisComp.string, '<empty>', 16);
```

Use a dash (-) as a separator between the name and additional component information, as follows:

```
if ~isempty(cInfo)  
    olstring = [olstring, '-', cInfo];  
end
```

Modify the Appearance of Properties Dialog Boxes

You can edit the `getdialogschema.m` file to control most aspects of dialog box layout, including:

- Creation and placement of widgets
- Organization of widgets into panes
- Creation of the top-level display within which panes reside

The syntax of the command is:

```
dlgstruct = getdialogschema(thisComp, name)
```

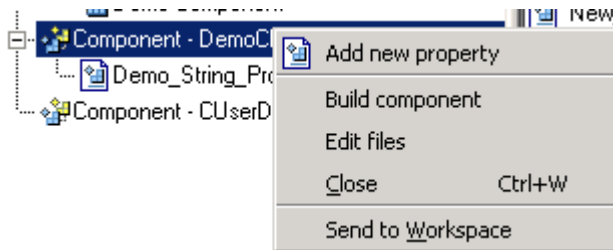
Where:

- `thisComp` is the instance of the component being edited.
- `name` is a character vector that is passed to `getdialogschema` to build a specific type of pane. Usually, `name` is empty in the Report Explorer.

Note Do not modify fields that are not explicitly included in this file. These fields are subject to change in future releases.

Specify Additional Component Properties

You can edit additional MATLAB files to customize your component further. To access these files, right-click the component in the Outline pane on the left in the Report Explorer and select **Edit files** from its context menu.



For more information, see the following sections:

- “Specify Whether Components Can Have Children Components” on page 8-13
- “Modify a Component Description” on page 8-13
- “Change a Component Display Name” on page 8-13
- “Change a Component Category Name” on page 8-13
- “Register Components” on page 8-14
- “Display Component Help in the MATLAB Help Browser” on page 8-14

Specify Whether Components Can Have Children Components

To specify whether a component can have children, edit `getParentable.m`. This command returns the value `true` or `false`. For example, if you no longer want your component to have child components, modify the value within the code as follows:

```
p = false;
```

Modify a Component Description

The description in `getDescription.m` is the same value as the **Description** field in the Report Explorer. The following example shows how to edit the `compDesc` value in this file to change a component's description to `An example component`:

```
compDesc = 'An example component';
```

Change a Component Display Name

The display name in `getName.m` is the same value as the **Display name** field in the Report Explorer. The following example shows how to edit the `compName` value in this file to change a component's display name to `Example Component`:

```
compName = 'Example Component';
```

Change a Component Category Name

The category name in `getType.m` is the same value as the **Category name** field in the Report Explorer. The following example shows how to edit the `compCategory` value in this file to change a component's category name to `Custom Components`:

```
compCategory = 'Custom Components';
```

Register Components

You can register components in the Report Explorer using `rptcomps2.xml`. This file also helps build the list of available components.

The content of this file must be consistent with the values in the `getName.m` and `getType.m` files. If you have changed values in either of these files, you must also change their values in `rptcomps2.xml`. You must restart the MATLAB software session for the Report Explorer to display new information.

Display Component Help in the MATLAB Help Browser

The `viewHelp.m` file displays a help file for the component within the MATLAB Help browser. To display the help file, highlight the name of the component in the Report Explorer and click **Help**.

Define Report Variables

You can have your report use variables defined in the MATLAB workspace to specify values to be used by components. You can create these variables in the MATLAB workspace before running the report. However, a better solution is to let the report create the variables, using the Evaluate MATLAB Expression component.

For an example, see “Specify Report Variables” on page 2-12.

Create Custom Style Sheets

- “Style Sheets” on page 9-2
- “Create a New Style Sheet” on page 9-4
- “Edit, Save, or Delete a Style Sheet” on page 9-5
- “Edit Style Sheet Data Items” on page 9-8
- “Style Sheet Cells for Headers and Footers” on page 9-19
- “Customized Style Sheets” on page 9-23
- “Configure PDF Fonts” on page 9-32

Style Sheets

In this section...

“Built-In Versus Custom Style Sheets” on page 9-2

“Customize Style Sheets Using Data Items” on page 9-2

Built-In Versus Custom Style Sheets

Style Sheets specify formatting and display settings for reports. The report-generation process uses style sheets to convert reports from DocBook XML format to a format that you specify. If you want to generate the given report in a different format than initially specified, you can convert the XML document using a different or modified style sheet.

The following table lists report output formats and their default style sheets.

Report Format	Default Style Sheet
HTML	Uses style sheets for either single- or multiple-page documents
PDF	Formatting Object (FO) style sheet
RTF, Word	Document Style Semantics and Specification Language (DSSSL) style sheet

The following table shows a list of properties for the built-in style sheets.

Properties of Style Sheets

Name	Description
Description	A description of the style sheet.
Display name	The style sheet name that appears in the Options pane.
Transform type	<p>The process used to generate reports that use a specified style sheet. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTML FO (Formatting Object) for PDF reports DSSSL (Document Style Semantics and Specification Language) for RTF and Word reports
	Note This field is not editable.

In most cases, the style sheets provided with the MATLAB Report Generator software should be more than adequate for your needs. However, you may want to modify the built-in style sheets to meet special requirements. For example, suppose one of the built-in style sheets meets your requirements, but you want to change the page orientation. You can create a custom style sheet by editing the built-in style sheet to your specifications.

Customize Style Sheets Using Data Items

Each built-in style sheet includes editable styles, also called *data items*, organized in categories. These data items specify styles that the file converter uses for a given report. You can edit these data items to customize style sheets for your reports.

Data items can be of different types, some of which require different editing methods. For more information about editing data items, see “Edit Style Sheet Data Items” on page 9-8.

Tip See the **Help** area at the bottom of the Properties pane on the right for a description of a specific data item that you are editing.

Create a New Style Sheet

To create a style sheet:

- 1 Open the Report Explorer.
- 2 From the menu bar, click **Tools > Edit Style Sheet**.
- 3 In the Properties pane on the right, choose the built-in style sheet for the format with which you want to work. Options are:
 - **New HTML**. Creates a style sheet for HTML reports.
 - **New multi-page HTML**. Creates a style sheet for HTML reports with more than one page.
 - **New FO (PDF)**. Creates a style sheet for PDF reports.
 - **New DSSSL (RTF)**. Creates a style sheet for RTF reports.

The new style sheet appears in the Outline pane on the left.

- 4 In the Properties pane on the right, modify the properties for the style sheet as needed. Add data items to the new style sheet:
 - a Drag the data item you want to add from the Options pane in the middle to the style sheet in the Outline pane on the left.
 - b In the Properties pane on the right, edit the data items for the selected style. For more information, see “Edit Style Sheet Data Items” on page 9-8
- 5 Save the style sheet. For information about how to save a style sheet, see “Save a Style Sheet” on page 9-7.

Edit, Save, or Delete a Style Sheet

In this section...
"Edit a Style Sheet" on page 9-5
"Save a Style Sheet" on page 9-7
"Delete a Style Sheet" on page 9-7

Edit a Style Sheet

To edit a style sheet:

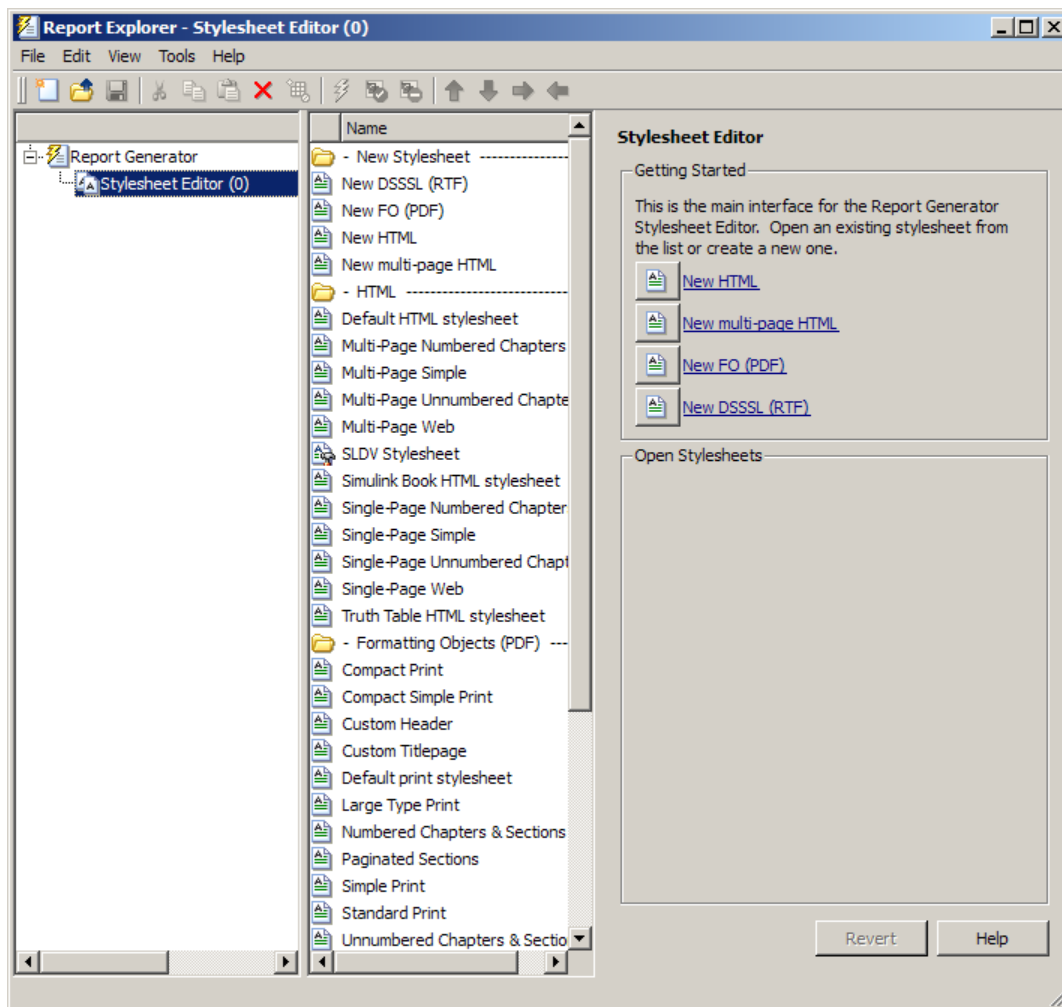
- 1 In Report Explorer, select a report setup file in the Outline pane on the left.
- 2 From the menu bar, click **Tools > Edit Style Sheet**.

The Report Explorer displays as follows.

- The Outline pane on the left displays the structure of style sheets you create.
- The Options pane in the middle lists style sheets available for customizing.

Tip Double-click a category to collapse it. Double-click it again to expand it.

- The Properties pane on the right shows properties of style sheets, such as name and description.



You can use the Report Explorer to work with style sheets as follows.

Task	Pane to Use	Action
Create a style sheet	Properties	Click the link that corresponds to the kind of style sheet you want to create
Open an existing style sheet	Properties	Click the name of the style sheet, which appear in the Open Style Sheets area
Select a style sheet to use for converting an XML source file	Options	Select a style sheet by clicking on it
View a list of customized styles in a style sheet	Outline	Expand any open style sheet
View a list of styles in a style sheet	Outline or Options	Double-click the style sheet
View a list of style sheets available for editing in a given category	Options	Double-click the folder that corresponds to the kind of output you want (that is, HTML, PDF, RTF, or Word)

Task	Pane to Use	Action
View open style sheets	Outline	Expand the Style Sheet Editor item in Report Explorer
Change the name or description of the current style sheet	Properties	Edit the text in the Display Name or Description field.
Convert an XML source file using the current style sheet	Properties	Click Send to Source File Converter in the Properties pane.
Edit customized style data	Properties	Click the style data item, which appears in the Style Sheet Customizations area
Open a style data item for editing or viewing	Options	Double-click the data item that you want to edit.
View a list of customized style data	Outline	Expand the style sheet

Save a Style Sheet

You must save a style sheet before you can use it to convert a source file or associate it with a report. To use the Report Explorer to save a style sheet:

- 1 Select the style sheet that you want to save in the Outline pane on the left.
- 2 Select **File > Save As** from the menu bar and specify a new name for the style sheet (to avoid overwriting built-in style sheets). You must save the file in a folder in your MATLAB path for the style sheet to appear in the Report Explorer. The file name must be unique in the MATLAB path.

By convention, MATLAB Report Generator style sheets have `.rgs` as their file name extension.

Delete a Style Sheet

To use the Report Explorer to delete a style sheet that you created:

- 1 Select the style sheet that you want to delete in the Outline pane on the left.
- 2 Click the style sheet to delete from the Options pane in the middle.
- 3 Click **Delete style sheet** in the style sheet's Properties pane on the right.

You must restart the MATLAB software session for deleted style sheets to disappear from the Options pane.

Note You cannot delete built-in style sheets.

Edit Style Sheet Data Items

In this section...
“Data Item Categories in Built-In Style Sheets” on page 9-8
“Edit Data Items in Simple or Advanced Edit Mode” on page 9-11
“Data Items” on page 9-12

Data Item Categories in Built-In Style Sheets

You can edit data items in built-in style sheets to customize them. Data items appear in *categories*, according to their function. The following tables list the categories and data items for each type of style sheet provided with the MATLAB Report Generator software.

Categories of Styles in PDF (FO) Style Sheets

Category	Description of Data Items in Category
Automatic labeling	Options for enumeration of parts of the report, such as chapters and sections
Callouts	Options and specifications related to callouts, such as defaults, use of graphics, size, path, fonts, characters, and extensions
Cross References	Option to control whether page numbers appear in report
Font Families	Specification of defaults for body text, copyright, quotes, symbols, dingbats, monospace, sans serif, and titles
Graphics	Specification of default width and options related to scaling attributes
Lists	Specification of spacing related to lists and list items
Meta/*Info	Options related to year ranges
Miscellaneous	Options and specifications for placement of titles, comments, variable lists, block quotations, ulinks, hyphenations of URLs, verbatim environment display, use of SVG, table footnote numbers, superscript, and subscript
Pagination and General Styles	<p>Specifications of page orientation, margins, double-sided, paper type, hyphenation, line height, columns, master font, draft mode, watermark, blank pages, rules for headers and footers, and content of headers and footers</p> <p>Note You can specify parameters in this category, such as margin widths and header and footer height, in units of inches (in), millimeters (mm), or picas (pc), where 1 pica = 1/6 inch.</p>
Property Sets	Specification and options related to figure titles, monospace properties, verbatim text, section titles, and levels of sections
Reference Pages	Option to control whether the class name is displayed
Style Sheet Extensions	Line numbering and table columns extensions
Table of Contents (TOC)/List of Tables (LOT)/Index Generation	Specifications for layout of TOC, depth of sections, indentation, and margins
Tables	Specifications for size of tables and their borders
Title Page	Specifications for positioning and transformation of title page elements and properties of title page text elements

For information about DocBook XSL style sheets, see <http://docbook.sourceforge.net/release/xsl/current/doc/>.

You can set up font mappings for non-English PDF fonts. The PDF style sheets override those mappings. For details, see

Categories of Styles in HTML and Multi-Page HTML Style Sheets

Category of Style	Description of Data Items in Category
Automatic labeling	Options for enumeration of parts of the report, such as chapters and sections
Callouts	Options and specifications related to callouts, such as defaults, use of graphics, size, path, fonts, characters, and extensions
Chunking	Options related to using an explicit TOC for chunking, depth of section chunks, navigational graphics, and display of titles in headers and footers
Style Sheet Extensions	Line numbering, graphic size, and table columns extensions
Graphics	Specification of default width and depth, use of HTML embed for SVG, viewports, and options related to scaling attributes
HTML	Specifications related to dynamically served HTML, base and head elements, type of style sheet, css, propagation of styles, longdesc, validation, cleanup, draft mode, watermark, and generation of abstract
Linking	Specification of Mailto URL and target for ulinks
Meta/*Info	Options related to year ranges
Miscellaneous	Options and specifications for comments, verbatim environment pixels, em space, use of SVG, and table footnote numbers
Reference Pages	Option control whether the class name is displayed
Table of Contents (TOC)/List of Tables (LOT)/Index Generation	Specifications for layout of TOC, depth of sections, indentation, and margins
Tables	Specifications for size of tables, table cell spacing and padding, and borders
Title Page	Specifications for positioning and transformation of title page elements and properties of title page text elements
XSLT Processing	Options related to header and footer navigation and rules

For information about:

- DocBook — see <https://www.oasis-open.org/docbook/documentation/reference/html/docbook.html>
- DocBook XSL style sheets — see <http://docbook.sourceforge.net/release/xsl/current/doc/>
- DocBook print parameters, see <http://docbook.sourceforge.net/release/dsssl/1.79/doc/print/>

Categories of Styles in RTF (DSSSL) Style Sheets

Category of Style	Description of Data Items in Category
Admonitions	Options and path for admonition graphics
Backends	Options for Tex, MIF, and RTF back-end usage
Bibliographies	Options related to checking citations; suppressing, enumerating, and using titles of entries
Fonts	Specifications for font family and size to use for some elements
Footnotes	Options for ulinks as footnotes and page location
Graphics	Specifications for file extensions, file names, and loading library database
Indents	Specifications for hanging indents, first paragraphs, and start of blocks
Labeling	Enumeration of sections and other elements
Miscellaneous	Options for floating formal objects, punctuation for run-in heads and honorifics, bold for first use of term, minimum leading between lines, and automatic hyphenation
OLinks	Using an extension for finding outline information
Object Rules	Specifications for placement and width of rules
Paper/Page Characteristics	Specifications for paper type, page numbers, width of pages, margins, and columns; heading-levels, sides; and writing mode (such as left-to-right)
Quadding	Specifications for justifying paragraphs
RefEntries and Functions	Options related to generation and display of reference entries and synopses for functions
Running heads	Options for generating and displaying running heads of chapters
Table of Contents (TOC)/List of Tables (LOT)	Options to produce or display TOC for sets, books, parts, references, articles. Options to display TOC on title page
Tables	Specification of width in simple list
VariableLists	Options and specifications for term length and formatting
Verbatim Environments	Specifications for width, enumeration, size, indentation, line frequency, and callouts
Vertical Spacing	Specifications for space between lines and paragraphs

Edit Data Items in Simple or Advanced Edit Mode

- To edit a data item in *simple edit mode*, edit a simple text value that corresponds to the data in the style sheet. This value appears in the field to the right of the **Value** label. For some values, use a selection list to change the value instead of typing in text.
- To edit a data item in *advanced edit mode*, edit the XML code directly.

Note This section gives instructions for simple edit mode, except where explicitly specified otherwise.

The user interface is in simple edit mode when the data item appears in a pane labeled **Value**. It is in advanced edit mode when the data item appears in a pane labeled **Value (XML)**. To switch from simple to advanced edit mode, click **Edit as XML**.

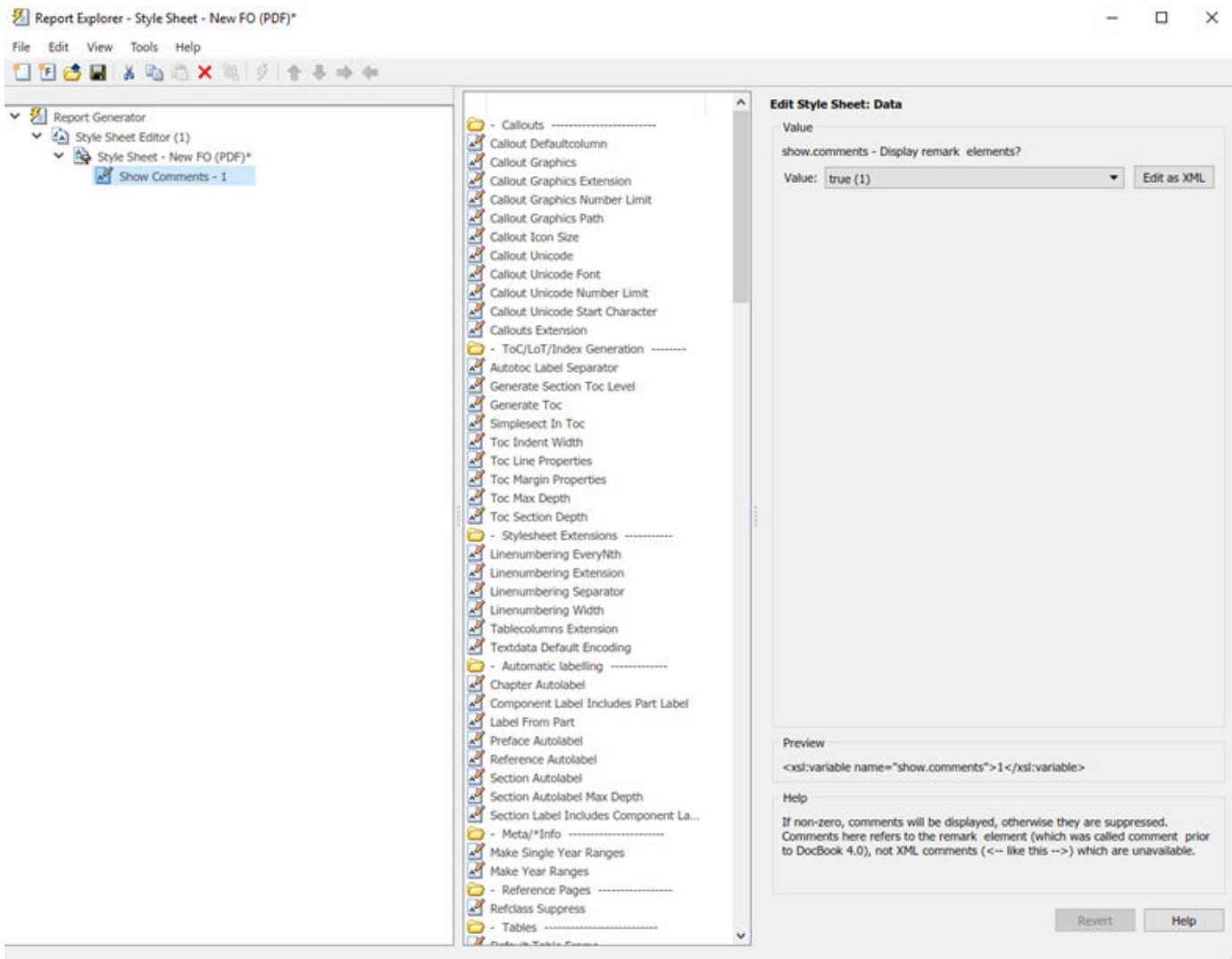
Edit values for most data items in PDF and HTML style sheets in either simple edit mode or advanced edit mode. Edit values for RTF style sheets in simple edit mode only. Data items in RTF style sheets do not support advanced edit mode.

Note To modify content for headers and footers you edit *style sheet cells*, which do not appear in either simple or advanced mode. For more information, see “Style Sheet Cells for Headers and Footers” on page 9-19.

Data Items

Select a style sheet from the Options pane in the middle of the Report Explorer. The Outline pane on the left shows the name of the current style data item inside its style sheet. The Options pane in the middle shows a list of available style sheet data items. The Properties pane on the right displays **Edit Style Sheet: Data**. It also includes the following information:

- The value of the data item is in a pane labeled **Value** in simple edit mode or **Value (XML)** in advanced edit mode.
- To the right of the value is the **Edit as XML** toggle button.
- The **Preview** pane includes a partial view of the style sheet that specifies the data item. The data in this pane is not editable.
- The **Help** pane contains information about the data item. This information is not editable.



Edit Boolean and Enumerated Values

In the previous figure, the `Show Comments` data item is of type `Boolean`. Its current value is `true(1)`. Change this value using the menu list for the value field. In this case, the only other possible value is `false(2)`.

Edit Values

For the values of some data items, the Report Explorer displays text in the editable **Value** field. You can specify an XML expression, though you are not required to do so.

Edit XML Expressions

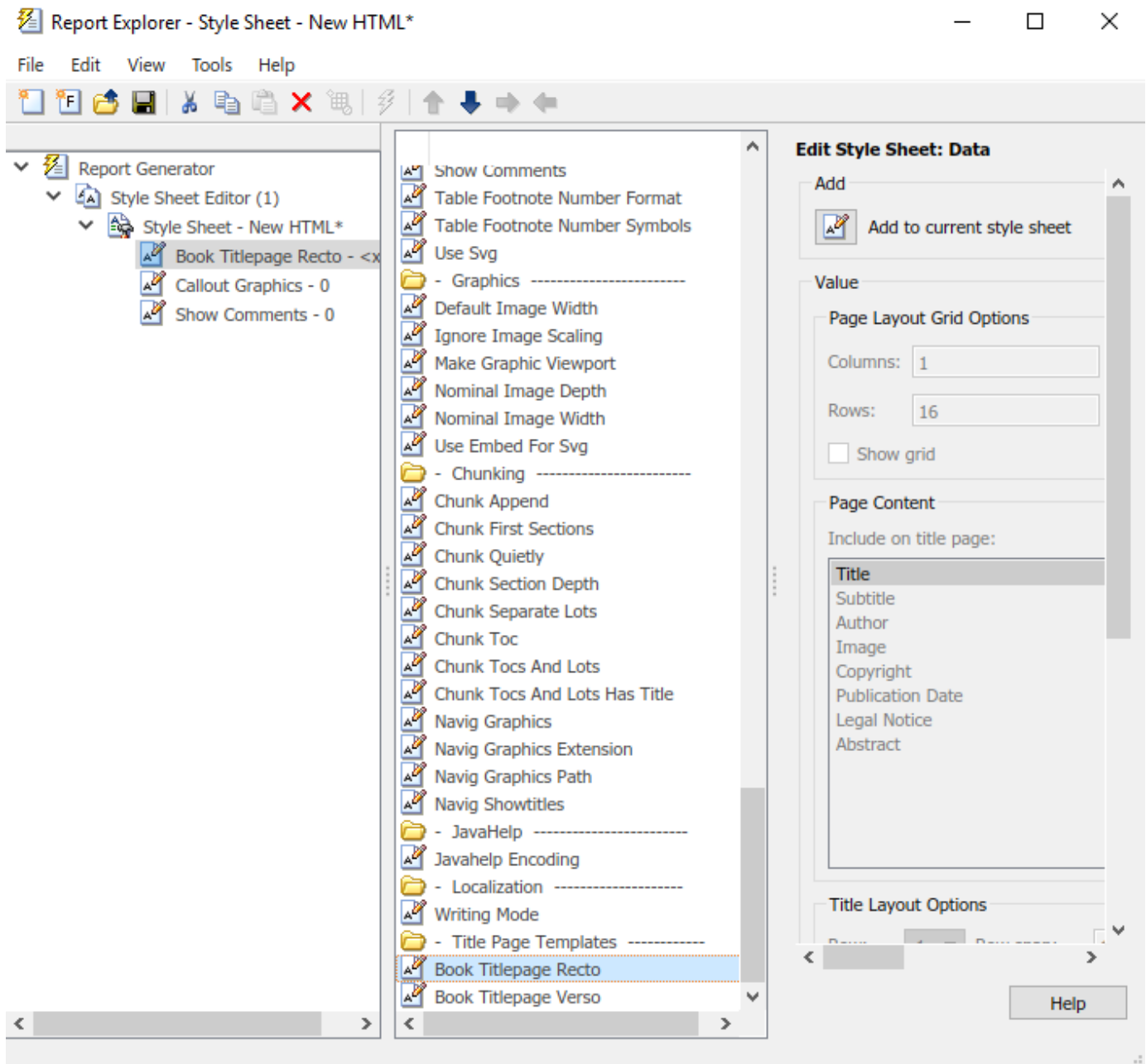
To make complex changes to a style sheet, consider using Advanced edit mode. This enables you to edit XML expressions directly in the **Value (XML)** pane. If this pane does not appear, click **Edit as XML** to switch to advanced edit mode.

Make sure that you enter valid XML. Invalid XML values generate an error, which appears at the top of the Properties pane.

Modify Title Page Properties

For PDF or HTML style sheets, you can modify the layout, contents, and format of a title page by using the Style Sheet Editor.

- 1 In the Outline pane, select the style sheet you want to edit.
- 2 In the Options pane, in the **Title Page Templates** section, select:
 - **Book Titlepage Recto** to specify properties for the front side of the title page
 - **Book Titlepage Verso** to specify properties for the back side of the title page
- 3 In the Properties pane, select **Add to current style sheet** and edit the properties.



To adjust the grid used to position the title page elements (such as the title and author) on the page, in the Properties pane specify:

- **Columns** — The number of columns in the page grid
- **Width** — The width of each column
- **Rows** — The number of rows in the page grid
- **Width** — The width of each row

To view the grid layout on the generated title page, select **Show grid**.

By default, all of the title page elements appear on the title page. To exclude display of a title page element:

- 1 In the Properties pane, in the **Include on title page** list, select an element to exclude.
- 2 Click the right arrow button. The element appears in the **Exclude from Title Page** list.

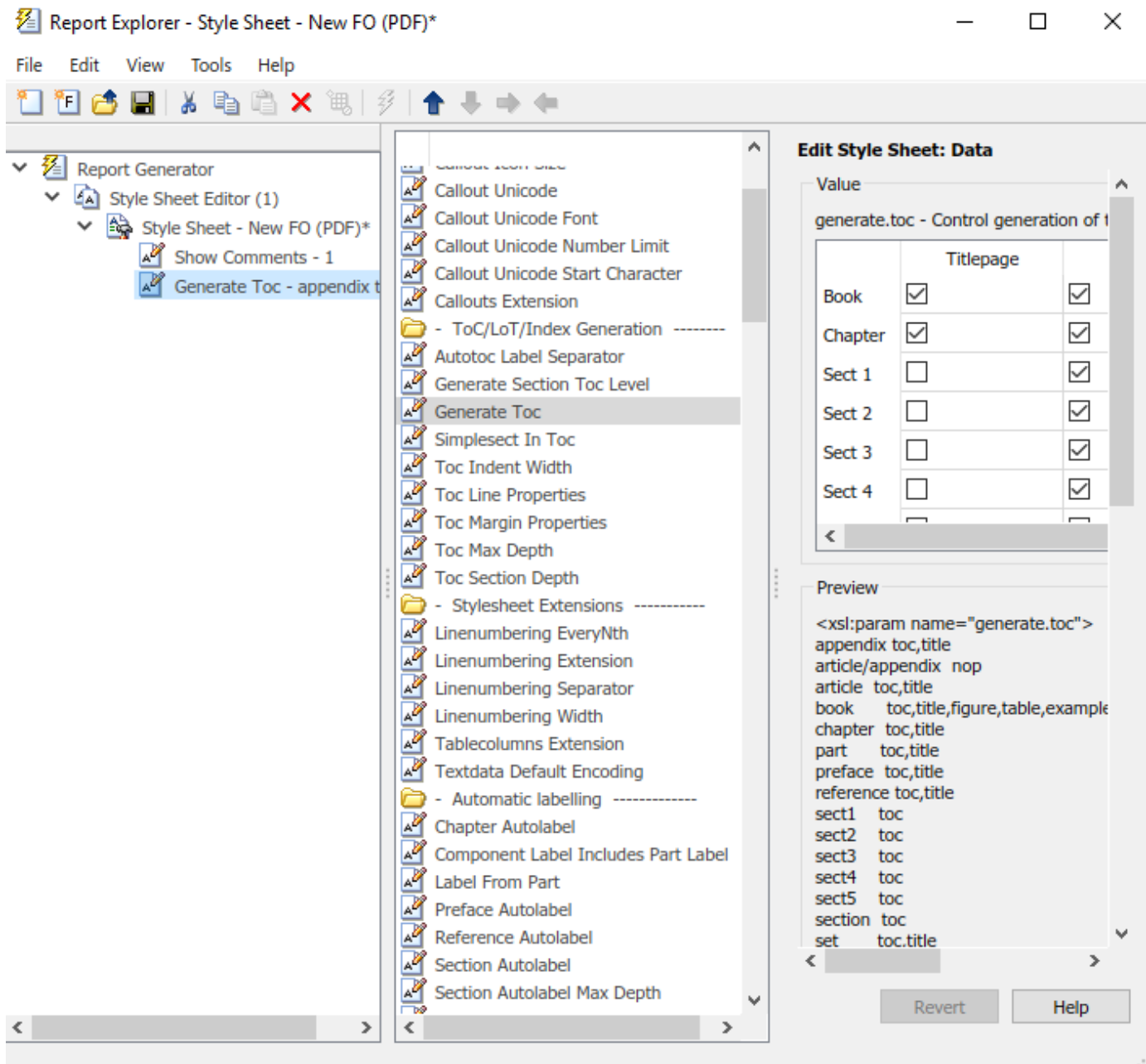
To specify properties for an individual title page element:

- 1 In Properties pane, in the **Include on title page** list, select the title page element.
- 2 Adjust the applicable properties:
 - Layout options — Specify which title page grid row and column in which you which you want the element to appear. To span multiple rows or columns, specify numbers for the **Span row** and **Span column** properties.
 - Format options — For text elements, specify the font size, whether to use bold or italics, text color, and text alignment.
 - Transform options — You can use these options to specify XSLT code to customize the contents and format of title page elements. Use the **XPath** property to specify the path to the XSLT object that you want to modify. Use the **Transform** property to specify the custom content and layout.

Modify TOC Properties

To change values for generation of the report's table of contents (TOC), select the appropriate values from a matrix of check boxes.

The following figure shows the values for the **Generate Toc** data item on the **PDF** style sheet. Select the check boxes to control the values that appear in the report's title page and table of contents.



Modify Title Placement Properties

The **Title Placement** data items, which are in the **Miscellaneous** category, control the position of titles for figures and tables.

Selecting one of these data items for editing causes the Properties pane on the right to display possible values in a menu list. Specify whether you want the title to appear before or after a given figure or table.

Modify Attributes

An attribute is a data item that specifies information for an XML element. An attribute must be a child of an *attribute set*. For more information, see “Edit Attribute Sets” on page 9-17.

Note The information in the **Help** area of the Properties pane of an attribute describes the set to which the attribute belongs.

Edit Attribute Sets

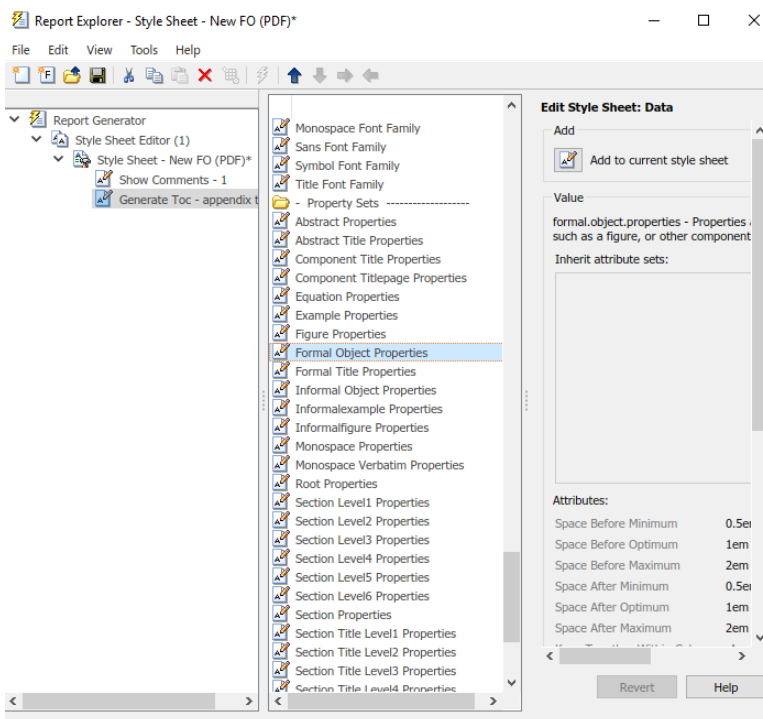
An *attribute set* consists of a group of attributes. Selecting an attribute set in the Outline pane on the left causes the Properties pane to list the attributes that belong to that set.

To edit a specific attribute, expand the attribute set in the Outline pane and select the attribute you want to edit.

To edit the attribute set, type text in the **Inherit attribute sets** area of the Properties pane.

An example of an attribute set is `Formal Object Properties`, a data item in the `Property Sets` category of the default print style sheet for PDF documents.

Here is an example of the Report Explorer showing the `Formal Object Properties` attribute set in the Properties pane.



Edit Varpair Values

Data items in RTF style sheets appear as `varpair` data items, which are name/value pairs of information. RTF style sheets are the only type of style sheet that includes `varpair` data items.

Edit `varpair` data items as character vectors or as Boolean values. Boolean values appear as `true` (`#t`) and `false` (`#f`).

Note You cannot edit RTF style sheet data items as XML.

Note Data of type `varpair` is sometimes represented in style sheets as DSSSL rather than XML. As a result, the code that appears in the **Preview** pane of the Properties pane on the right looks different from code associated with other kinds of MATLAB Report Generator style sheets.

Delete Data Items

To delete a customized data item:

- 1 Right-click the data item in the Outline pane on the left.
- 2 Select **Delete**.

Style Sheet Cells for Headers and Footers

In this section...
"About Style Sheet Cells and Cell Groups" on page 9-19
"Headers and Footers" on page 9-20
"Add Content to Headers and Footers Using Templates" on page 9-21
"Insert Graphics Files" on page 9-22
"Modify Fonts and Other Properties" on page 9-22

About Style Sheet Cells and Cell Groups

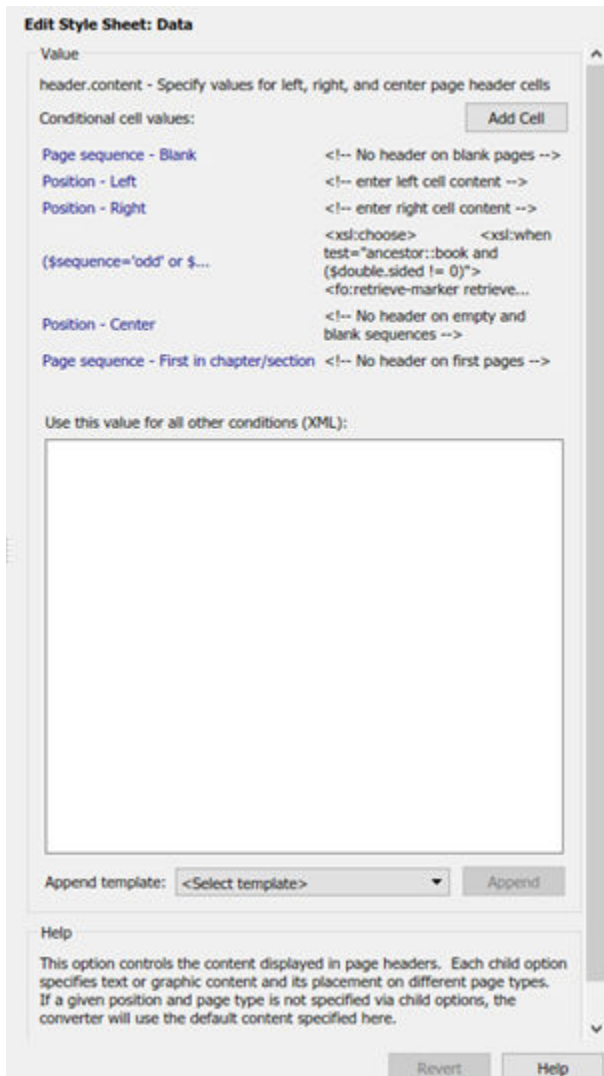
Use *style sheet cells* to specify content of headers and footers in PDF reports.

The MATLAB Report Generator software defines a page as six *cells*. These cells correspond to the left, right, and center of the page's header and the left, right, and center of the page's footer.

A cell group consists of one or more style sheet cells. Two cell groups are available for PDF reports: **Header Content** and **Footer Content**.

The Properties pane for each cell in a cell group lists the group's current style sheet cell definitions. These definitions appear in a two-column list of **Conditional cell values**. The first column displays the name of a *condition*. The second column displays *content* that appears in the report if the specified condition is met.

For example, the style sheet cell `Page sequence - Blank` specifies the content for a blank page; by default, the content is empty. Similarly, `Position - Right` specifies the content for the right side of the header on every page.



You can use many combinations of conditions and values to customize content of headers and footers. The MATLAB Report Generator software provides several predefined conditions that are frequently used. These predefined cells appear in the Properties panes for the Header Content and for Footer Content cell groups.

Headers and Footers

Add Content That Satisfies Specified Conditions

You can use the Properties pane of a style sheet cell to specify content that satisfies specified conditions. The Properties pane for a style sheet cell includes the following.

Label	Definition	Description
Condition	Condition that must be met for content to appear in the report	This is a selection list of frequently used and predefined conditions. Select a condition and click Edit to view or change a condition's XML code

Label	Definition	Description
Value (XML)	Content to appear in the report if the condition is met	Modify or create XML code for header or footer content
Append Template	Name of the template that you use to add content	Templates containing XML code that you can use to add content. For more information, see “Add Content to Headers and Footers Using Templates” on page 9-21.

When the File Converter processes a page, it evaluates settings that are relevant to each of the six cells on the page and adds content accordingly. If there are no conditions in effect for a given cell, the File Converter uses the default values for the cell group.

Possible conditions and their values as coded in XML are shown in the following table.

Name of Condition	Possible Values for the Condition	Sample XML Code
\$position	right center left	\$position='right' \$position='center' \$position='left'
\$sequence	odd even first blank	\$sequence=odd \$sequence=even \$sequence=first \$sequence=blank
\$double-sided	0 1	\$double-sided=0 \$double-sided=1
\$pageclass	\$titlepage \$lot \$body	\$pageclass=\$titlepage \$pageclass=\$lot \$pageclass=\$body

Use standard logical operators (such as = , != , and, or) and nested expressions (characters between parentheses are an expression within an expression) to specify *complex conditions*. You can use complex conditions to set the position of headers and footers on pages. You can also use them to specify other settings, such as where in the report the content appears.

Add Content to Headers and Footers Using Templates

Templates are available for adding the following items to headers and footers:

- Text
- Author names
- Page numbers
- Titles for chapters and sections
- Chapter numbering
- Draft information
- Comments
- Graphics

Templates used by the File Converter are Extensible Style Language Transformations (XSLT), which is a language for transforming XML documents into other XML documents. For details about XSLT, see the Web site for the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C®) at <https://www.w3.org/TR/xslt>.

To use a template to specify content for a header or footer:

- 1 In the **Append template** list, select the type of content you want to add.
- 2 Click **Append**.

The Properties pane on the right displays default content for the type you select. Edit the XML code to change the default content.

For example, to specify `text` as the content:

- 1 Select **Text** from the **Append template** list.
- 2 Click **Append**.
- 3 The default value for `xsl:text` is `Confidential`. Edit the value as needed.

Insert Graphics Files

To add a graphics file to headers or footers in a report, you must:

- 1 Specify the name of the file in the **Header Content** or **Footer Content** style sheet cell.
- 2 Edit the values of the `Region Before Extent` and `Region After Extent` data items. These are located in the **Pagination and General Styles** folder of the **Options** pane for PDF formatting.

For an example of adding a graphic file to a header, see “Add Graphics to Headers in PDF Reports” on page 9-24.

Note PDF reports only support bitmap (.bmp), jpeg (.jpg), and Scalable Vector Graphics (.svg) images in headers and footers.

Modify Fonts and Other Properties

You cannot use style sheet cells to modify the font family or other such properties of headers and footers. To specify the style of the content in headers and footers, use the **Header Content Properties** and **Footer Content Properties** attribute sets.

Each of these attribute sets is a pagination style data item for PDF style sheets. You can edit a particular attribute in the set by selecting it in the Outline pane on the left.

For an example of modifying font size and other properties of a PDF report, see “Change Font Size, Page Orientation, and Paper Type of a Generated Report” on page 9-27.

Customized Style Sheets

In this section...

“Number Pages in a Report” on page 9-23

“Add Graphics to Headers in PDF Reports” on page 9-24

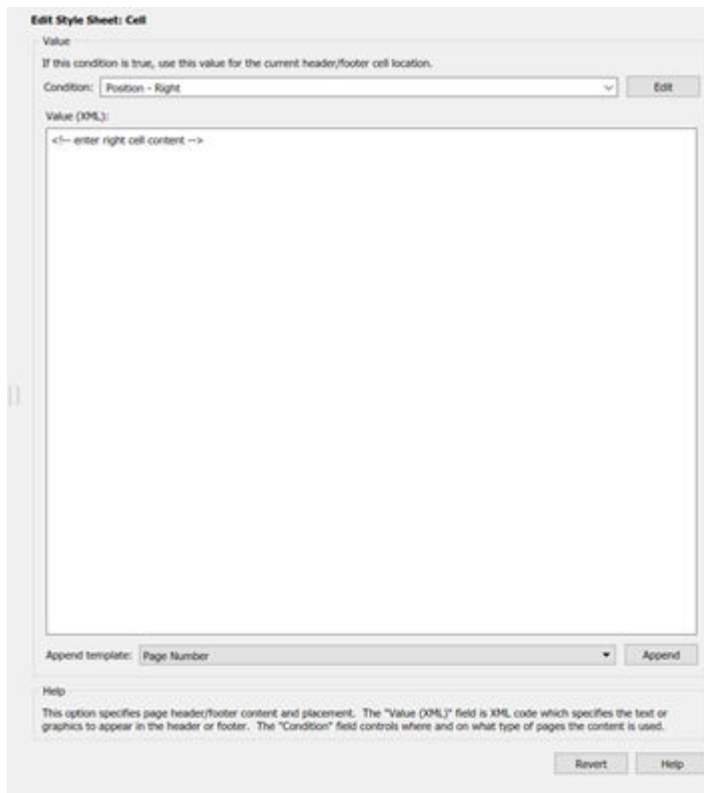
“Change Font Size, Page Orientation, and Paper Type of a Generated Report” on page 9-27

“Edit Font Size as a Derived Value in XML” on page 9-29

Number Pages in a Report

This example shows how to edit a style sheet cell to number the upper-right side of all pages in the generated report.

- 1 Define a basic style sheet cell in the Header Content cell group with a condition of **right**.
 - a Open a PDF style sheet in the Report Explorer.
 - b Double-click **Header Content** (under **Pagination and General Styles**) in the Options pane in the middle.
 - c Click **Position - Right** in the Properties pane on the right.
- 2 Set the header content to the current page number by selecting **Page number** from the **Append template** selection list.



- 3 Click **Append**.

Add Graphics to Headers in PDF Reports

This example shows how to include an image in the center of the header of each page in a PDF report, excluding the report's title page and the first page of each chapter. You do this by editing default header content for a PDF style sheet. This example uses the report setup file `mfile-report.rpt`.

You can use any bitmap or jpeg file as image content. You must know the size of the image so that you can allow enough room for it in the header. This example uses the `sample_logo.bmp` image, which is shown here.



Note PDF reports only support bitmap (.bmp), jpeg (.jpg), and Scalable Vector Graphics (.svg) images.

To include this image file in the center of each header in the body of a PDF report:

- 1 Open `mfile-report.rpt` by entering the following at the MATLAB command prompt:

```
setedit mfile-report
```
- 2 Create a custom style sheet.
 - a Select **Tools > Edit Style Sheet** in the menu bar of the Report Explorer.
 - b Click **New FO (PDF)** in the Properties pane on the right.
 - c As the **Display name**, enter `Logo style sheet for PDF`.
 - d As **Description**, enter `Company logo in center of header`.
 - e Save the style sheet as `logo_style_sheet.rgs` in a folder on your MATLAB path.
- 3 Open the cell group for editing.
 - a Scroll through the Options pane on the left to the **Pagination and General Styles** folder.
 - b Double-click **Header Content** in the Options pane.
 - c Click **Body page - Center** from the list of cells in the Properties pane on the right.

The Properties pane appears as shown.

Edit Style Sheet: Cell

Value

If this condition is true, use this value for the current header/footer cell location.

Condition:

Value (XML):

Append template:

Help

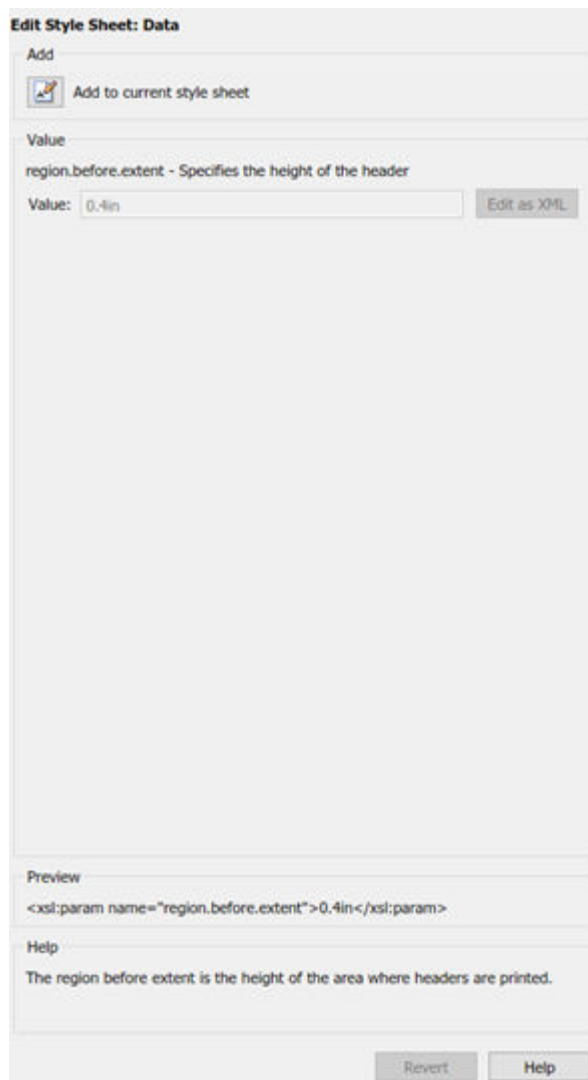
This option specifies page header/footer content and placement. The "Value (XML)" field is XML code which specifies the text or graphics to appear in the header or footer. The "Condition" field controls where and on what type of pages the content is used.

- d Delete the text in the **Value (XML)** field.
- e Select **Graphic** from the **Append template** selection list and click **Append**.

The Properties pane on the right shows the XML code that tells the File Converter to include the graphic.



- 4 By default, the name of the graphic is `logo.bmp`. Change all instances of this name to `sample_logo.bmp` in the **Value (XML)** field.
- 5 Save the style sheet.
- 6 Make sure that the amount of room available in the header is large enough to accommodate the image file.
 - a In the Options pane in the middle, double-click **Region Before Extent**, which is in the **Pagination and General Styles** folder.



- b** By default the value for the height of the header is 0.4 inch. Replace this value with 1.0 in.
 - c** Save the style sheet.
- 7** Generate the report with the new styles.
 - a** Select **mfile-report.rpt** in the Outline pane on the left.
 - b** In the selection lists under the **Report Format and Style Sheet** area of the Properties pane on the right:
 - Specify Acrobat (PDF) for **File format**
 - Specify Logo style sheet for PDF.
 - c** Click **Report** on the toolbar to generate the report.

Change Font Size, Page Orientation, and Paper Type of a Generated Report

This example shows how to:

- Generate an XML source file without converting it to a supported report format
- Make section headers in a report larger
- Change the report page orientation to landscape
- Change the report paper type to A4

Create a custom style sheet by editing an existing style sheet to change the appearance of the `wsvar-report` report, which is provided with the MATLAB Report Generator software.

- 1 Generate a source file for the report.
 - a Open the report by entering the following command in the MATLAB Command Window:

```
setedit wsvar-report
```
 - b In the **Report Format and Style Sheet** area of the Properties pane, change the format to **DocBook (no transform)**.
 - c Check the **If report already exists, increment to prevent overwriting** check box.
 - d Select **File > Report** to generate the report.

The report-generation process creates an XML source file in the MATLAB Editor.

- 2 Convert the report to PDF format.
 - a Select **Tools > Convert Source File** from the Report Explorer menu bar to open the File Converter.
 - b From the **Source file** selection list, enter **wsvar-report0.xml**.
 - c From the **File format** selection list, select **Acrobat (PDF)**.
 - d From the **Style Sheet** selection list, select **Unnumbered Chapters and Sections**.
 - e Click **Convert File**.

The MATLAB Report Generator software converts the XML source file for `wsvar-report` to PDF format, and then opens the PDF document.

- 3 Make the report headers more prominent.
 - a In the File Converter, click **Edit**.

The Report Explorer displays the **Unnumbered Chapters and Sections** style sheet.
 - b In the Properties pane on the right, enter **Custom Large Section Headers** as the style sheet name.
 - c Enter the description **No chapter and section numbering, larger section titles**.
 - d In the Outline pane on the left, select the **Custom Large Section Headers** style sheet.
 - e In the Options pane in the middle, select **Section Title Level 1 Properties**.
 - f In the Properties pane on the right, click **Add to current style sheet**.

The **Section Title Level 1 Properties** data item appears in the Outline pane on the left as a child of the **Custom Large Section Headers** style sheet.

- g In the Properties pane on the right, select the **Font Size** attribute.

The Properties pane on the right displays an XML expression specifying font size as a multiple of the **Body Font Size** attribute.

- h** Click **Edit as string**.

The MATLAB Report Generator software converts the XML expression to text, which appears in a pane labeled **Value**.

- i** Enter the value 18pt.

The size of the font is now fixed at 18 points, rather than being a multiple of the body font size attribute.

- j** Select **File > Save** to save the style sheet.

- k** Save the style sheet as `customheader.rgs`, in a folder in your MATLAB path.

The `customheader.rgs` style sheet appears as an available style sheet in the Options pane in the middle of the Report Explorer. It also appears as an option in the File Converter.

- 4** Use the new style sheet to convert the current XML source file.

- a** In the **Edit Style Sheet: Main** Properties pane on the right, click **Send to File Converter**

The File Converter appears, with the `customheader.rgs` style sheet selected.

- b** Click **Convert file**.

- 5** Change page orientation and paper type.

- a** On the File Converter Properties pane, click **Edit**.

- b** In the Options pane on the left, double-click the **Page Orientation** data item.

- c** In the Properties pane on the right, use the selection list to change the value of the data item to Landscape.

- d** In the Options pane in the middle, double-click **Paper Type** in the **Pagination and General Styles** folder.

- e** In the Properties pane on the right, select **A4** from the selection list.

- f** Save the style sheet.

- 6** Generate the report `wsvar-report.xml` in PDF format using `customheader.rgs`.

The PDF report appears with horizontally oriented pages of slightly different dimensions.

Edit Font Size as a Derived Value in XML

This example shows how to change the font size in a report to a value derived from other values. You do this by editing the PDF report's XML source directly.

- 1** Open the default print style sheet for PDF documents.

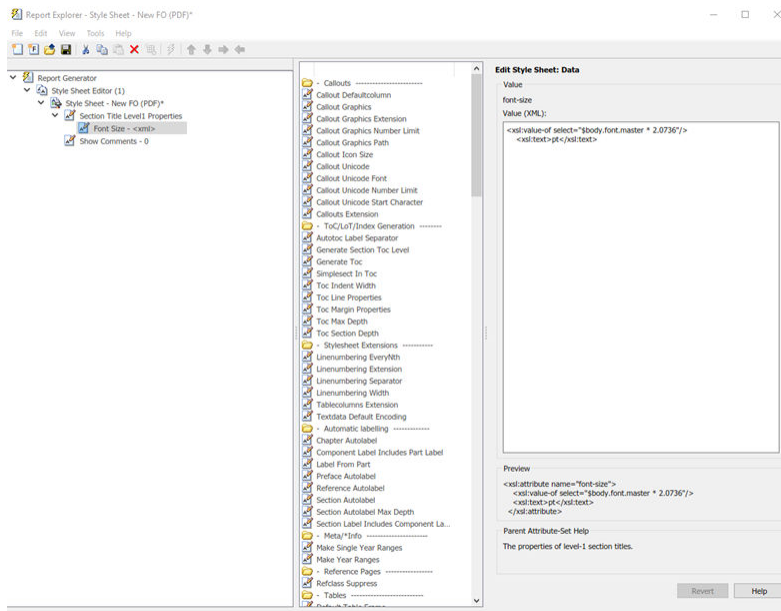
- 2** In the Options pane in the middle, select and expand the **Property Sets** folder.

- 3** In the Options pane, double-click the **Section Title Level1 Properties** data item.

The Properties pane on the right appears as follows.



- 4 In the **Attributes** area of the Properties pane on the right, click **Font Size - <xml>**.
The Report Explorer looks as follows.



The **font size** value is a product of `$body.font.master` and `2.0736`. To change the font size to a larger size, change the multiplication factor to `3.0736`.

Tip You specify the value for the `$body.font.master` data item in the **Body Font Master** property. This property is in the **Pagination and General Styles** category in the Options pane in the middle. The default value of this data item is 10. Changing this value causes the derived values to change accordingly.

Configure PDF Fonts

In this section...

“PDF Font Support for Languages” on page 9-32
 “Identifying When to Specify a Font” on page 9-32
 “Style Sheets Override PDF Font Mapping” on page 9-33
 “Non-English PDF Font Mapping Tasks” on page 9-33
 “lang_font_map.xml File” on page 9-33
 “Locate Non-English Fonts” on page 9-35
 “Add or Modify Language Font Mappings” on page 9-36
 “Specify the Location of Font Files” on page 9-36

PDF Font Support for Languages

For PDF output, MATLAB Report Generator comes configured with default fonts: a serif, a sans serif, and dingbats. It also comes configured to use the font for your language, based on your locale. You can map to a different font for your locale.

When generating PDF reports, the MATLAB Report Generator uses a font capable of rendering text in these languages:

- English
- Japanese
- Korean
- Russian (Cyrillic)

The Report Generator uses a font map to determine the font appropriate for a particular locale. The font map specifies a default set of fonts. You can modify the map to:

- Change the fonts used for a particular locale
- Add support for locales other than the default locales

The language font map specifies the font to use on a specific platform (for example, Windows) and locale for basic report elements such as body text.

Identifying When to Specify a Font

If a required non-English font is missing for a report, the generated text includes pound sign characters (#). For example:

```
#####
```

Style Sheets Override PDF Font Mapping

PDF style sheets for the MATLAB Report Generator specify fonts for body text, copyright, quotes, symbols, dingbats, monospace, sans serif, and titles.

The PDF style sheet settings override the PDF font mapping entries.

If you do not specify a PDF style sheet, then you can use PDF language font mapping entries to change the default fonts for English reports.

Non-English PDF Font Mapping Tasks

To add or modify non-English PDF font mapping specifications:

- “Locate Non-English Fonts” on page 9-35
- “Add or Modify Language Font Mappings” on page 9-36
- “Specify the Location of Font Files” on page 9-36

lang_font_map.xml File

Use an XML editor with the `lang_font_map.xml` file to enter all the PDF font mappings for your reports.

Installing the MATLAB Report Generator software loads the `lang_font_map.xml` file in the following location:

```
<matlabroot>/toolbox/shared/rptgen/resources/fontmap
```

The `lang_font_map.xml` file includes two sections:

- `name_map` — Contains `name_mapping` elements that specify the name of the font, the language, and the font usage in the report (for example, body text).
- `file_map`— Contains entries for the location of the font files for the fonts specified in the `name_map`.



For example, the following `lang_font_map.xml` file includes `name_map` and `file_map` entries that provide basic PDF font support for Japanese (ja), Korean (ko), and Russian (ru).

lang_font_map.xml example

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<lang_font_map>
  <name_map>
    <name_mapping lang="ja" platform="win" usage="body">MS Gothic</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ja" platform="win" usage="monospace">MS Gothic</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ja" platform="win" usage="sans">MS Gothic</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ja" platform="win" usage="title">MS Gothic</name_mapping>

    <name_mapping lang="ko" platform="win" usage="body">Gulim</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ko" platform="win" usage="monospace">Gulim</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ko" platform="win" usage="sans">Gulim</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ko" platform="win" usage="title">Gulim</name_mapping>

    <name_mapping lang="ru" platform="win" usage="body">Arial Unicode MS</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ru" platform="win" usage="monospace">Arial Unicode MS</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ru" platform="win" usage="sans">Arial Unicode MS</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ru" platform="win" usage="title">Arial Unicode MS</name_mapping>

    <name_mapping lang="en" platform="glx" usage="body">FreeSerif, Regular</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="en" platform="glx" usage="monospace">FreeMono, Regular</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="en" platform="glx" usage="sans">FreeSans, Regular</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="en" platform="glx" usage="title">FreeSerif, Bold</name_mapping>

    <name_mapping lang="ru" platform="mac" usage="body">Arial Unicode MS</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ru" platform="mac" usage="monospace">Arial Unicode MS</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ru" platform="mac" usage="sans">Arial Unicode MS</name_mapping>
    <name_mapping lang="ru" platform="mac" usage="title">Arial Unicode MS</name_mapping>
  </name_map>

  <file_map>
    <file_mapping lang="ja" platform="win" name="MS Gothic">msgothic.ttc</file_mapping>
    <file_mapping lang="ja" platform="win" name="MS PGothic">msgothic.ttc</file_mapping>

    <file_mapping lang="ko" platform="win" name="Gulim">gulim.ttc</file_mapping>

    <file_mapping lang="en" platform="glx" name="FreeSerif, Regular">FreeSerif.ttf</file_mapping>
    <file_mapping lang="en" platform="glx" name="FreeMono, Regular">FreeMono.ttf</file_mapping>
    <file_mapping lang="en" platform="glx" name="FreeSans, Regular">FreeSans.ttf</file_mapping>
    <file_mapping lang="en" platform="glx" name="FreeSerif, Bold">FreeSerifBold.ttf</file_mapping>

    <file_mapping lang="ru" platform="mac" name="Arial Unicode MS">Arial Unicode.ttf</file_mapping>

```

```
</file_map>
</lang_font_map>
```

Locate Non-English Fonts

The system from which you generate a report using the language font map must have access to the appropriate non-English fonts.

Use one of these font formats for non-English font support:

- Type 1 (PostScript®)
- TrueType
- OpenType®

Fonts in other formats, such as bitmap fonts for the X Window System (X11), produce poor MATLAB Report Generator report output.

Some TrueType fonts are grouped into packages called TrueType Collections. To specify a collection in the language font map file, specify the individual font within the TrueType Collection.

In addition to the font name, the weight (e.g., bold) and slant (e.g., italic, oblique) may distinguish one font from another in the same family.

The approach you use to identify font names depends on your computer platform.

Font names on Windows

To identify a TrueType font name on Windows systems:

- 1 Navigate to the font folder (usually C:\Windows\Fonts).
- 2 If the font is a simple TrueType (not a collection), in the window, right-click the font and choose **Properties** to see the name of the file containing that font.
- 3 If the font is a TrueType Collection, right-click to open the collection, optionally in a new window. Each constituent font appears, with its name. Use the name of the constituent font, not the name of the whole collection.
 - a Right-click any of constituent font and select **Properties**. The properties box displays the name of the file containing that font.

Font names on Mac OS X

Mac OS X provides an application called **Font Book** (in the /Applications folder) that provides information about available fonts on the system. The application shows all the fonts on your system. Hover over a specific font to see a datatip with the font name and the path to the font.

Font names on Linux

Linux distributions use a variety of conventions for the location of fonts, or how those font folders can be found. By default, MATLAB Report Generator searches these folders, in this order:

- 1 /.fonts/
- 2 /usr/local/share/fonts/
- 3 /usr/X11R6/lib/fonts/

4 /usr/share/fonts/

You can specify alternative folders in the `fonts.conf` file (in the `/etc/fonts/` folder).

Add or Modify Language Font Mappings

In the `name_map` section of the `lang_font_map.xml` file, add a separate `name_mapping` entry for each combination of language, font, and usage that you want in PDF reports.

Each `name_mapping` element has three attributes:

- `lang` specifies the two letter ISO 639-1 code corresponding to the language of the report.
- `platform` specifies the operating system platform:
 - `win` — Windows
 - `mac` — Mac OS X
 - `glnx`— Linux
- `usage` specifies the kind of report element or font:
 - `body`
 - `title`
 - `monospaced`
 - `sans` (sanserif)

The text of the `name_mapping` element is a font name, as specified in an XSL-FO style sheet.

Here is an example `name_mapping` entry:

```
<name_mapping_lang="ja" platform="win" usage="body">MS Gothic</name_mapping>
```

Specify the Location of Font Files

In the `file_map` section, add a `file_mapping` entry that identifies the location of the font file for each font that you include in the `name_map` section.

Each of the platforms (Windows, Mac, and Linux) has a different default search path for fonts. If the `lang_font_map.xml` file does not contain a full file path for a font, the MATLAB Report Generator uses a platform-specific approach to search for the font.

Windows Font File Locations

On Windows platforms, the MATLAB Report Generator searches for fonts in `<windir>/Fonts`, where `windir` is an operating system environment variable. The typical location is `C:\Windows` or `C:\Winnt`.

Mac Font File Locations

On Mac OS X platforms, fonts are generally in one of these folders:

- `~/Library/Fonts`
- `/Library/Fonts`

- Network/Library/Fonts
- System/Library/Fonts
- System/Folder/Fonts

Linux Font File Locations

On Linux platforms, the convention for locating fonts can differ, depending on the Linux distribution. The MATLAB Report Generator follows the Debian® convention of finding the list of font folders in the `/etc/fonts/fonts.conf` file.

If the MATLAB Report Generator does not find the `fonts.conf` file in `/etc/fonts/` folder, it searches the following folders, in the following order:

- 1** `/.fonts`
- 2** `/usr/local/share/fonts`
- 3** `/usr/X11R6/lib/fonts`
- 4** `/usr/share/fonts`

Because of the variety of conventions used in different Linux distributions, consider using full file paths in `file_mapping` elements.

Components

Array-Based Table

Convert rectangular array into table and insert it into report

Description

This component converts a rectangular cell array into a table and inserts the table into the report.

Table Content

- **Workspace variable name:** Specifies the workspace variable name with which to construct the table.
- **Collapse large cells to a single description:** Consolidates large cells into one description.

Formatting Options

- **Table title:** Specifies the title of your table.
- **Cell alignment:**
 - left
 - center
 - right
 - double justified
- **Column widths:** Inputs a vector with m elements, where m equals the number of columns in the table. Column sizing is relative and normalized to page width. For example, say that you have a 2-by-3 cell array and input the following into the **Column widths** field:

```
[1 2 3]
```

The report output format for the cell array is such that the second column is twice the width of the first column, and the third column is three times the width of the first column. If the vector is greater than the number of columns in the table, the vector is truncated so that the number of elements equals the number of columns. If m is less than the number of columns in the table, the vector is padded with 1s so that the number of elements equals the number of columns.

If you use this field, it is recommended that you specify a width for each column. Any width not specified defaults to 1. MATLAB displays a warning when defaulting any unspecified column width to 1.

- **Table grid lines:** Displays grid lines, which create borders between fields, in the table.
- **Table spans page width (HTML only):** Sets the table width to the width of the page on which it appears.

Header/Footer Options

Designating a row as a header or footer row causes the contents of the row to appear in boldface.

- **Number of header rows:** Specifies the number of header rows.

- **Footer list:**
 - `No footer`: Specifies no footers for the report.
 - `Last N rows are footer`: Enables you to select a footer that is different from your header.

Example

Consider the following cell array in the MATLAB workspace:

```
{'foo', 'bar'; [3], [5]}
```

Its cell table in the report appears as follows.

foo	bar
3	5

Note that the table has no headers or footers and no title.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_table`

See Also

[Table](#), [Table Body](#), [Table Column Specification](#), [Table Entry](#), [Table Footer](#), [Table Header](#), [Table Row](#), [Chapter/Subsection](#), [Empty Component](#), [Image](#), [Link](#), [List](#), [Paragraph](#), [Text](#), [Title Page](#)

Axes Loop

Run child components for all axes objects in MATLAB workspace

Description

The Axes Loop component runs its child components for all axes objects in the MATLAB workspace. For information about working with looping components, see “Logical and Looping Components” on page 6-17.

Object Selection

- **Loop type:**
 - All axes: Loops on all axes objects.
 - Current axes: Loops on the currently selected axes object.
- **Exclude objects which subclass axes:** Excludes objects, such as legends and color bars, from the loop.
- **Loop Menu:**
 - Loop on axes with handle visibility "on": Loops only on visible axes objects.
 - Loop on all axes: Loops on all axes objects.
- **Search terms:** Specifies search terms for the loop. For example, to search for Tag and My Data, enter "Tag" , "My Data".

Section Options

- **Create section for each object in loop:** Inserts a section in the generated report for each object found in the loop.
- **Display the object type in the section title:** Automatically inserts the object type into the section title in the generated report.
- **Create link anchor for each object in loop:** Create a link target on each object in the loop so that other parts of the report can link to it.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, inserts a section if you select the **Create section for each object in loop** option.

Class

rptgen_hg.chg_ax_loop

See Also

Axes Snapshot, Figure Loop, Figure Snapshot, Graphics Object Loop, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Name, Handle Graphics Parameter, Handle Graphics Property Table, Handle Graphics Summary Table

Axes Snapshot

Insert image of selected MATLAB axes objects into the generated report

Description

Inserts an image of selected MATLAB axes objects into the generated report.

Format

- **Image file format:** Specifies the image file format. Select Automatic HG Format to automatically choose the format best suited for the specified report output format. Otherwise, choose an image format that your output viewer can read. Automatic HG Format is the default option. Options include:
 - Automatic HG Format (uses the Handle Graphics file format selected in the Preferences dialog box)
 - Bitmap (16m-color)
 - Bitmap (256-color)
 - Black and white encapsulated PostScript
 - Black and white encapsulated PostScript (TIFF)
 - Black and white encapsulated PostScript2
 - Black and white encapsulated PostScript2 (TIFF)
 - Black and white PostScript
 - Black and white PostScript2
 - Color encapsulated PostScript
 - Color encapsulated PostScript (TIFF)
 - Color encapsulated PostScript2
 - Color encapsulated PostScript2 (TIFF)
 - Color PostScript
 - Color PostScript2
 - JPEG high quality image
 - JPEG medium quality image
 - JPEG low quality image
 - PDF image
 - PNG00000000000000000000 24-bit image
 - TIFF - compressed
 - TIFF - uncompressed
 - Windows metafile
- **Capture figure from screen:** Captures the figure for the generated report directly from the screen. Options include:

- **Client area only:** Captures part of the figure.
- **Entire figure window:** Captures the entire figure window.

Print Options

- **Paper orientation:**
 - Landscape
 - Portrait
 - Rotated
 - **Use figure orientation:** Uses the orientation for the figure, which you set with the `orient` command.
 - **Full page image (PDF only):** In PDF reports, scales images to fit the full page, minimizes page margins, and maximizes the size of the image by using either a portrait or landscape orientation.

For more information about paper orientation, see the `orient` command in the MATLAB documentation.

- **Image size:**
 - **Use figure PaperPositionMode setting:** Sets the image size in the report to the `PaperPositionMode` property of the figure. For more information about paper position mode, see `orient` in the MATLAB documentation.
 - **Automatic (same size as onscreen):** Sets the image in the report to the same size as it appears on the screen.
 - **Custom:** Specifies a custom image size. Specify the image size in the **Size** field and **Units** list.
- **Size:** Specifies the size of the figure snapshot in the format [w h] (width, height). This field is active only if you choose **Custom** in the **Image size** selection list.
- **Units:** Specifies the units for the size of the figure snapshot. This field is active only if you choose `Set image size` in the **Custom** selection list.
- **Invert hardcopy:** Sets the `InvertHardcopy` property of Handle Graphics figures. This property inverts colors for printing; that is, it changes dark colors to light colors and vice versa. Options include:
 - **Automatic:** Automatically changes dark axes colors to light axes colors. If the axes color is a light color, it is not inverted.
 - **Invert:** Changes dark axes colors to light axes colors and vice versa.
 - **Don't invert:** Does not change the colors in the image displayed on the screen for printing.
 - **Use figure's InvertHardcopy setting:** Uses the `InvertHardcopy` property set in the Handle Graphics image.
 - **Make figure background transparent:** Makes the image background transparent.

Display Options

- **Scaling:** Controls size of the image, as displayed in a browser. Making an image larger using this option does not affect the storage size of the image, but the quality of the displayed image may decrease as you increase or decrease the size of the displayed image.

Generally, to achieve the best and most predictable display results, use the default setting of `Use image size`.

- `Use image size`: Causes the image to appear the same size in the report as on screen (default).
- `Fixed size`: Specifies the number and type of units.
- `Zoom`: Specifies the percentage, maximum size, and units of measure.
- **Size**: Specifies the size of the snapshot in the format `w h` (width, height). This field is active only if you choose `Fixed size` in the **Scaling** list.
- **Max size**: Specifies the maximum size of the snapshot in the format `w h` (width, height). This field is active only if you choose `Zoom` from the **Scaling** list.
- **Units**: Specifies the units for the size of the snapshot. This field is active only if you choose `Zoom` or `Fixed size` in the **Image size** selection list.
- **Alignment**: Only reports in PDF or RTF format support this property. Options are:
 - Auto
 - Right
 - Left
 - Center
- **Title**: Specifies text to appear above the snapshot.
- **Caption**: Specifies text to appear under the snapshot.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Image.

Class

`rptgen_hg.chg_ax_snap`

See Also

Axes Loop, Figure Loop, Figure Snapshot, Graphics Object Loop, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Name, Handle Graphics Parameter, Handle Graphics Property Table, Handle Graphics Summary Table

Chapter/Subsection

Group portions of report into sections with titles

Description

This component groups portions of the report into sections. Each section has a title and content.

The following rules apply to this component:

- Child components appear inside the section created by this component.
- Selecting the **Get title from first child component** check box prevents this component from accepting paragraph-level children. In this case, this component's first child must be a **Text** component.
- This component can have **Chapter/Subsection** components as its children.
- Sections can be nested. There are seven levels of nesting possible. The seventh nested section in the report is untitled, although the child components of this section include information into the report.

Chapter Numbering

Chapter and subsection numbering depends on the template you select for template-based output, such as **Word (from template)**, or the style sheet you select for style-sheet-based output, such as **Adobe Acrobat**.

To number chapters only in template-based output, select **Default Word Template**, **Default HTML Template**, **Default Single-File HTML Template**, or **Default PDF Template**, depending on the output type. To number both chapters and subsections, select the **Default Numbered** template. You can customize these templates to generate other numbering schemes. For example, to generate unnumbered chapters, delete the `rgChapterTitleNumber` hole in the `rgChapterTitle` library template in your report's main template.

To generate unnumbered chapters and sections in style-sheet-based output, select **Unnumbered Chapters and Sections** as your report's style sheet. To number chapters and sections, select **Numbered Chapters and Sections** as your report's style sheet. You can generate other numbering schemes by customizing these style sheets.

Customize Word Chapter or Section Title Styles

You can create custom styles in your Word template to change the appearance of chapter or section titles.

- 1 In your Word template, define styles for the title prefix (for example, the word **Chapter** or **Section**), the title number, and the title text. Name them in the form `MyRootPrefix`, `MyRootNumber`, and `MyRootText`, for example:

```
myChapterTitlePrefix
```

```
myChapterTitleNumber
```

```
myChapterTitleText
```

- 2 In the Chapter/Subsection dialog box in Report Explorer, set **Style Name** to your value for MyRoot, for example myChapterTitle.

When you generate your report, the MATLAB Report Generator uses your styles instead of the default styles.

Section Title

- **Title:** Specifies a title to display in the generated report:
 - **Automatic:** Automatically generates a title.
 - **Custom:** Specifies a custom title.
- **Style Name:** Specifies the style to use with the chapter or section title. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the from `template` options, for example, `Direct PDF (from template)`.
 - 2 In the Chapter/Subsection properties dialog box, set **Title** to `Custom`.
 - 3 Set **Style Name** to `Custom`.
 - 4 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For Word documents, do not use the built-in styles. If you want to use a built-in style, create your own style based on the built-in style, for example `MyHeading1`.

For more information about template styles, see “Report Templates” on page 7-2.

- **Numbering:** Specifies a numbering style for the report:
 - **Automatic:** Numbers by context.
 - **Custom:** Allows you to create your own numbering style.
- **Section Type:** Shows you in which level a selected section resides.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Chapter or section.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_section`

See Also

[Empty Component](#) | [Image](#) | [Link](#) | [List](#) | [Paragraph](#) | [Table](#) | [Text](#) | [Title Page](#)

Topics

“Customize Microsoft Word Component Templates” on page 7-18

Code

Insert text formatted as code in a paragraph

Description

This component inserts text formatted as code in a paragraph. The purpose of the component is to distinguish code, such as variable and property names, from other text in a paragraph. Its default style, `rgCode`, uses a monospace font instead of the default proportional font used by a **Paragraph** or **Text** component. The Code component also preserves white space (line feeds and spaces) in HTML and Word output. You can use this component to insert code in paragraphs in HTML, Word, and PDF reports. You can also use it to insert code in table entries and at the report body level in HTML reports, for example, `web` (HTML) reports.

Note This component applies only to template-based reports, such as Direct PDF (from Template). In XSL style sheet-based reports, for example `web` (HTML), it serves as a Text component.

Properties

- **Code to include in report:** Specifies the code to include in the paragraph.
- **Style Name:** Specifies the name of a style used to format the code. By default, the style name is `rgCode`, which is defined in the Report Explorer default document conversion templates. To override the default style:
 - 1 Set **Style Name** to Specify.
 - 2 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To use the custom style you specify, it must be defined as a span style in the HTML or PDF template used with this report. For a Word template, it must be defined as a character or linked paragraph/character style. For more information about template styles, see “Report Templates” on page 7-2.

Style

- **Bold:** Makes the text bold.
- **Italic:** Makes the text italic.
- **Underline:** Underlines the text.
- **Color:** Specifies the color of the text.
 - Select a color from the list of colors.
 - Enter a hexadecimal RGB value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.
 - Enter `%<expr>`, where `expr` is a MATLAB expression that evaluates to a color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

Note These format options override any corresponding formats defined in the custom style you specify. For example, selecting **Bold** makes the text bold, even if the specified style uses regular weight text.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Inline text formatted as code.

For example, if you include a Code component with "Code component text" in a paragraph, the output appears exactly as you have typed it, preserving all of the spaces.

Class

```
rptgen.cfr_code
```

See Also

Preformatted, Text, Paragraph

Comment

Insert comment into XML source file created by report generation process

Description

This component inserts a comment into the XML source file created by the report-generation process. This comment is not visible in the generated report.

This component can have children. Child components insert their output into the XML source file, but this does not appear in the generated report.

To make comment text appear in the report:

- 1 Edit the XML source file (which has the same name as your report file, but has a `xml` extension).
- 2 Find the `comment` area in the XML source file by locating the comment tags `<--` and `-->`.
- 3 Remove the comment tags.
- 4 Convert the XML source file using the `rptconvert` command.

Properties

- **Comment text:** Specifies comments to include in the report.
- **Show comment in Generation Status window:** Displays comments in the **Generation Status** tab while the report generates.
- **Status message priority level:** Specifies the priority level of the status messages that appear during report generation. Priority options range from **1 Error messages only** to **6 All messages**. The default is **3 Important messages**. This option is only available if you select the **Show comment in Generation Status window** option.

Insert Anything into Report?

No. This component inserts comments, which can appear in the report, into the report's XML source file.

Class

`rptgen.crg_comment`

See Also

"Convert XML Documents to Different File Formats" on page 5-13, **Import File**, **Nest Setup File**, **Stop Report Generation**, **Time/Date Stamp**

DOCX Page Layout

Page layout in a Word report

Description

This component generates a page layout definition for a section of a Microsoft Word report. The page layout definition specifies the size and orientation of pages in the section, the sizes of the section's page margins, and the format and starting value of the section's page numbers.

You can create instances of this component interactively or from report templates. For more information, see "Define Page Layouts in a Form-Based Report Setup" on page 16-4.

Page Numbering

- **First page number:** Number of the first page in this page layout section.
 - **Auto:** The number of the first page of this layout. If you are using a template, the value is the first page number defined in the template from which this layout was generated. If you create this layout interactively, numbering continues from the previous page layout section.
 - **Specify:** Specify the first page number as an integer.
- **Page number format:** Format of the page numbers in this page layout section:
 - **None:** Use Arabic numerals, the default formatting for page numbers.
 - **Lowercase alphabetic**
 - **Uppercase alphabetic**
 - **Lowercase Roman numerals**
 - **Uppercase Roman numerals**
 - **Arabic numerals**
 - **Number with dashes**
 - **Hebrew numerals**
 - **Hebrew alphabetic**
 - **Arabic alphabetic**
 - **Arabic abjad numerals**
 - **Thai letters**
 - **Thai numerals**
 - **Thai counting system**
- **Section break:** Where to start this section:
 - **Same Page:** Start this page layout on the same page as the last page of the previous section.
 - **Next Page:** Start this page layout on a new page immediately following the last page of the previous section.
 - **Odd Page:** Start this page layout on a new page, immediately after the last page of the previous section. If the previous section ended on an odd page, insert an empty page at the end of the last section.

- **Even Page:** Start this page layout on a new page, immediately after the last page of the previous section. If the previous section ended on an even page, insert an empty page at the end of the previous section.

Page Margin Options

- **Page Margin:**
 - **Auto:** If this layout component was generated from a template, use the margin values specified by the template. Otherwise, use default values.
 - **Specify:** Specify the size of the page margins in the form `valueUnits`. Use any of these values for units:
 - `cm` — centimeters
 - `in` — inches
 - `mm` — millimeters
 - `pc` — picas
 - `px` — pixels (default)
 - `pt` — points
 - **Top:** Size of top page margin. The default value is `1in`.
 - **Bottom:** Size of bottom page margin. The default value is `1in`.
 - **Left:** Size of left page margin. The default value is `1in`.
 - **Right:** Size of right page margin. The default value is `1in`.
 - **Header:** Size of header area. The default value is `0.5in`.
 - **Footer:** Size of footer area. The default value is `0.5in`.
 - **Gutter:** Size of gutter (area for binding pages). The default value is `0px`.

Page Size Options

- **Page Size:** If this layout component was generated from a template, selecting `Auto` uses the values specified in the template. Otherwise, selecting `Auto` uses default values.

Select `Specify` to enter your own page height, width, or orientation. Specify the units in the form `valueUnits`. Use any of these values for units:

- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `px` — pixels (default)
- `pt` — points

Class

`rptgen.cform_docx_page_layout`

See Also

Page Footer, Page Header, PDF Page Layout

Empty Component

Group components to move, activate, or deactivate them, or create blank space in list

Description

This component does not insert anything into the generated report. It can have any component as a child. You can use it to group components together so that you can easily move, activate, or deactivate them, or create a blank space in a list.

If the MATLAB Report Generator software does not recognize a given component when loading a report setup file, it replaces the unrecognized component with this component.

Insert Anything into Report?

No.

Class

`rptgen.crg_empty`

See Also

Chapter/Subsection, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Table, Text, Title Page

Evaluate MATLAB Expression

Evaluate specified MATLAB expression

Description

This component evaluates a specified MATLAB expression. You can include code and/or command-line output in the report.

Properties

- **Insert MATLAB expression in report:** Causes the MATLAB expression that this component evaluates to appear in the report.
- **Display command window output in report:** Includes the command window output that results from the evaluation of the specified MATLAB expression.
- **Expression to evaluate in the base workspace:** Specifies the expression to evaluate in the MATLAB workspace. .

If you are using Simulink Report Generator, then you can use functions such as `Rptgen.getReportedBlock` to filter the modeling elements on which to report and to perform special reporting on specific elements. For more information, in the Simulink Report Generator documentation, see “Loop Context Functions” (Simulink Report Generator).

- **Evaluate this expression if there is an error:** Evaluates another MATLAB expression if the specified expression produces an error. You must enter in this field the expression to evaluate in case of an error.

If you do not change the default error handling code, then when you generate the report, and there is an error in the MATLAB code that you added:

- If you clear **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** check box, then the complete report is generated, without displaying an error message at the MATLAB command line.
- If you select **Evaluate this expression if there is an error** check box, then the complete report is generated and an error message appears at the MATLAB command line.

To stop report generation when an error occurs in the MATLAB code that you added, change the second and third lines of the following default error handling code, as described below:

```
warningMessageLevel = 2;  
displayWarningMessage = true;  
failGenerationWithException = false;  
failGenerationWithoutException = false;
```

To stop report generation and display an exception, change the default code to:

```
displayWarningMessage = false;  
failGenerationWithException = true;
```

To stop report generation without displaying an exception, change the default code to:

```
displayWarningMessage = false;  
failGenerationWithoutException = true;
```

If you want to completely replace the default error handling code, use the `evalException.message` variable in your code to return information for the exception.

Insert Anything into Report?

Inserts text only if you select one of the following options:

- Insert MATLAB expression string in report
- Display command window output in report

Class

`rptgen.cml_eval`

See Also

Insert Variable, MATLAB Property Table, MATLAB/Toolbox Version Number, Variable Table

Figure Loop

Apply child components to specified graphics figures

Description

This component applies each child component to specified figures in the report. For more information about working with this component, see “Logical and Looping Components” on page 6-17.

Figure Selection

- **Include figures**
 - **Current figure only:** Includes only the current figure in the report.
 - **Visible figures:** Loops on all visible figures. The **Data figures only** option is checked by default and excludes figures with `HandleVisibility = 'off'` from the loop.
 - **All figures with tags:** Loops on figures with specified tags, select **When you select a given tag, all figures with that tag appear in the loop, regardless of whether each figure is visible or whether its HandleVisibility attribute is 'on' or 'off'.**

The tag field (located under **All figures with tags**) shows selected tags. To add tags to this field, type in the tag names, separating them with new lines.

- **Loop Figure List:** Shows all figures that are included in the loop. If the report setup file generates new figures or changes existing figures, figures in the **Loop Figure List** are not the figures that are reported on.

Section Options

- **Create section for each object in loop:** Inserts a section in the generated report for each object found in the loop.
- **Display the object type in the section title:** Inserts the object type automatically into the section title in the generated report.
- **Create link anchor for each object in loop:** Create a link target on each object in the loop so that other parts of the report can link to it.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, inserts a section if you select the **Create section for each object in loop** option.

Class

`rptgen_hg.chg_fig_loop`

See Also

Axes Loop, Axes Snapshot, Figure Snapshot, Graphics Object Loop, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Name, Handle Graphics Parameter, Handle Graphics Property Table, Handle Graphics Summary Table

Figure Snapshot

Insert snapshot of Handle Graphics figure into report

Description

This component inserts a snapshot of a Handle Graphics figure into the report.

Format

- **Image file format:** Specifies the image file format. Select `Automatic HG Format` to automatically choose the format best suited for the specified report output format. Otherwise, choose an image format that your output viewer can read. `Automatic HG Format` is the default option. Other options include:
 - `Automatic HG Format` (uses the Handle Graphics file format selected in the Preferences dialog box)
 - `Bitmap (16m-color)`
 - `Bitmap (256-color)`
 - `Black and white encapsulated PostScript`
 - `Black and white encapsulated PostScript (TIFF)`
 - `Black and white encapsulated PostScript2`
 - `Black and white encapsulated PostScript2 (TIFF)`
 - `Black and white PostScript`
 - `Black and white PostScript2`
 - `Color encapsulated PostScript`
 - `Color encapsulated PostScript (TIFF)`
 - `Color encapsulated PostScript2`
 - `Color encapsulated PostScript2 (TIFF)`
 - `Color PostScript`
 - `Color PostScript2`
 - `JPEG high quality image`
 - `JPEG medium quality image`
 - `JPEG low quality image`
 - `PDF image`
 - `PNG 24-bit image`
 - `TIFF - compressed`
 - `TIFF - uncompressed`
 - `Windows metafile`
- **Capture picture from screen:**
 - `Client area only:` Captures a portion of the figure window.

- Entire figure window: Captures the entire figure window.

Print Options

- **Paper orientation:**

- Landscape
- Portrait
- Rotated
- Use figure orientation: Uses the orientation for the figure, which you set with the `orient` command.
- Full page image (PDF only): In PDF reports, scales images to fit the full page, minimizes page margins, and maximizes the size of the image by using either a portrait or landscape orientation.

For more information about paper orientation, see the `orient` command in the MATLAB documentation.

- **Image size:**

- Use figure `PaperPositionMode` setting: Uses the figure's `PaperPositionMode` property as the image size in the report. For more information about paper position mode, see the `orient` command in the MATLAB documentation.
- Automatic (same size as on screen): Sets the image in the report to the same size as it appears on the screen.
- Custom: Specifies a custom image size. Set the image size in the **Size** field and **Units** list.
- **Size:** Specifies the size of the figure snapshot in the form `w h` (width times height). This field is active only if you choose `Custom` from the **Image size** selection list.
- **Units:** Specifies units for the size of the figure snapshot. This field is active only if you choose `Custom` in the **Image size** selection list.
- **Invert hardcopy:** Sets print colors using the figure's `InvertHardcopy` property, which inverts colors for printing. Options include:
 - Automatic: Automatically changes dark axes colors to light axes colors. If the axes color is a light color, it is not inverted.
 - Invert: Changes dark axes colors to light axes colors and vice versa.
 - Don't invert: Does not change the colors in the image.
 - Use figure's `InvertHardcopy` setting: Uses the value of the `InvertHardcopy` property set in the Handle Graphics image.
 - Make figure background transparent: Makes the image background transparent.

Display Options

- **Scaling:**

- Fixed size: Specifies the number and type of units.
- Zoom: Specifies the percentage, maximum size, and units of measure.
- Use image size: Causes the size of the image in the report to appear the same size as on screen.

- **Size:** Specifies the size of the snapshot in the format w h (width, height). This field is active only if you choose **Fixed size** in the **Scaling** list.
- **Max size:** Specifies the maximum size of the snapshot in the format w h (width, height). This field is active only if you choose **Zoom** from the **Scaling** list.
- **Units:** Specifies units for the size of the snapshot. This field is active only if you choose **Zoom** or **Fixed size** in the **Image size** selection list.
- **Alignment** Only reports in PDF or RTF format support this property. Options include:
 - Auto
 - Right
 - Left
 - Center
- **Title:** Specifies a title for the figure:
 - Custom: Specifies a custom title.
 - Name: Specifies the figure name as the title.
- **Caption:** Specifies text to appear under the snapshot.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Image.

Class

rptgen_hg.chg_fig_snap

See Also

Axes Loop, Axes Snapshot, Figure Loop, Graphics Object Loop, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Name, Handle Graphics Parameter, Handle Graphics Property Table, Handle Graphics Summary Table

For Loop

Iteratively execute child components

Description

This component functions like the MATLAB `for` loop, except that instead of executing a statement, it executes its child components. It must have at least one child component to execute.

Loop Type

The loop type can have incremented indices or a vector of indices. For more information on for loops and indices, see `for` in the MATLAB documentation.

- **Incremented indices:** Executes a `for` loop of the form:

```
for varname=x:y:z
```

- **Start:** Corresponds to `x` in the previous expression.
- **Increment:** Corresponds to `y` in the previous expression.
- **End:** Corresponds to `z` in the previous expression.
- **Vector of Indices:** Executes a `for` loop of the form:

```
for varname=[a b c ...]
```

Specify appropriate values in the **Vector** field in the form `a b c ...`

Workspace Variable

- **Show index value in base workspace:** Displays the loop index in the MATLAB workspace while other components execute.
- **Variable name:** Allows you to specify the variable name. The default is `RPTGEN_LOOP`.
- **Remove variable from workspace when done:** Removes the loop index from the MATLAB workspace. This option is only available if you select the **Show index value in base workspace** option.

Insert Anything into Report?

No.

Class

```
rptgen_lo.clo_for
```

See Also

Logical Else, Logical Elseif, Logical If, Logical Then, While Loop

Graphics Object Loop

Run child components for each Handle Graphics object open in MATLAB workspace

Description

This component runs its child components for each Handle Graphics object that is currently open in the MATLAB workspace. The component inserts a table into the generated report.

Select Objects

- **Exclude GUI objects (uicontrol, uimenu, ...):** Excludes graphical interface objects, such as `uicontrol` and `uimenu`, from the loop.
- **Loop list:** Specifies the loop level for Handle Graphics objects:
 - Loop on objects with handle visibility "on"
 - Loop on all objects
 - **Search for:** Allows you to enter space-delimited search terms.

Section Options

- **Create section for each object in loop:** Inserts a section in the generated report for each object found in the loop.
- **Display the object type in the section title:** Inserts the object type automatically into the section title in the generated report.
- **Create link anchor for each object in loop:** Create a link target on each object in the loop so that other parts of the report can link to it.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, inserts a section if you select the **Create section for each object in loop** option.

Class

`rptgen_hg.chg_obj_loop`

See Also

Axes Loop, Axes Snapshot, Figure Loop, Figure Snapshot, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Name, Handle Graphics Parameter, Handle Graphics Property Table, Handle Graphics Summary Table

Handle Graphics Linking Anchor

Designate location to which links point

Description

This component designates a location to which links point. It should have a looping component as its parent.

Properties

- **Insert text:** Specifies text to appear after the linking anchor.
- **Link from current:** Sets the current model, system, block, or signal as the linking anchor:
 - **Automatic:** Automatically selects the appropriate figure, axes, or object as a linking anchor. If the `Figure Loop` component is this component's parent, the linking anchor points to the current figure. Similarly, if the `Graphics Object Loop` is this component's parent, the linking anchor points to the current object.
 - **Figure:** Sets the linking anchor to the current figure.
 - **Axes:** Sets the linking anchor to the current axes.
 - **Object:** Sets the linking anchor to the current object.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Anchor.

Class

`rptgen_hg.chg_obj_anchor`

See Also

`Axes Loop`, `Axes Snapshot`, `Figure Loop`, `Figure Snapshot`, `Graphics Object Loop`, `Handle Graphics Name`, `Handle Graphics Parameter`, `Handle Graphics Property Table`, `Handle Graphics Summary Table`

Handle Graphics Name

Insert name of Handle Graphics object into the report

Description

This component inserts the name of a Handle Graphics object as text into the report. You can use this component to create a section title based on the current figure by making it the first child component of a **Chapter/Subsection** component, and then selecting the **Chapter/Subsection** component's **Get title from first child component** option.

Properties

- **Display name as:**
 - Type Name
 - Type –Name
 - Type: Name
- **Show name of current:**
 - **Figure:** Shows the name of the current figure. The first nonempty figure parameter determines the name.
 - **Axes:** Shows the name of the current axes. The first nonempty axes parameter determines the name.
 - **Other Object:** Sets the name of the current object to the figure's `CurrentObject` parameter and its first nonempty parameter.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Text.

Class

`rptgen_hg.chg_obj_name`

See Also

Axes Loop, Axes Snapshot, Figure Loop, Figure Snapshot, Graphics Object Loop, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Parameter, Handle Graphics Property Table, Handle Graphics Summary Table

Handle Graphics Parameter

Insert property name/property value pair from Handle Graphics figure, axes, or other object

Description

This component inserts a property name/property value pair from a Handle Graphics figure, axes, or other object.

Property Selection

- **Get property from current:** Reports on a specified Handle Graphics object:
 - **Figure:** Inserts a figure's property name/property value pair.
 - **Axes:** Inserts an axes' property name/property value pair.
 - **Object:** Inserts an object's property name/property value pair.
- **Figure property:** Specifies the type of property to include. The All option shows every parameter for the current object.

Display Options

- **Title:** Specifies a title for the generated report:
 - **None (default):** No title.
 - **Automatic:** Automatically generates the title from the parameter.
 - **Custom** Specifies a custom title.
- **Size limit:** Limits the width of the display in the generated report. Units are in pixels. The size limit of a given table is the hypotenuse of the table width and height [$\sqrt{w^2+h^2}$]. The size limit of a text equals its number of characters squared. If you exceed the size limit, the variable appears in condensed form, such as [64x64 double]. Setting a size limit of 0 displays the variable in full, no matter how large it is.
- **Display as:** Choose a display style:
 - **Auto table/paragraph:** Displays as a table or paragraph.
 - **Inline text:** Displays in line with the surrounding text.
 - **Paragraph:** Displays as a paragraph.
 - **Table:** Displays as a table.
- **Ignore if value is empty:** Excludes empty parameters from the generated report.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Text.

Class

rptgen_hg.chg_property

See Also

Axes Loop, Axes Snapshot, Figure Loop, Figure Snapshot, Graphics Object Loop, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Name, Handle Graphics Property Table, Handle Graphics Summary Table

Handle Graphics Property Table

Insert table that reports on property name/property value pairs

Description

This component inserts a table that reports on property name/property value pairs.

For more information on using this component, see “Property Table Components” on page 6-6.

Select Graphics Object

- **Object type:** Specifies an object type for the generated report:
 - Figure
 - Axes
 - Object
- **Filter by class:** Specifies a class or classes for the table.

Table

You can select a preset table, which is already formatted and set up, from the list in the upper-left corner of the attributes page.

To create a custom table, edit a preset table, such as `Blank 4x4`. Add and delete rows and add properties. To open the Edit Table dialog box, click **Edit**.

For details about creating custom property tables, see “Property Table Components” on page 6-6.

- **Preset table:** Specifies the type of table to display the object property table.
 - Defaults
 - Callbacks
 - Graphics
 - Printing
 - Blank 4x4

To apply a preset table, select the table and click **Apply**.

- **Split property/value cells:** Splits property name/property value pairs into separate cells. For the property name and property value to appear in adjacent horizontal cells in the table, select the **Split property/value cells** check box. In this case, the table is in split mode and there can be only one property name/property value pair in a cell. If there is more than one name/property pair in a cell, only the first pair appears in the report. All subsequent pairs are ignored.

For the property name and property value to appear together in one cell, clear the **Split property/value cells** check box. In this case, the table is in nonsplit mode, which supports more than one property name/property value pair per cell. It also supports text.

Before switching from nonsplit mode to split mode, make sure that you have only one property name/property value pair per table cell. If you have more than one property name/property value pair or any text, only the first property name/property value pair appears in the report; subsequent pairs and text are omitted.

- **Display outer border:** Displays the outer border of the table in the generated report.

Table Cells

Select table properties to modify. The selection in this pane affects the availability of fields in the **Title Properties** pane.

If you select Figure Properties, only the **Contents** and **Show** options appear. If you select any other object in the **Table Cells** pane, the **Lower border** and **Right border** options appear.

Title Properties

- **Contents:** Enables you to modify the contents of the table cell selected in the **Table Cells** pane. Options include:
 - Left
 - Center
 - Right
 - Double justified
- **Show as:** Enables you to choose the format for the contents of the table cell. Options include:
 - Value
 - Property Value
 - PROPERTY Value
 - Property: Value
 - PROPERTY: Value
 - Property - Value
 - PROPERTY - Value
- **Alignment:** Aligns text in the table cells. Options are:
 - Left
 - Center
 - Right
 - Double-justified
- **Lower border:** Displays the lower border of the table in the generated report.
- **Right border:** Displays the right border of the table in the generated report.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

rptgen_hg.chg_prop_table

See Also

Axes Loop, Axes Snapshot, Figure Loop, Figure Snapshot, Graphics Object Loop, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Name, Handle Graphics Parameter, Handle Graphics Summary Table

Handle Graphics Summary Table

Insert table that summarizes Handle Graphics object properties

Description

This component inserts a table that summarizes Handle Graphics object properties. Each row in the table represents an object. Each column in the table represents a property. You can specify object properties to include in the report.

Properties

- **Object type:** Specifies the object type to display in the generated report. Options include:
 - figure
 - axes
 - object

The available options in the **Select Objects** pane depend on your selection in the **Object type** menu.

- **Table title:** Specifies a title for the table in the generated report. Options include:
 - Automatic: Generates a title automatically.
 - Custom: Specifies a custom title.

Property Columns

- **Property columns:** Specifies object properties to include in the table in the generated report.
 - To add a property:
 - 1 Select the appropriate property level in the menu.
 - 2 In the list under the menu, select the property to add and click **Add**.
 - To delete a property, select its name and click **Delete**.

Some entries in the list of available properties (such as **Depth**) are “virtual” properties which you cannot access using the `get_param` command. The properties used for property/value filtering in the block and system loop components must be retrievable by the `get_param`. Therefore, you cannot configure your summary table to report on all blocks of `Depth == 2`.

- **Remove empty columns:** Removes empty columns from the table in the generated report.
- **Transpose table:** Changes the summary table rows into columns in the generated report, putting the property names in the first column and the values in the other columns.

Object Rows

Insert anchor for each row: Inserts an anchor for each row in the summary table.

Figure Selection

The options displayed in the **Figure Selection** pane depend on the object type selected in the **Object type** list:

- If **Object type** is figure, the following options appear:
 - **Include figures**
 - **Current figure only:** Includes only the current figure in the report.
 - **Visible figures:** Executes child components for figures that are currently open and visible. The **Data figures only** option is checked by default. This option excludes figures with `HandleVisibility = 'off'` from the loop.
 - **All figures with tags:** Includes all figures with a specified tag regardless of whether they are visible or their `HandleVisibility` parameter is 'on' or 'off'. The tag selection list, located under this option, shows available tags. You can add tag names to this list.
 - **Data figure only (Exclude applications):** Shows only data figures.
 - **Loop Figure List:** Shows figures within the current set of figures to display.
- If **Object type** is axes, the following options appear:
 - **Loop type:**
 - **All axes:** Loops on all axes objects.
 - **Current axes:** Loops on the selected axes object.
 - **Exclude objects which subclass axes:** Excludes objects such as legends and color bars.
 - **Loop Menu:**
 - **Loop on axes with handle visibility "on":** Loops on visible axes objects.
 - **Loop on all axes:** Loops on all axes objects.
 - **Search terms:** Specifies search terms for the loop. For example, to search for Tag and My Data, enter "Tag", "My Data".
- If **Object type** is object, the following options appear:
 - **Exclude GUI objects (uicontrol, uimenu, ...):** Excludes graphical interface objects, such as `uicontrol` and `uimenu`, from the loop.
 - **Loop menu:** Specifies the loop level:
 - **Loop on objects with handle visibility "on"**
 - **Loop on all objects**
 - **Search for:** Specifies space-delimited search terms.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

`rptgen_hg.chg_summ_table`

See Also

Axes Loop, Axes Snapshot, Figure Loop, Figure Snapshot, Graphics Object Loop, Handle Graphics Linking Anchor, Handle Graphics Name, Handle Graphics Parameter, Handle Graphics Property Table

HTML Text

Insert HTML-formatted text into reports generated from a template

Description

This component inserts text formatted with HTML markup into the report. You can use this component only if you set the report's **File format** to one of the `from template` options, such as `Direct PDF (from template)`. The **HTML Text** component can have the **Chapter/Subsection** component or the report as its parent.

For Word or PDF report output, the text is converted to Word or PDF and formatted according to the HTML markup. You can enter the HTML text directly in the component or specify a file or workspace variable that contains the text.

HTML Text Options

- **HTML source:** Specifies the source of the HTML text.
- **HTML string:** If you select `String` as the HTML source, enter the HTML text in the text box.
- **File name:** If you select `File` as the HTML source, specify the `.htm` or `.html` file that contains the HTML text. Click the file browser button to select a file from a folder.
- **Workspace variable name:** If you select `Workspace variable` as the HTML source, specify the name of the variable that contains the HTML text.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Text formatted according to the HTML markup.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_html_text`

See Also

`Chapter/Subsection`

Image

Insert image from external file into report

Description

This component inserts an image from an external file into the report. It can have the **Chapter/Subsection** or **Paragraph** component as its parent. If the **Paragraph** component is its parent, you must select the **Insert as inline image** check box.

Class

- **File name:** Specifies the image file name. You can enter this name manually, or use the **Browse** button (...) to find the image file.

The image must be in a format that your viewer can read. An error like the following appears if you specify the name of an image file that does not exist:

```
No file name. Could not create graphic.
```

This field supports %<VariableName> notation.

- **Copy to local report files directory:** Saves a copy of the image to a local report files folder.

Display Options

- **Scaling:** Controls size of the image, as displayed in a browser. Making an image larger using this option does not affect the storage size of the image, but the quality of the displayed image may decrease as you increase or decrease the size of the displayed image.

Generally, to achieve the best and most predictable display results, use the default setting of **Use image size**.

- **Use image size:** Causes the image to appear the same size in the report as on screen (default).
- **Fixed size:** Specifies the number and type of units.
- **Zoom:** Specifies the percentage, maximum size, and units of measure.
- **Size:** Specifies the size of the snapshot in the format w h (width, height). This field is active only if you choose **Fixed size** from the **Scaling** list.
- **Max size:** Specifies the maximum size of the snapshot in the format w h (width, height). This field is active only if you choose **Zoom** from the **Scaling** list;
- **Units:** Specifies units for the size of the snapshot. This field is active only if you choose **Zoom** or **Fixed size** in the **Image size** selection list.
- **Alignment:** Only reports in PDF or RTF formats support this format property. Options are:
 - Auto
 - Right
 - Left

- Center
- **Title:** Specifies text to appear above the snapshot.
- **Caption:** Specifies text to appear under the snapshot.
- **Full page image (*PDF only):** In PDF reports, scales images to fit the full page, minimizes page margins, and maximizes the size of the image by using either a portrait or landscape orientation.

Preview

The image that you specify in the **Image file name** field appears in this pane. You cannot preview Adobe PostScript images, or images with formats that the `imread` function does not support, such as `gif`.

Clicking an image causes it to display in full size.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Image.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_image`

See Also

Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, List, Paragraph, Table, Text, Title Page

Import File

Import ASCII text file into report

Description

This component imports an ASCII text file into the report.

Properties

- **File name:** Specifies the name of the file to import into the text field. You can enter a name, or use the **Browse** button (...) to find the file.

To use a MATLAB workspace variable in a path name, use the notation %<VariableName>. Examples:

- %<doc>
- %<dir>/%<doc>
- %<[dir, '/filename.txt']>
- %<dir>/filename.txt
- **Import file as:** Specifies formatting for the imported file. Options include:
 - **Plain text (ignore line breaks):** Imports the file as plain text without any line breaks (no paragraphs). If you select this option, the **Import File** component acts like the **Text** component, so it should have the **Paragraph** component as its parent.

The examples in this section use the following text as the input file:

```
This is the first row of text from the imported file.  
The second row follows a line break in the first row.
```

```
There is a blank line above the third row.
```

Plain text (ignore line breaks) produces the following formatting for the example file:

```
This is the first row of text from the imported file.  
The second row follows a line break in the first row.
```

```
There is a blank line above the third row.
```

- **Paragraphs defined by line breaks:** Imports the file as text, in paragraphs with line breaks (hard returns or carriage returns). This option produces the following formatting for the example file:

```
This is the first row of text from the imported file.  
The second row follows a line break in the first row.
```

```
There is a blank line above the third row.
```

- **Paragraphs defined by empty rows:** Imports the file as text, in paragraphs with empty rows (rows that include no text). This option produces the following formatting for the example file:

This is the first row of text from the imported file.
The second row follows a line break in the first row.

There is a blank line above the third row.

- **Text (retain line breaks)** (default): Imports the file as plain text with line breaks. This option produces the following formatting for the example file:

This is the first row of text from the imported file.
The second row follows a line break in the first row.

There is a blank line above the third row.

- **Fixed-width text (retain line breaks)**: Imports the file as fixed-width text (all letters have the same width or size), including line breaks. This option is useful for importing MATLAB files. This option produces the following formatting for the example file:

This is the first row of text from the imported file.
The second row follows a line break in the first row.

There is a blank line above the third row.

- **DocBook XML**: Inserts an XML source file, and makes no changes to its format.
- **Formatted Text (RTF/HTML)**: Inserts an RTF or HTML source file, and makes no changes to its format.
- **Syntax highlighted MATLAB code**: Inserts a MATLAB file.

The **File Contents** field displays the first few lines of the file to be imported.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes.

- Inserts text if you select one of the following options:
 - Plain text (ignore line breaks)
 - Text (retain line breaks)
 - Fixed-width text (retain line breaks)
- Inserts paragraphs if you select one of the following options:
 - Paragraphs defined by line breaks
 - Paragraphs defined by empty rows
- Inserts the contents of an XML file if you select the **DocBook XML** option.
- Inserts the contents of the RTF or HTML file if you select the **Formatted text (RTF/HTML)** option.
- Inserts a link to a file if you import the file into an HTML report.

Class

rptgen.crg_import_file

See Also

Comment, Nest Setup File, Stop Report Generation, Time/Date Stamp

Insert Variable

Insert variable values into report

Description

This component inserts the value (and, optionally, the name) of each the following variables into the report:

- A variable from the MATLAB workspace
- A variable from a MAT-file
- A global variable
- A variable that you specify directly

Source

- **Variable name:** Specifies the name of the variable:
 - `%<VariableName>`: Inserts the value of a variable from the MATLAB workspace into the report.
- **Variable location:**
 - `Base Workspace`: Gets a variable from the MATLAB workspace.
 - `MAT File`: Gets a variable from a binary file with a `.mat` extension.
 - `Global variable`: Gets a global variable.
 - `Direct`: Gets a variable that you specify directly.

Display Options

- **Title:** Specify a title for the report:
 - `Automatic`: Generates a title automatically.
 - `Custom`: Specifies a custom title.
 - `None`: Specifies no title.
- **Array size limit:** Limits the width of the display in the generated report. Units are in pixels. The size limit for a given table is the hypotenuse of the table width and height [$\sqrt{w^2+h^2}$]. The size limit for text is the number of characters squared. If you exceed the size limit, the variable appears in condensed form, such as `[64x64 double]`. Setting a size limit of `0` displays the variable in full, regardless of its size.
- **Object depth limit:** Specifies the maximum number of nesting levels to report on for a variable value
- **Object count limit:** Specifies the maximum number of nested objects to report on for a variable value
- **Display as:** Choose a display style from the menu:
 - `Table`: Displays as a table.

- Paragraph: Displays as a paragraph.
- Inline text: Displays inline with the surrounding text.
- Table or paragraph depending on data type: Displays as a table or paragraph.
- **Show variable type in headings:** Show data type of this variable in the title of its report.
- **Show variable table grids:** Show grid lines for the table used to report the value of this variable.
- **Make variable table page wide:** Make the variable table as wide as the page on which the table appears.
- **Omit if value is empty:** Exclude empty parameters from the generated report.
- **Omit if property default value:** Exclude object property from the report if that property uses the default value.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Text.

Class

rptgen.cml_variable

See Also

Evaluate MATLAB Expression, MATLAB Property Table, MATLAB/Toolbox Version Number, Variable Table

Line Break

Insert a line break

Description

This component inserts a line break into a report. You can insert a line break as a child of the **Document**, **Paragraph** or **Table Entry** component and as a sibling of a Text component.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Line break.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_line_break`

See Also

Paragraph, Table, Text

Link

Insert linking anchors or pointers into report

Description

This component inserts linking anchors or pointers into the report.

For a PDF report, if you open the report from MATLAB (for example, if you open the report right after generating it), the link does not work. However, if you open a PDF report outside of MATLAB (for example, from Adobe Acrobat), the link works properly.

Properties

- **Link type:** Select the type of link to insert into the report. Options include:
 - **Linking anchor:** Specifies a link to an anchor.
 - **Internal document link:** Specifies a location in the report (as specified by an anchor).
 - **URL (external) link:** Specifies a link to a Web site or to a MATLAB command to execute from generated report.
- **Link identifier:** Indicates the location to which the link points. It can contain only ASCII characters, and it is not visible in the generated report.

For a Web link, the link identifier options are context sensitive; their formats differ depending on the link type you select. For example, to link to an external file `foo.txt`, specify the link identifier as follows:

- On UNIX systems:
`file:///home/janedoe/foo.txt`
- On Microsoft Windows systems:
`H:\foo.txt`

For a link to a MATLAB command, enter `matlab:` followed by a space and the MATLAB command that you want the link to execute.

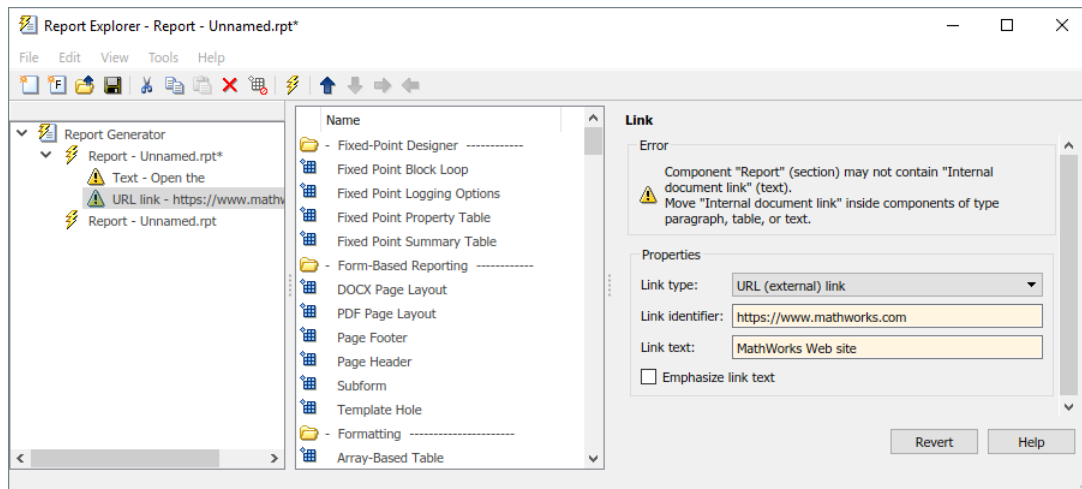
- **Link text:** Specifies text to use in the link.
- **Emphasize link text:** Italicizes the link text.

Examples

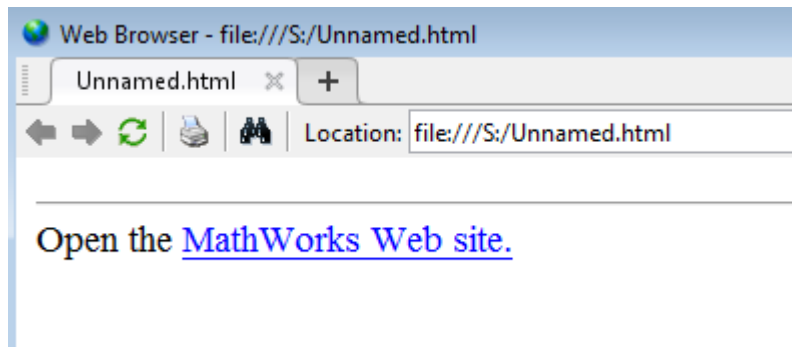
Link to an External Web Site

- 1 Open Report Explorer with the `setedit` command.
- 2 In the Properties pane on the right, click **Create and edit a new Report file**.
- 3 In the Library pane in the middle, under the Formatting category, select the Text component and click the **Add component** icon.
- 4 In the Properties pane, enter `Open the` (add a blank space at the end of the text).

- 5 In the Library pane, under the Formatting category, select the Link component and click the **Add component** icon.
- 6 In the Properties pane:
 - Set **Link type** to URL (external) link.
 - In **Link Identifier**, enter `https://www.mathworks.com`.
 - In **Link text**, enter MathWorks Web site.



- 7 Generate the report.



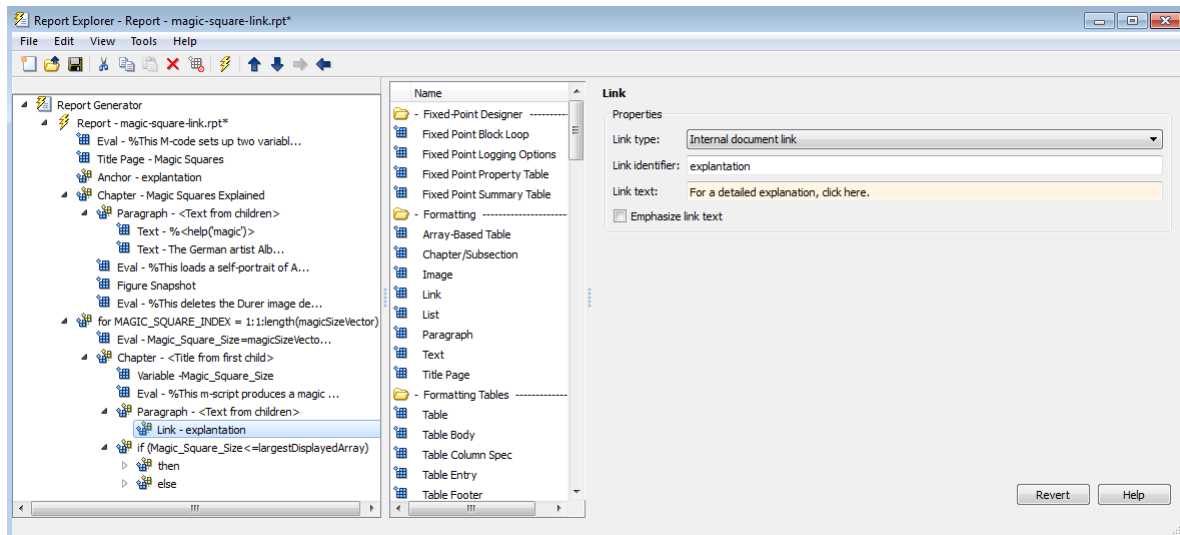
- 8 Click the link to open the MathWorks® website.

Link to Another Place in a Report

- 1 At the MATLAB command line, enter `setedit magic-square.rpt`.
- 2 In the Outline pane on the left, select the **Title Page** component.
- 3 In the Library pane in the middle, under the Formatting category, select the Link component and click the **Add component** icon.
- 4 In the Properties pane:
 - Set **Link type** to Linking anchor.
 - In **Link identifier**, enter explanation.

In the Contents pane, the Link component appears as Anchor - explanation.

- 5 In the Outline pane, under the second **Chapter** component, select the **Eval** component.
- 6 In the Library pane, under the Formatting category, select the **Paragraph** component and click the **Add component** icon.
- 7 In the Library pane, under the Formatting category, select the **Link** component and click the **Add component** icon.
- 8 In the Properties pane:
 - Set **Link type** to Internal document link.
 - In **Link identifier**, enter explanation.
 - In **Link text**, enter For a detailed explanation, click here.



- 9 Generate the report.

Chapter 2. *Magic_Square_Size 4*

[For a detailed explanation, click here.](#)

16	2	3	13
5	11	10	8
9	7	6	12
4	14	15	1

Chapter 3. *Magic_Square_Size 8*

[For a detailed explanation, click here.](#)

64	2	3	61	60	6	7	57
9	55	54	12	13	51	50	16
17	47	46	20	21	43	42	24
40	26	27	37	36	30	31	33
32	34	35	29	28	38	39	25
41	23	22	44	45	19	18	48
49	15	14	52	53	11	10	56
8	58	59	5	4	62	63	1

- 10 Click the link to move to near the top of the report, to “Chapter 1. Magic Squares Explained.”

Link to a Model

This example shows how to add a link from a report to a Simulink model. To create and run this report, you must have Simulink installed.

- 1 Open Report Explorer with the `setedit` command.
- 2 In the report library, under `rptgennextdemos`, select `simulink-default.rpt` and open it.
- 3 From the component library, under Formatting, select the **Paragraph** component and add it to your report setup file after the Model Loop **Chapter** component.
- 4 Add a **Link** component after the new **Paragraph** component. Set these properties:
 - Set **Link type** to URL (external) link.
 - In **Link Identifier**, enter `matlab:open_system('%<RptgenSL.getReportedModel()>')`.
 - In **Link text**, enter Open model.

- 5 Generate the report.

List of Tables

- 1.1. [f14 Simulation Parameters](#)
- 1.2. [Model Variables](#)
- 1.3. [Signal Properties](#)
- 1.4. [f14 System Information](#)
- 1.5. [Block Type Count](#)

Chapter 1. f14

Table of Contents

[f14](#)

[Open model](#)

- 6 To open the model from the report, click the link.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Text or anchor.

Class

rptgen.cfr_link

See Also

Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, List, Paragraph, Table, Text, Title Page

List

Create bulleted or numbered list from cell array or child components

Description

This component creates a bulleted or numbered list from a cell array or child components.

List Content

- **Create list from workspace cell array:** Creates the list from of the 1-by-n or n-by-1 cell array. This option is not available when this component has child components — in this case, the list automatically generates from the child components.
- **List title:** Specifies the title of the list.
- **List title style name:** Specifies the style to use with the list title. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the from template options, for example, Direct PDF (from template).
 - 2 In the List properties dialog box, set **List title style name** to Specify.
 - 3 In the **List title style name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be a list style defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.

List Formatting

- **List type:**
 - Bulleted list
 - Numbered list
- **Numbering style:** Specifies a numbering style for numbered lists. This setting is supported only in the RTF/DOC report format. Options include:
 - 1,2,3,4,...
 - a,b,c,d,...
 - A,B,C,D,...
 - i,ii,iii,iv,...
 - I,II,III,IV,...
- **List style name:** Specifies the style to use with the list. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the from template options, for example, Direct PDF (from template).
 - 2 Set **List style name** to Specify.
 - 3 In the **List style name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be defined in the template that you use to generate the report.

- **Show parent number in nested list (1.1.a)**: Displays all level numbers in a nested list. You can create a nested list by putting one cell array inside another or by nesting one **List** component inside another. Following is an example of how a list appears when you select this option:

1. Example
2. Example
 - 2.1. Example
 - 2.2. Example
 - 2.2.a. Example
 - 2.2.b. Example
3. Example

This option is not available if you select **Show only current list value (a)**.

- **Show only current list value (a)**: Displays only the current list value. Following is an example of how a list appears when you select this option:

1. Example
2. Example
 1. Example
 2. Example
 1. Example
 2. Example
3. Example

This option is not available if you select **Show parent number in nested list (1.1.a)**.

Example 1: Creating a Nested List

Consider the following report setup file, which includes a nested list created by putting a **List** component inside another **List** component:

```
[ - ] Report - Unnamed.rpt
  [ - ] Bulleted list from child components
    [ ] Text - sky
    [ ] Table - varname
    [ ] Image - test
    [ ] Text - grass
  [ - ] Bulleted list from child components
    [ ] Text - clouds
    [ ] Text - sun
  [ - ] Paragraph - information
```

This report setup file generates a report that includes the following bulleted lists:

- sky
- varname, the table from the variable
- test, a snapshot of the image
- grass
 - clouds
 - sun

- information

Example 2: Creating a List Using Child Components

To generate a report that includes the following bulleted list:

- red
- green
- blue

Use the following report setup file:

```
[ - ] Report - Unnamed.rpt
  [ - ] Bulleted list from child components
    [ ] Text - red
    [ ] Text - green
    [ ] Text - blue
```

Creating a List Using a Cell Array

To generate the same bulleted list as in the previous example, configure a report setup file to call a cell array, `colors`:

```
[ - ] Report - Unnamed.rpt
  [ - ] Bulleted list from cell array called colors
```

Where `colors` is:

```
colors={'red','green','blue'}
```

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. List.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_list`

See Also

Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Link, Paragraph, Table, Text, Title Page

Logical Else

Specify an `else` condition for a `Logical If` component

Description

This component acts as an `else` when it is the child of the `Logical If` component. You can specify this component in one of the following ways:

- `if`
 `then`
 `else`
- `if`
 `then`
 `elseif`
 `elseif`
 `.`
 `.`
 `.`
 `else`

Properties

If component has no children, insert text: Inserts specified text into your report when the `Logical Else` component has no child components. In this case, this component acts like the `Text` component.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, when `if` or `elseif` statement is false.

Class

`rptgen_lo.clo_else`

See Also

For `Loop`, `Logical Elseif`, `Logical If`, `Logical Then`, `While Loop`

Logical Elseif

Specify an `elseif` condition for a `Logical If` component

Description

This component acts as an `elseif` when it is the child of the `Logical If` component. You must specify this component as follows:

```
if
  then
  elseif
  elseif
  .
  .
  .
  else
```

Properties

- **Test expression:** Specifies a MATLAB expression to evaluate.
- **If component has no children, insert text:** Inserts the specified text into the report when the `Logical Elseif` component has no child components. In this case, this component acts like the `Text` component.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, when parent `if` statement is false.

Class

```
rptgen_lo.clo_else_if
```

See Also

For Loop, Logical Else, Logical If, Logical Then, While Loop

Logical If

Specify logical if condition

Description

This component acts as a logical if; it can have the Logical Then, Logical Elseif, or Logical Else components as children components. This component executes its child components when the specified workspace expression is true. It displays specified text when it has no child components. You can specify this component as follows:

- if
 then
- if
 then
 else
- if
 then
 elseif
 elseif
 .
 .
 .
 else

Properties

- **Test expression:** Specifies a MATLAB expression to evaluate.
- **If component has no children, insert text:** Inserts specified text into the report when the Logical If component has no children.

Insert Anything into Report?

Depends on specified attribute values.

Class

rptgen_lo.clo_if

See Also

For Loop, Logical Else, Logical Elseif, Logical Then, While Loop

Logical Then

Specify a then condition for a Logical If component

Description

This component acts as a then when it is the child of the Logical If component. You can specify this component as follows:

- `if`
 `then`
- `if`
 `then`
 `else`
- `if`
 `then`
 `elseif`
 `elseif`
 `.`
 `.`
 `.`
 `else`

Attributes

If component has no children, insert text: Inserts specified text into the report when the Logical Then component has no children. In this case, this component acts like the Text component.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, when parent if statement is true.

Class

`rptgen_lo.clo_then`

See Also

For Loop, Logical Else, Logical Elseif, Logical If, While Loop

MATLAB Property Table

Insert table that includes MATLAB object property name/property value pairs

Description

This component inserts a table that includes MATLAB object property name/property value pairs.

Table

Select a preset table, which is already formatted and set up, in the preset table list in the upper-left corner of the attributes page.

- **Preset table:** Choose a type of table:
 - Default
 - Blank 4x4

To apply the preset table, select the table and click **Apply**.

- **Split property/value cells:** Splits property name/property value pairs into separate cells. Select the **Split property/value cells** check box for the property name and property value to appear in adjacent cells. In this case, the table is in split mode; only one property name/property value pair per cell is allowed. If more than one name/property pair exists in a cell, only the first pair appears in the report; subsequent pairs are ignored.

Clear the **Split property/value cells** check box for a given property name and property value to appear together in one cell. In this case, the table is in nonsplit mode, which supports more than one property name/property value pair. It also supports text.

Before switching from nonsplit mode to split mode, make sure that you have only one property name/property value pair per table cell.

- **Display outer border:** Displays the outer border of the table in the generated report.
- **Table Cells:** Modifies table properties. The selection in this pane affects the available fields in the **Cell Properties** pane.

Cell Properties

Available options in the **Cell Properties** pane depend what you select for **Table Cells**. If you select **Workspace Properties**, only the **Contents** and **Show** options appear. If you select any other option, the **Lower border** and **Right border** options appear.

- **Contents:** Modifies the contents of the table cell selected in the **Table Cells** pane.
- **Show as:** Specifies the format for the contents of the table cell. Options include:
 - Value
 - Property Value
 - PROPERTY Value
 - Property: Value

- PROPERTY: Value
- Property - Value
- PROPERTY - Value
- **Alignment:** Specifies how to align the contents of the selected table cell in the **Table Cells** field. Options include:
 - Left
 - Center
 - Right
 - Double justified
- **Lower border:** Displays the lower border of the table in the generated report.
- **Right border:** Displays the right border of the table in the generated report.

Creating Custom Tables

To create a custom table, edit a preset table, such as Blank 4x4. You can add and delete rows and add properties. To open the Edit Table dialog box, click **Edit**.

For details about using this dialog box to create custom property tables, see “Property Table Components” on page 6-6.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

rptgen.cml_prop_table

See Also

Evaluate MATLAB Expression, Insert Variable, MATLAB/Toolbox Version Number, Variable Table

MATLAB Toolbox Version Number

Insert table that shows version and release numbers and release date of MathWorks products

Description

Using the Table Filter, specify whether this component reports version information for all installed MathWorks products or just those products required for a model.

For the specified set of products, this component inserts a table showing any of these columns that you specify:

- Version number
- Release number
- Release date
- Is required for model

You can list all your MathWorks products by typing `ver` at the MATLAB command line.

Table Title

Table title: Specifies the table title. The default is `version number`.

Table Filter

Show only toolboxes required for model: When you select this option, the report shows version information for only those products required for a model or chart. By default, the report shows version information for all installed MathWorks products.

Note This option uses the Simulink Manifest Tools analysis to determine what products appear in the version information table. See “Analysis Limitations” (Simulink) for Manifest Tools analysis limitations.

Table Columns

- **Version number:** Includes the product version number (for example, 3.4) for all installed MathWorks products or for only those products required for a model or chart.
- or
- **Release number:** Includes the MathWorks release number (for example, R2009b) for all installed MathWorks products or for only those products required for a model or chart.
 - **Release date:** Includes the release date of for all installed MathWorks products or for only those products required for a model.
 - **Is required for model:** Indicates “Yes” for each MathWorks product required for a model or chart.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

rptgen.cml_ver

See Also

Evaluate MATLAB Expression, Insert Variable, MATLAB Property Table, Variable Table

Nest Setup File

Allow one report setup file (rpt file) to run inside another

Description

This component runs another report setup file at the point where the **Nest Setup File** component is located in the current report setup file.

The components of the inserted report setup file are stored in the current report setup file at the same level as the **Nest Setup File** component. Thus, inserted components have the same parent component as the **Nest Setup File** component.

Properties

- **Report filename:** Specifies the name of the report setup file to import and run. You can enter a path to the file or use the **browse** button (...) to find the file. You can enter an absolute path or a relative path, relative to the report into which you nest the report.
- **Nest all reports with specified file name:** Nests all reports with the same name as specified in the **Report filename** option.
- **Inline nested report in this report:** Inserts the nested report in the original report setup file where this component is located.
- **Recursion limit:** Allows you to nest a report setup file inside itself by setting a recursion limit in this field. The recursion limit sets a limit on the number of times the report setup file can run itself.
- **Insert link to external report:** Creates two separate reports, one using the original report setup file and one using the nested report setup file. The report that includes the nested report includes an absolute path link to the nested report.
- **Link to external report is relative:** If you select **Insert link to external report**, then you can use the **Link to external report is relative** option to ensure the link to the nested report is a relative link. This feature facilitates including the report on a Web site.
- **Increment file name to avoid overwriting:** Appends a number to the file name of report that includes the nested report, to preserve earlier versions of current report file.

The Nest Setup File dialog box displays the report description of the nested report, if the nested report has a report description.

Example

In the following example, the report setup file R2 is nested in R1:

```

[-] Report - R1.rpt
  [ ] Chapter
    [-] B
      [ ] Nest Setfile - R2.rpt
        [ ] C
          [ ] D
    [-] Report - R2.rpt
      [ ] 1
      [ ] 2
      [-] Chapter
        [ ] 4
        [ ] 5

```

The generated report is identical to the one generated by the following report setup file:

```
[ - ] Report - R1.rpt
  [ ] Chapter
  [ - ] B
    [ ] 1
    [ ] 2
    [ - ] Section 1
      [ ] 4
      [ ] 5
    [ ] C
  [ ] D
```

Components that determine their behavior from their parents, such as Chapter/Subsection, are affected by components in the parent report setup file.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, if the nested report setup file produces a report.

Class

rptgen.crg_nest_set

See Also

Comment, Import File, Stop Report Generation, Time/Date Stamp

Page Break

Insert a page break

Description

This component inserts a page break into a paginated report. Paginated reports are Word, Direct PDF, and PDF (from Word) file formats. For form-based reports, you can insert page breaks in block type **Template Hole** components. For nonform-based reports, you can insert page breaks in **Chapter/Subsection** components. You can also insert page breaks in any **Logical and Flow Control** group component. A **Logical and Flow Control** group component must be a child of a **Template Hole** or **Chapter/Subsection**, for form-based or nonform-based reports, respectively.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Page break.

Class

rptgen.cfr_page_break

See Also

Chapter/Subsection, Line Break, Template Hole

Page Footer

Page footer in a form-based PDF or Word report

Description

Generates a page footer in a Word or PDF report. A template associated with this component defines its fixed content and format and holes for filling the footer with generated content. You can use this component to generate up to three types of footers per section: one for the first page, one for odd pages, and one for even pages.

You can define your report's page footers in templates. When you assign a template that defines footers to your report's Report Form or a Subform component, the Report Generator creates a **Page Footer** component for each page footer defined in each page layout defined by the template. It appends the page footer components that it creates for a particular template-defined page layout to the page layout component that it generates for that template-defined layout.

In addition to defining page footers in your templates, you can define them directly in the Report Explorer. For example, you can:

- Create page layout components in the Report Explorer and add footer components to them.
- Add footers to layouts defined in your templates.
- Change the templates assigned to footers defined in your report templates.

The Report Generator generates a **Template Hole** component for each hole defined by a page footer template. Every footer has at least one hole component, a **#start#** component. You can define additional holes in the template that defines the footer. You can add content to a footer by appending components to the footer holes in your report setup. The Report Generator generates footer content by executing its hole components when it generates the parent page layout. The generated content applies to all pages of the specified footer type. This means that you cannot use the Report Explorer to generate the footer content for specific pages. You can, however, use Word and PDF fields, such as page number fields, in footer templates to generate page numbers and other kinds of content that varies from page to page in a section.

To understand how layouts work, see "Define Page Layouts in a Form-Based Report Setup" on page 16-4.

Page Footer Options

The options indicate the type of page the footer applies to and the template that defines the footer's form.

- **Page type:** The type of page in this page layout that the footer applies to.
 - **Default:** Footer for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page footer, and the first page if you do not specify a first-page footer.
 - **Even:** Footer for even pages of the section.
 - **First:** Footer for the first page of the section.
- **Template type:** Specify the template that defines the footer content.

- **Library:** Select **Library** to select a template from a document part library. When you select this option, the **Source Library Options** appear.
- **File:** Select **File** to select a template file as the source of the footer content.
- **Page Layout:** This option appears if the **Page Footer** component was based on a footer in the template assigned to a **Report Form** or **Subform** component in your report setup.
- **Source Library Options:** If you select **Library** as the template type, you can set these options.
 - **Report form library:** Template library of the template file assigned to this report setup's **Report Form** component.
 - **Parent subform library:** Template library used by the **Subform** that contains this **Footer** component. This option appears only if this component is a descendant of a **Subform** component and the parent subform uses a library as the source of its template.
 - **Other library:** Template library of a specified template file.
- **Template:** If the template type is **File**, this option specifies the name of the template file that defines the footer associated with this component. If the template type is **Library**, this option specifies the template file that contains the template library to use as the source for this component's template. This option appears only if you select **Library** as your template type and **Other library** as the source of the library.
- **Library template name:** Name of a template that resides in the template library used by this component.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, inserts a page footer

Class

`rptgen.cform_page_footer`

See Also

Page Header, PDF Page Layout

Page Header

Insert a page header in a form-based report

Description

Generates a page header in a Word or PDF report. A template associated with this component defines its fixed content and format and holes for filling the header with generated content. You can use this component to generate up to three types of headers per section: one for the first page, one for odd pages, and one for even pages.

You can define your report's page headers in templates. When you assign a template that defines headers to your report's Report Form or a Subform component, the Report Generator creates a Page Footer component for each page footer defined in each page layout defined by the template. It appends the page footer components that it creates for a particular template-defined page layout to the page layout component that it generates for that template-defined layout.

In addition to defining page headers in your templates, you can define them directly in the Report Explorer. For example, you can:

- Create page layout components in the Report Explorer and add header components to them.
- Add headers to layouts defined in your templates.
- Change the templates assigned to headers defined in your report templates.

The Report Generator generates a Template Hole component for each hole defined by a page header template. Every header has at least one hole component, a #start# component. You can define additional holes in the template that defines the header. You can add content to a header by appending components to the header holes in your report setup. The Report Generator generates header content by executing its hole components when it generates the parent page layout. The generated content applies to all pages of the specified header type. This means that you cannot use the Report Explorer to generate the header content for specific pages. You can, however, use Word and PDF fields, such as page number fields, in header templates to generate page numbers and other kinds of content that varies from page to page in a section.

To understand how layouts work, see "Define Page Layouts in a Form-Based Report Setup" on page 16-4.

Page Header Options

The options indicate the type of page the header applies to and the template that defines the header's form.

- **Page type:** The type of page in this page layout that the header applies to.
 - **Default:** Header for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page footer, and the first page if you do not specify a first-page footer.
 - **Even:** Header for even pages of the section.
 - **First:** Header for the first page of the section.
- **Template type:** Specify the template that defines the header content.

- **Library:** Select **Library** to select a template from a document part library. When you select this option, the **Source Library Options** appear.
- **File:** Select **File** to select a template file as the source of the header content.
- **Page Layout:** This option appears if the **Page Header** component was based on a header in the template assigned to a **Report Form** or **Subform** component in your report setup.
- **Source Library Options:** If you select **Library** as the template type, you can set these options.
 - **Report form library:** Template library of the template file assigned to this report setup's **Report Form** component.
 - **Parent subform library:** Template library used by the **Subform** that contains this **Header** component. This option appears only if this component is a descendant of a **Subform** component and the parent subform uses a library as the source of its template.
 - **Other library:** Template library of a specified template file.
- **Template:** If the template type is **File**, this option specifies the name of the template file that defines the header associated with this component. If the template type is **Library**, this option specifies the template file that contains the template library to use as the source for this component's template. This option appears only if you select **Library** as your template type and **Other library** as the source of the library.
- **Library template name:** Name of a template that resides in the template library used by this component.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, inserts a page header

Class

`rptgen.cform_page_header`

See Also

Page Footer, PDF Page Layout, DOCX Page Layout, Subform

Paragraph

Insert paragraph text into report

Description

This component inserts a paragraph into the report. The paragraph text is taken from a child text component, or from text that you enter in the **Paragraph Text** field.

Title Options

- **No paragraph title** (default): Specifies no title for the paragraph.
- **Get title from first child**: Gets the title of the paragraph from its first child component, which should be a Text component.
- **Custom title**: Specifies a custom title for the paragraph.

Style Name

Specifies a style to use for the paragraph title for reports whose output format is one of the **from template** types, for example, **Direct PDF (from template)**. By default, this option specifies the **rgParagraphTitle** style defined by the Report Explorer's default document conversion templates. To modify the appearance of all paragraph titles in a report, customize the **rgParagraphTitle** style in the report template. To modify the appearance of this title only, specify another style defined in the report template. To specify another style:

- 1 In the Paragraph properties dialog box, set **Title Options** to one of these values:
 - **Get title from first child**
 - **Custom title**
- 2 Set **Style Name** to Specify.
- 3 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To use the custom style you specify, it must be a paragraph style (or a linked paragraph/character style for Word reports) defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.

In Microsoft Word, paragraph styles and text styles applied using a named style can interact when you apply both to the same text. This interaction occurs for formatting properties that paragraphs and text have in common, such as bold, italic, and underline.

Suppose that you apply the paragraph style **MyStyle** to a paragraph and that **MyStyle** specifies bold formatting. You then apply a text style named **BoldStyle** to text in the paragraph. The text formatted with **BoldStyle** toggles the paragraph style bold off. To ensure the text is bold you can create a text style that does not use bold but has the other properties you want to apply to text in that type of paragraph.

Paragraph Text

Enter paragraph text into this field. If the **Paragraph** component has child components, the paragraph content is taken from the paragraph text and the child components. Otherwise, the

Paragraph component inserts text from this field. If the **Paragraph** component does not have any child components and you do not enter any text into this field, no text appears in the report.

To insert text to be computed when the report is generated, use the computed property notation, %<expr>, where *expr* is a MATLAB expression that evaluates to a string, .

Style Name

Specifies a style to use with the paragraph text for reports whose output format is one of the `from template` types, for example, `Direct PDF (from template)`. By default, this option specifies the `rgParagraph` style defined by the Report Explorer's default document conversion templates. To modify the appearance of all paragraphs in a report, customize the `rgParagraph` style in the report template. To modify the appearance of this paragraph only, specify another style defined in the report template. To specify another style:

- 1 Set **Style Name** to Specify.
- 2 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To use the custom style you specify, it must be a paragraph style (or a linked paragraph/character style for Word reports) defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.

Style

Note If you use the **Style Name** field to specify a style for the paragraph text, the style formats below override the corresponding formats specified in the style. For example, selecting **Bold** makes the text bold, even if the specified style specifies regular weight text.

- **Bold:** Makes the text bold.
- **Italic:** Makes the text italic.
- **Underline:** Underlines the text.
- **Strikethrough:** Strikes through the text.
- **Preserve white space:** Preserves sequences of white spaces in the text. If you select **Preserve white space**, the white space is preserved in all child components of that paragraph. If you do not select **Preserve white space**, multiple spaces are reduced to a single space. This option applies only to reports with an output type of (`from template`), such as `Direct PDF (from template)`. The option does not appear for other output types.

Note These format options override any corresponding formats defined in the custom style you specify. For example, selecting **Bold** makes the text bold, even if the specified style uses regular weight text.

To preserve white space in a PDF report, you must select this option at the paragraph level. PDF does not support preserving white space for selected **Text** children of a **Paragraph** component.

- **Color:** Specifies the color of the text.
 - Select a color from a list of colors.

- Enter a hexadecimal RGB value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.
- Enter %<expr>, where expr is a MATLAB expression that evaluates to a color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Paragraph.

Class

rptgen.cfr_paragraph

See Also

Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Table, Text, Title Page

PDF Page Layout

Page layout in a PDF report

Description

This component generates a page layout definition for a section of a PDF report. The page layout definition specifies the size and orientation of pages in the section, the sizes of the section's page margins, and the format and starting value of the section's page numbers. It can optionally define a watermark to appear in the background of each page in the section.

You can create instances of this component interactively or from report templates. For more information, see "Define Page Layouts in a Form-Based Report Setup" on page 16-4.

Page Numbering

- **First page number:** Number of the first page in this page layout section.
 - **Auto:** The number of the first page of this layout. If you are using a template, the value is the first page number defined in the template from which this layout was generated. If you create this layout interactively, numbering continues from the previous page layout section.
 - **Specify:** Specify the first page number as an integer.
- **Page number format:** Format of the page numbers in this page layout section:
 - **None:** Use Arabic numerals, the default formatting for page numbers.
 - **Lower case alphabetic**
 - **Upper case alphabetic**
 - **Lower case roman numerals**
 - **Upper case roman numerals**
 - **Arabic numerals**
- **Section break:** Where to start this section:
 - **Next Page:** Start this page layout on a new page immediately following the last page of the previous section.
 - **Odd Page:** Start this page layout on a new page, immediately after the last page of the previous section. If the previous section ended on an odd page, insert an empty page at the end of the last section.
 - **Even Page:** Start this page layout on a new page, immediately after the last page of the previous section. If the previous section ended on an even page, insert an empty page at the end of the previous section.

Page Margin Options

- **Page Margin:**
 - **Auto:** If this layout component was generated from a template, use the margin values specified by the template. Otherwise, use default values.

- **Specify:** Specify the size of the page margins in the form `valueUnits`. Use any of these values for units:
 - `cm` — centimeters
 - `in` — inches
 - `mm` — millimeters
 - `pc` — picas
 - `px` — pixels (default)
 - `pt` — points
- **Top:** Size of top page margin. The default value is `1in`.
- **Bottom:** Size of bottom page margin. The default value is `1in`.
- **Left:** Size of left page margin. The default value is `1in`.
- **Right:** Size of right page margin. The default value is `1in`.
- **Header:** Size of header area. The default value is `0.5in`.
- **Footer:** Size of footer area. The default value is `0.5in`.
- **Gutter:** Size of gutter (area for binding pages). The default value is `0px`.

Page Size Options

- **Page Size:** If this layout component was generated from a template, selecting `Auto` uses the values specified in the template. Otherwise, selecting `Auto` uses default values.

Select `Specify` to enter your own page height, width, or orientation. Specify the units in the form `valueUnits`. Use any of these values for units:

- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `px` — pixels (default)
- `pt` — points

Watermark Options

These options allow you to include a watermark in this section of your report. A watermark is an image that appears in the background of the page. For example, a watermark can indicate that the section is confidential or a draft. You can include a watermark in a page layout in your template. See “Watermarks in PDF Page Layouts” on page 13-139.

- **File name:** Specifies the path of the image file to use as the watermark for this section. If this layout component was generated from a template and the template specifies a watermark, displays the watermark image path specified in the template. You can override the value. If the template does not specify a path or you created this component interactively, no path name appears. In either case, you can specify an image path to create a watermark. The image file must use `.bmp`, `.jpg`, `.png`, `.svg`, `.ir`, or `.tiff` format.
- **Scaling:**

- **Auto:** Use the image size in the image file.
- **Specify:** Scale the image to the specified height and width.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, inserts a page layout.

Class

`rptgen.cform_pdf_page_layout`

See Also

Page Footer, Page Header, DOCX Page Layout, `mlreportgen.dom.Watermark`

Preformatted

Insert preformatted paragraph

Description

This component inserts a preformatted paragraph into a report. A preformatted paragraph is a paragraph that uses line feeds to break its content into lines and sequences of spaces to indent the lines. For accurate indentation, the **Preformatted** component default style uses the `rgProgramListing` default style, which specifies a monospace font. You can insert a **Preformatted** component as a child of a **Chapter/Subsection** or **Table Entry** component.

Note This component applies only to template-based reports, such as **Direct PDF** (from **Template**). In XSL style sheet-based reports, for example, **web** (HTML), it serves as a **Paragraph** component.

Properties

- **Preformatted content to include in report:** Specifies the preformatted text to include in the report.
- **Style Name:** Specifies the style to use with the text. By default this option specifies `rgProgramListing`, a style defined in the default document conversion templates installed with the Report Explorer. To modify the appearance of all preformatted paragraphs in a report, customize the `rgProgramListing` style. To modify the appearance of this paragraph only, specify another style defined in the report template. To specify another style:

- 1 Set **Style Name** to `Specify`.
- 2 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To use the custom style you specify, it must be defined as a span style in the HTML or PDF template used with this report. For a Word template, it must be defined as a character or linked paragraph/character style. For more information about template styles, see “Report Templates” on page 7-2.

Style

- **Bold:** Makes the text bold.
- **Italic:** Makes the text italic.
- **Show text as syntax-highlighted MATLAB code:** Uses colors to highlight MATLAB syntax, such as comments and variable names, in the text content of the component.
- **Color:** Specifies the color of the text.
 - Select a color from the list of colors.
 - Enter a hexadecimal RGB value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.
 - Enter `%<expr>`, where `expr` is a MATLAB expression that evaluates to a color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

Note These format options override any corresponding formats defined in the custom style you specify. For example, selecting **Bold** makes the text bold, even if the specified style uses regular weight text.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Paragraph that uses white space to divide its content into lines and indent the lines.

For example,

```
This shows text
containing   multiple spaces
  an indented line,
and line feeds
in a Preformatted component.
```

Class

rptgen.cfr_preformatted

See Also

Code, Text, Paragraph

Stop Report Generation

Halt report generation

Description

This component acts like **Stop** during report generation. You can use this component inside an `if/then` statement by using Logical and Flow Control components to halt the report-generation process when the specified condition is `true`. When report generation halts, an XML source file is created, but not converted.

Confirmation Properties

- **Confirm before stopping generation:** Generates a confirmation dialog box before stopping report generation.
- **Confirmation question:** Specifies a confirmation question for the prompt. The default is “Stop generating the report?”
- **Halt button name:** Specifies a name for the button that stops report generation. The default is “Halt Generation”.
- **Continue button name:** Specifies a name for the button that continues report generation. The default is “Continue Generation”.

Example

This example creates a simple report that takes a snapshot of the current figure. If there is no current figure, the report generation automatically halts:

```
[ - ] Report - figure-report.rpt
  [ - ] if (isempty(get(0,'CurrentFigure')))
    [ ] Stop Generation
  [ - ] Figure Loop - current
    [ - ] Chapter - <Title from SubComponent1>
      [ ] Figure Name
      [ ] Graphics Figure Snapshot
      [ ] Figure Prop Table - Figure Properties
```

Insert Anything into Report?

No.

Class

rptgen.crg_halt_gen

See Also

Comment, Import File, Nest Setup File, Time/Date Stamp

Subform

Create a subform

Description

This component allows you to fill a hole in a form or subform with content based on a subform. Assigning a subform template to an instance of this component populates the instance with a set of hole and page layout components representing the subform template. During report generation, this component executes the **Template Hole** components in the order in which they appear in the subform template. The **Template Hole** components in turn execute their children to fill the holes in the output report form.

You can determine the generated content by appending appropriate content-generation components, for example, **Paragraph** components, to the **Template Hole** components that populate the Subform component. For more information, see “Create Multiform-Based Report Setups” on page 16-3.

Subform Options

- **Template type:** Specify the template that defines the subform.
 - **Library:** Select **Library** to select a template from a document part library. When you select this option, the **Source Library Options** appear.
 - **File:** Select **File** to select a template file as the subform.
- **Source Library Options:** If you select **Library** as the template type, you can set these options.
 - **Report form library:** Template library of the Report Form that contains this component
 - **Parent subform library:** Template library used by the Subform component that contains this Subform component. This option appears only if this component is a child of another Subform component and the parent Subform component uses a library as the source of its template.
 - **Other library:** Template library of a specified template file.
- **Template:** If the template type is **File**, this option specifies the name of the template file that defines the subform associated with this component. If the template type is **Library**, this option specifies the template file that contains the template library to use as the source for this component's template. This option appears only if you select **Library** as your template type and **Other library** as the source of the library.
- **Library template name:** Select the name of the subform template from the library of the template in effect for this component.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Inserts a subform.

Class

rptgen.cform_subform

See Also

PDF Page Layout, DOCX Page Layout, Template Hole

Table

Insert parent of table

Description

This component is a parent of a component hierarchy that you specify to insert a table into a report. Adding this component creates a hierarchy that defines a 2x2 table that you modify to define your specific table.

Properties

- **Title:** Specifies a title for the table. Enter text or %<expr>. If you specify a table title, text in the form `Table #:` precedes the table title.
- **Title style name:** Specifies the style to use with the table title. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the `from template` options, for example, `Direct PDF (from template)`.
 - 2 In the Table properties dialog box, set **Title style name** to `Specify`.
 - 3 In the **Title style name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be defined in a table style in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.
- **Number of columns:** Specifies the number of columns in the table. Enter a number or %<expr>. A table must have at least one column.
- **Table style name:** Specifies the style to use with the table. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the `from template` options, for example, `Direct PDF (from template)`.
 - 2 Set **Table style name** to `Specify`.
 - 3 In the **Table style name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be a table style in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.
- **Table width options:** Determines the width of the table.
 - **Auto:** Sets the table width based on the table contents.
 - **Specify:** Enter the table width as a percentage of the page width (for example, 75%) or as an absolute width. When you specify an absolute width, you can include the units, for example, 5in. Supported units are inches (`in`), picas (`pc`), points (`pt`), and pixels (`px`). If you do not specify a unit, the default for template-based output types (for example, `Word from template`) is pixels. For all other output types, the default is points.
- **Table spans page width:** Spreads the table across the width of the page. If you clear this property, the table uses the **Table width options** setting.
- **Border:** Specifies whether to draw border lines around the outside edges of the table. For example, to draw a border line only at the top of the table, select `Top`.

- **Between columns:** Draw a vertical line on the right side of each column (except for the last column) in the table.

To override this setting for a specific column or table entry, use the **Column separator** property of the Table Column Specification or Table Entry components, respectively.

- **Between rows:** Draw a horizontal line at the bottom of each row (except for the last row) in the table.

To override this setting for a specific table column, row, or entry, use the **Row separator** property of the appropriate component: Table Column Specification, Table Row, or Table Entry.

- **Horizontal entry alignment:** Aligns the position of Table Entry component content relative to the left and right sides of a table column.
 - **Left:** Aligns content with the left side of the column
 - **Center:** Aligns content in the middle of the column
 - **Right:** Aligns content with the right side of the column
 - **Double justified:** Justifies the left and right sides of the entry content, to avoid ragged left and right alignment

To override this setting:

- For a specific table column, use the Table Column Specification **Entry horizontal alignment** property.
- For a specific table entry, use the Table Entry **Horizontal alignment** property.
- **Indent:** Specifies the amount by which to indent the table from the left edge of an HTML page or from the left margin of a Word page. The specified indent must be positive and may include an optional unit specifier. For example, you can specify `0.67in`. If you do not specify a unit, pixels is the assumed unit. Here are the unit abbreviations.
 - `in`
 - `cm`
 - `mm`
 - `pt`

Note To use this option, set the report's **File format** to one of the `from template` options, for example `Direct PDF (from template)`.

- **Rotate table 90 degrees:** For PDF and HTML output file formats, rotates the table 90 degrees counterclockwise to the direction of the text flow on the page.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_ext_table`

See Also

Table Body, Table Column Specification, Table Entry, Table Footer, Table Header, Table Row, Array-Based Table, Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Text, Title Page

Table Body

Insert parent of table body

Description

This component is a parent of the rows that define the body of a table.

This component must be a child of a Table component. Add Table Row components as children to define the content of the table body.

Properties

- **Style Name:** Specifies the style to use with the table body. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the from template options, for example, **Direct PDF (from template)**.
 - 2 Set **Style Name** to Specify.
 - 3 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be a table style defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.

- **Entry vertical alignment:** Positions table entry content relative to the top and bottom of the row in which the table entry appears.

To override this setting for a table header or footer, or for a table row within one of those table elements, use the **Entry vertical alignment** property for the Table Header, Table Footer, or Table Row component.

To override this setting for a specific table entry, use the Table Entry **Vertical alignment** property.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

rptgen.cfr_ext_table_body

See Also

Table, Table Column Specification, Table Entry, Table Footer, Table Header, Table Row, Array-Based Table, Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Text, Title Page

Table Column Specification

Specify table column properties

Description

Specifies the format of a table column. Add a Table Column Specification component for only those columns that you do not want the default settings for the table.

Properties

- **Column number:** Specifies a column number for the column to which this column specification applies. Enter a number or %<expr>. Avoid using the same column number for two column specifications in the same table.
- **Column name:** Specifies the name of this column. The name appears in the Outline pane of the Report Explorer. Enter text or a %<expr>.

A Table Entry component can use this name to specify that it starts or ends on this column.

- **Column width:** Specifies the width of the column.

To specify an absolute column width, specify a number or %<expr>. When you specify an absolute width, you can include the units, for example, 5in. Supported units are inches (in), picas (pc), points (pt), and pixels (px). If you do not specify a unit, the default for template-based output types (for example, Word from template) is pixels. For all other output types, the default is points.

You can use relative widths for columns. If you use relative widths for one column in a table, you must use relative widths for the other columns in the table. Specify 1* for one column, as a baseline. For other columns, specify the width as a factor of the baseline column. The width of each column reflects its relative size. For example, suppose a two column table is 6 inches wide. The width of the first column is set to 1*, and the width of the second column is set to 2*. The width of the first column is 2 inches, and the width of the second column is 4 inches.

- **Entry horizontal alignment:** Justifies the position of table entries in the column, relative to the left and right sides of the column.

Use the **Horizontal entry alignment** setting of the Table component, or explicitly set this property:

- **Left:** Aligns content with the left side of the column.
- **Center:** Aligns content in the middle of the column.
- **Right:** Aligns content with the right side of the column.
- **Double justified:** Justifies the left and right sides the entry content, to avoid ragged left and ragged right alignment.

To override this setting for a specific table entry, use the Table Entry **Horizontal alignment property** for that table entry.

- **Column separator:** Use the **Between columns** setting of the Table component, or explicitly set the **Column separator** property.

- **True:** Draws a vertical line at the right edge of the column (except for the last column).
- **False:** Draws no vertical line at the right edge of the column.
- **Row separator:** Use the **Between rows** setting of the Table component, or explicitly set the **Row separator** property.
 - **True:** Draws a horizontal line at the bottom of each row in the column (except for the bottom row).
 - **False:** Does not draw a horizontal line at the bottom of each row in the column.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_ext_table_colspec`

See Also

Table, Table Body, Table Entry, Table Footer, Table Header, Table Row, Array-Based Table, Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Text, Title Page

Table Entry

Insert table entry

Description

Specifies the format of a table entry.

This component must be a child of a descendant of a **Table Row** component. Add **Paragraph**, **Image**, **List**, and other components to define the content of the table entry.

Note Spanning columns and rows is not supported when the **File format** for generating the report is set to Word Document (RTF) or Rich Text Format.

Properties

- **Horizontal alignment:** Use the **Entry horizontal alignment** setting of the Table Column Specification component for the column in which the table entry appears, or explicitly set the **Horizontal alignment** property.
 - **Left:** Aligns content with the left side of the column.
 - **Center:** Aligns content in the middle of the column.
 - **Right:** Aligns content with the right side of the column.
 - **Double justified:** Justifies the left and right sides the entry content, to avoid ragged left and right alignment.
- **Vertical alignment:** Positions the table entry content relative to the top and bottom of the row in which the table entry appears.

Use this property to override the **Entry vertical alignment** setting of the Table Row component in which this table entry appears.

- **Column separator:** Use this property to override the **Column separator** setting of the Table Column Specification component for the column in which the table entry appears.
 - **True:** Draws a vertical line at the right edge of the column for this table entry.
 - **False:** Draws no vertical line at the right edge of the column for this table entry.
- **Row separator:** Use this property to override the **Row separator** setting of the Table Row component for the row in which the table entry appears.
 - **True:** Draws a horizontal line at the bottom of the row, below the table entry.
 - **False:** Does not draw a horizontal line at the bottom of the row, below the table entry.
- **Background color:** Specifies the background color of the table entry. You can:
 - Use Auto to apply the **Background Color** setting of the Table Row component in which the table entry appears.
 - Select a color from a list of colors.
 - Enter %<expr>.

- Enter an RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.
- **Span start column name:** Specifies the name of the column (as defined by the Table Column Specification component) to use as the first (left side) of a set of spanned columns for displaying the table entry content. This property becomes unavailable when the **File format** for generating the report is set to Word Document (RTF) or Rich Text Format.
- **Span end column name:** Specifies the name of the column (as defined by the Table Column Specification component) to use as the last (right side) of a set of spanned columns for displaying the table entry. This property becomes unavailable when the **File format** for generating the report is set to Word Document (RTF) or Rich Text Format.
- **Rows spanned:** Specifies the number of rows to span for the table entry. The spanning starts with the table row in which you define the table entry and extends below that row for the number of rows that you specify. This property becomes unavailable when the **File format** for generating the report is set to Word Document (RTF) or Rich Text Format.
- **Text orientation:** Rotates table entry text in 90 degree increments, relative to the page text flow. This property is available only if you select Acrobat PDF or Direct PDF (from template) as the output type file format.

To use the text orientation of the table row in which this table entry appears, select Auto.

To override the **Text orientation** setting for the Table Row component in which this table entry appears, select a rotation value.

- **Rotated text width:** Specifies the width of table entry text that you rotate (with the **Text orientation** property). This property is available only if you select Acrobat PDF or Direct PDF (from template) as the output type file format.

When you specify this width, you can include the units, for example, 5in. Supported units are inches (in), picas (pc), points (pt), and pixels (px). If you do not specify a unit, the default for template-based output types (for example, Word from template) is pixels. For all other output types, the default is points.

To avoid truncating the rotated text, set the **Rotated text width** to a value that allows the display of the longest line of text in the table row.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

rptgen.cfr_ext_table_entry

See Also

Table, Table Body, Table Column Specification, Table Footer, Table Header, Table Row, Array-Based Table, Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Text, Title Page

Table Footer

Insert parent of table footer

Description

This component is a parent of the Table Row components that define a table footer.

Properties

- **Style Name:** Specifies the style to use with the table footer. To specify a style:

- 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the from template options, for example, Direct PDF (from template).
- 2 Set **Style Name** to Specify.
- 3 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be a table style defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.

- **Entry vertical alignment:** Positions the table entry content relative to the top and bottom of the table footer rows in which the table entries appear.

To override this setting for a specific row in the table footer, use the **Entry vertical alignment** property of the Table Row component for that row.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

rptgen.cfr_ext_table_foot

See Also

Table, Table Body, Table Column Specification, Table Entry, Table Header, Table Row, Array-Based Table, Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Text, Title Page

Table Header

Insert parent of table header

Description

This component is a parent of the Table Row components that define a table header.

Properties

- **Style Name:** Specifies the style to use with the table header. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the from template options, for example, Direct PDF (from template).
 - 2 Set **Style Name** to Specify.
 - 3 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be a table style defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.
- **Entry vertical alignment:** Positions the table entry content relative to the top and bottom of the table header rows in which the table entries appear.

To override this setting for a specific row in the table header, use the **Entry vertical alignment** property of the Table Row component for that row.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

rptgen.cfr_ext_table_head

See Also

Table, Table Body, Table Column Specification, Table Entry, Table Footer, Table Row, Array-Based Table, Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Text, Title Page

Table Row

Insert parent of table row entries

Description

This component is a parent of Table Entry components that define a table row.

Properties

- **Entry vertical alignment:** Positions the table entry content relative to the top and bottom of the table row in which the table entries appear.

Use this property to override the **Entry vertical alignment** setting of the Table Header, Table Footer, or Table Body component in which the table row appears.

- **Row separator:** Use this property to override the **Row separator** setting of the Table component.
 - True: Draws a horizontal line at the bottom of the row (except for the last row).
 - False: Does not draw a horizontal line at the bottom of the row.
- **Background color:** Specifies the background color of the table row. You can:
 - Use Auto for the background color that the report style sheet specifies, which for style sheets provided with MATLAB Report Generator is white by default.
 - Select a color from a list of colors.
 - Enter %<expr>.
 - Enter an RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.
- **Row height:** Specifies the height of the table row.

To let the table contents automatically set the row height, use Auto.

To specify an absolute height for this table row, select Specify and enter the height in inches (in), picas (pc), or points (pt).

- **Text orientation:** Rotates text in the table entries in this table row, relative to the page text flow. This property is available only if you select Acrobat PDF or Direct PDF (from template) as the output type file format.

To override the text rotation for a specific table entry, use the Table Entry **Text orientation** property for that table entry.

- **Rotated text width:** Specifies the width of table entry text that you rotate with the **Text orientation** property. This property is available only if you select Acrobat PDF or Direct PDF (from template) as the output type file format.

When you specify this width, you can include the units, for example, 5in. Supported units are inches (in), picas (pc), points (pt), and pixels (px). If you do not specify a unit, the default for template-based output types (for example, Word from template) is pixels. For all other output types, the default is points.

To avoid truncating the rotated text, set the **Rotated text width** to a value that allows the display of the longest line of text in the table row.

To override the rotated text width for a specific table entry in the table row, use the Table Entry **Rotated text width** property.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

`rptgen.cfr_ext_table_row`

See Also

Table, Table Body, Table Column Specification, Table Entry, Table Footer, Table Header, Array-Based Table, Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Text, Title Page

Template Hole

Fills a hole in a forms-based report

Description

This component fills a hole in a form-based report defined by one of the report's templates. When you assign a template to a report's Report Form component or to one of its Subform components, the Report Generator creates one of these components for each hole defined in the template and appends it to the form or subform component as a child. At report generation time, the form or subform component executes each of its hole components. Each hole component executes its children. You can thus fill the holes in a report by appending **Paragraph** and other content-generation components to the holes.

The Report Generator creates hole components for each hole that you define explicitly in a template. The hole component's **Template Hole** identifier property is set to the identifier that you assign to the hole in the template. This identifier allows you to determine which hole defined in a template the **Template Hole** component fills.

In addition to hole components based on holes you defined, for Word and PDF templates, the Report Generator creates a hole, called a section hole, for each page layout section defined by the template. It assigns the identifier **#start#** to the first section hole and the identifiers **#sect2#**, **#sect3#**, and so on, to subsequent section holes. You can append content to both types of holes.

To define holes, see:

- "Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template" on page 13-115
- "Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates" on page 13-127

For an example that shows how to define holes in a template and how they appear in a form-based report, see "Create a Simple Form-Based Setup" on page 16-6.

Properties

Display properties of holes.

- **Hole identifier:** Identifier of the hole.
- **Hole type:** The hole type associated with the hole identifier:
 - An inline hole is for document elements that a paragraph can contain: Text, Image, Link.
 - A block hole can contain the same kinds of document elements as an inline hole, plus block type of content such as paragraphs, tables, lists, subforms, images, and snapshots.
- **Hole description:** The hole description from the template.
- **Default style name:** If the template that defines this hole specifies a default style name to apply to text that fills this hole, this field displays the default name. To use the default name with a **Paragraph** or **Text** component appended to this hole, select **Auto** as the value of the **Paragraph** or **Text** component's **Style name** property. To override the default style name, select the **Style name** property's **Specify** option. If the template does not define a default style name for this hole's content, the Report Generator uses **Paragraph** as a style name for **Paragraph** content and omits a style name for **Text** content.

Insert Anything into Report?

Content generated by this hole's children

Class

rptgen.cform_template_hole

See Also

Subform

Text

Format and insert text into report

Description

This component formats and inserts text into the report. For Word and PDF reports, it must have the **Paragraph** component as its parent.

Properties

- **Text to include in report:** Specifies text to include in the report. The specified text can include computed property expressions of the form `%<expr>` where `expr` is a MATLAB expression that evaluates to a string when the report is generated. For example, the text “This report was generated on %<date>.” inserts the specified text in the report with %<date> replaced by the date on which the report is generated.
- **Style Name:** Specifies the style to use with the text for reports whose output format is one of the from template types, for example, `Direct PDF (from template)`. By default, this component's content inherits the style of the paragraph in which it is inserted. To override the paragraph style, specify another style defined in the report template. To specify another style:

- 1 Set **Style Name** to Specify.
- 2 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

The custom style you specify must be a span style for HTML and PDF reports or a character or linked paragraph/character style for Word reports defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For more information about template styles, see “Report Templates” on page 7-2.

In Microsoft Word, paragraph styles and text styles applied using a named style can interact when you apply both to the same text. This interaction occurs for formatting properties that paragraphs and text have in common, such as bold, italic, and underline.

For example, you apply the paragraph style `MyStyle` to a paragraph and that `MyStyle` specifies bold formatting. Then, you apply a text style named `BoldStyle` to text in the paragraph. The text formatted with `BoldStyle` toggles the paragraph style bold off for that text. To ensure the text is bold, create a text style that does not use bold but has the other properties you want to apply to text in that type of paragraph.

Style

- **Bold:** Makes the text bold.
- **Italic:** Makes the text italic.
- **Underline:** Underlines the text.
- **Strikethrough:** Strikes through the text.
- **Subscript:** Formats text as a subscript, in a smaller font than the other text, set slightly below the other text.

- **Superscript:** Formats text as a superscript, in a smaller font than the other text, set slightly above the other text.
- **Preserve white space:** Preserves sequences of spaces in the text content of this component. Deselecting this option causes sequences of spaces to be reduced to one space. This option does not appear if this component is the child of a **Paragraph** component that has its **Preserve white space** option selected. The **Preserve white space** option applies to all children of that Paragraph. This option applies only to HTML (from template), Single-File HTML (from template, or Word (from template) reports. The **Preserve white space** option does not appear for other output types.
- **Color:** Specifies the color of the text.
 - Select a color from the list of colors.
 - Enter a hexadecimal RGB value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.
 - Enter %<expr>, where expr is a MATLAB expression that evaluates to a color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

Note These format options override any corresponding formats defined in the custom style you specify. For example, selecting **Bold** makes the text bold, even if the specified style uses regular weight text.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Text.

Class

rptgen.cfr_text

See Also

Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Table, Title Page

Time/Date Stamp

Insert time and date of report generation into report

Description

This component inserts the time and date of the report generation into your report as text. It must have the **Paragraph** or **Chapter/Subsection** component as its parent.

Prefix

Include text before stamp : Includes text before the time/date stamp. Specify the text in the corresponding field.

Time Stamp Properties

- **Include current time in stamp**: Inserts the current time into the time/date stamp.
- **Time display**: Specifies the appearance of the time display. Options include:
 - 12-hour
 - 24-hour
- **Time Separator**: Specifies a separation marker between hours, minutes, and seconds. Options include:
 - Blank space (): Formats time as Hour Minute Second
 - Colon (:): Formats time as Hour:Minute:Second
 - Period (.): Formats time as Hour.Minute.Second
 - None () : Formats time as HourMinuteSecond
- **Include seconds in time stamp**: Displays seconds in the time/date stamp.

Date Stamp Properties

- **Include current date in stamp**: Inserts the current date in the time/date stamp.
- **Date order**: Specifies the order in which the day, month, and year appear. Options include:
 - Day Month Year
 - Month Day Year
 - Year Month Day
- **Date separator**: Specifies a separation marker between day, month, and year. Options include:
 - Blank space (): Displays date as Day Month Year
 - Colon (:): Displays date as Day:Month:Year
 - Slash (/): Displays date as Day/Month/Year
 - Period (.): Displays date as Day.Month.Year
 - None (): Displays date as DayMonthYear

- **Month display:** Specifies how the month displays. Options include:
 - Long (December)
 - Short (Dec)
 - Numeric (12)
- **Year display:** Specifies how the year displays. Options include:
 - Long (2007)
 - Short (07)

Preview

This pane displays the time/date stamp to appear in the report.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Text.

Class

rptgen.crg_tds

See Also

Comment, Import File, Nest Setup File, Stop Report Generation

Title Page

Insert title page at beginning of report

Description

This component inserts a title page at the beginning of the report. To use the **Title Page** component, you need to have at least one **Chapter** component in your report. The **Title Page** component must be a child of the top-level **Report** or **Report Form** component.

For PDF and HTML reports, you can use the Style Sheet Editor to position title page elements (for example, title, copyright, and images) anywhere on the front or reverse side of the title page in any order. You can specify the size, color, weight, and slant of text elements. For details, see “Modify Title Page Properties” on page 9-14.

Properties

The text fields on this property pane support the %<VariableName> notation.

Main Tab

Title

- **Title:** Specifies the title of the report. The title is in a large font.
- **Subtitle:** Specifies the subtitle of the report. The subtitle is in a smaller font under the title.

Options

- **Author:**
 - **Custom(default):** Specifies the author of the report.
 - **No author:** Does not specify an author name.
 - **Automatic author:** Automatically includes your user name as the author name.

The author name appears under the subtitle, in a smaller font than the subtitle.

- **Include report creation date:** Includes the date that the report is created. Choose the date format in the corresponding list.
- **Include copyright holder and year:** Includes copyright holder and year information.
- **Display legal notice on title page:** Includes the legal notice, report creation date, and copyright information on the title page of PDF and Microsoft Word reports.

Image Tab

File

- **File name:** Specifies the file name of an image to appear under the subtitle, on the title page.
- **Copy to local report files directory:** Copies the image file into the folder in which the report file is located.

Display Options

- **Scaling:** Controls size of the image, as displayed in a browser. Making an image larger using this option does not affect the storage size of the image, but the quality of the displayed image may decrease as you increase or decrease the size of the displayed image.

Generally, to achieve the best and most predictable display results, use the default setting of `Use image size`.

- `Use image size`: Causes the image to appear the same size in the report as on screen (default).
- `Fixed size`: Specifies the number and type of units.
- `Zoom`: Specifies the percentage, maximum size, and units of measure.
- **Size**: Specifies the size of the snapshot in the form `w h` (width, height). This field is active only if you choose `Fixed size` in the **Scaling** list
- **Alignment**: Only reports in PDF or RTF format support this property. Options include:
 - Auto
 - Right
 - Left
 - Center

Abstract Tab

- **Abstract Text**: Specifies an optional abstract for the report.
- **Style Name**: Specifies the style to use with the abstract text. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the `from template` options, for example, `Direct PDF (from template)`.
 - 2 Set **Style Name** to `Specify`.
 - 3 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be a paragraph (or a linked paragraph/character style for Word reports) defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For example, if you use a Word template that defines a `Normal` style, you can enter `Normal` as the style name. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.

Style

Note If you use the **Style Name** field to specify a style for this text, the style formats below override the corresponding formats specified in the style. For example, selecting **Bold** makes the text bold, even if the specified style specifies regular weight text.

- **Bold**: Makes the text bold.
- **Italic**: Makes the text italic.
- **Underline**: Underlines the text.
- **Strikethrough**: Strikes through the text.

- **Retain spaces and carriage returns:** Formats the text in the generated report as you entered it.
- **Show text as syntax-highlighted MATLAB code:** Shows the text as syntax-highlighted MATLAB code.
- **Color:** Specifies the color of the text.

Legal Notice Tab

- **Legal Notice Text:** Specifies an optional legal notice for the report.
- **Style Name:** Specifies the style to use with the legal notice text. To specify a style:
 - 1 Set the report's **File format** to one of the from template options, for example, Direct PDF (from template).
 - 2 Set **Style Name** to Specify.
 - 3 In the **Style Name** text box, type a style name.

To take effect, the style you specify must be a paragraph (or a linked paragraph/character style for Word reports) defined in the template that you use to generate the report. For example, if you use a Word template that defines a **Normal** style, you can enter **Normal** as the style name. For more information about template styles, see "Report Templates" on page 7-2.

Style

Note If you use the **Style Name** field to specify a style for this text, the style formats below override the corresponding formats specified in the style. For example, selecting **Bold** makes the text bold, even if the specified style specifies regular weight text.

- **Bold:** Makes the text bold.
- **Italic:** Makes the text italic.
- **Underline:** Underlines the text.
- **Strikethrough:** Strikes through the text.
- **Retain spaces and carriage returns:** Formats the text in the generated report as you entered it.
- **Show text as syntax-highlighted MATLAB code:** Shows the text as syntax-highlighted MATLAB code.
- **Color:** Specifies the color of the text.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Title page.

Class

rptgen.cfr_titlepage

See Also

Chapter/Subsection, Empty Component, Image, Link, List, Paragraph, Table, Text

Variable Table

Insert table that displays all the variables in the MATLAB workspace

Description

This component inserts a table that displays all the variables in the MATLAB workspace.

Tip Find all the variables in the MATLAB workspace by typing `whos` at the command line.

Source Workspace

Read variables from:

- `Base workspace`: Reads variables from the MATLAB workspace.
- `MAT-file`: Reads variables from a binary file with a `.mat` extension. Use the `%<VariableName>` notation.

Table Title

- **Table title:**
 - `Automatic (Variables from MATLAB workspace)`: Sets the table title to the name of a MATLAB variable.
 - `Custom`: Specifies a custom title.
- **Table Columns:**
 - `Variable dimensions (MxN)`: Includes the size of the variable.
 - `Variable memory bytes`: Includes the number of bytes of memory consumed by the variable.
 - `Variable class`: Includes the variable class.
 - `Variable value`: Includes the value of the variable.

Note Large variable arrays collapse to `[MxN CLASS]`. For example, if you have a 300-by-200 double array, it appears in the report as `[300x200 DOUBLE]`.

Example

The following is an example of a variable table that includes size, memory bytes, and value information in the table columns.

Name	Size	Bytes	Value
aCell	1x2	238	{ [1 2 3 4] Speed (kph) }
aNumber	1x1	8	1
aString	1x11	22	Speed (kph)

Name	Size	Bytes	Value
aStructure	1x1	302	[struct w/ fields. Inputs, Outputs]
aVector	1x4	32	[1 2 3 4]

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes. Table.

Class

rptgen.cml_whos

See Also

Evaluate MATLAB Expression, Insert Variable, MATLAB Property Table, MATLAB/
Toolbox Version Number

While Loop

Iteratively execute child components while a specified condition is true

Description

This component iteratively executes its child components while a specified condition is true. The `While Loop` component must have at least one child component; the purpose of this component is to run its children several times. If it does not have any children, this component does not add anything to the report.

Tip Limit the number of repetitions to prevent infinite loops.

Logic Properties

- **Continue looping if this expression is true:** Specifies an expression to evaluate. This expression must be a valid MATLAB expression that evaluates to 1 or 0 (true or false).

For example, if $a = 1$, $b = 2$, and $c = 3$, the following command:

```
d=(a>b/c)
```

returns:

```
d = 1
```

Because 1 is greater than b/c ($2/3$), this expression is true and evaluates to 1.

- **Limit number of loops to:** Allows you to prevent infinite loops. Use the left and right arrows to increase or decrease the number of loops.
- **Initialize with this expression:** Initializes the loop with a valid MATLAB expression.

Insert Anything into Report?

Yes, if it has a child component.

Class

```
rptgen_lo.clo_while
```

See Also

For Loop, Logical Else, Logical Elseif, Logical If, Logical Then

Report Explorer

Design and generate reports on MATLAB applications

Description

The Report Explorer app enables you to design and generate reports interactively.

The **Report Explorer** app enables you to interactively design and generate a report.

Use the Report Explorer to:

- Create and modify report setup files.
- Apply templates or style sheets to format the generated report.
- Specify the report file format.
- Generate reports.

Open the Report Explorer App

- MATLAB Toolstrip: On the **Apps** tab, under **Database Connectivity and Reporting**, click the **Report Generator** app icon.
- MATLAB command prompt: Enter report.

Examples

- “Create a Report Setup File” on page 2-10
- “Add Report Content Using Components” on page 2-11
- “Generate a Report” on page 2-31

See Also

Functions

report | rptconvert | rptlist | setedit

Topics

“Create a Report Setup File” on page 2-10
“Add Report Content Using Components” on page 2-11
“Generate a Report” on page 2-31
“Report Setup”
“Work with Components”
“Format Reports”
“Generate Reports”
“Manage Report Conversion Templates”
“Customize Report Conversion Templates”

Introduced before R2006a

Functions

compwiz

Create custom MATLAB Report Generator components

Syntax

```
compwiz  
compwiz ('-browse')  
compwiz (rptgen.cfr_list)
```

Description

The Create Component dialog box creates a framework for custom report components. For more information, see “Create Custom Components” on page 8-2.

- `compwiz` with no arguments displays the Component Editor in the Report Explorer.
- `compwiz ('-browse')` displays a list of components from which to derive a new component.
- `compwiz (rptgen.cfr_list)` initializes the Component Editor with the settings of the referenced components.

See Also

`report` | `rptconvert` | `rptlist` | `setedit`

Topics

“Create Custom Components” on page 8-2

docview

View a document using Word

Syntax

```
[status,message] = docview(filename)
[status,message] = docview(filename,option)
[status,message] = docview(filename,option1...optionN)
```

Description

`[status,message] = docview(filename)` opens the specified file as a Word document. Returns success or failure and, if appropriate, an error message. This command can then use Word to perform operations such as printing the document, updating table of contents and page numbers, and converting the document to PDF.

Note On Linux and Macintosh platforms, the report output displays in Apache OpenOffice, which must be installed in `/Applications/OpenOffice.app`.

`[status,message] = docview(filename,option)` operates on the file using the specified criterion.

`[status,message] = docview(filename,option1...optionN)` uses one or more additional criteria.

Examples

Open a Report in Word

Open a document in RTF format in Word. This example assumes the document `magic-squares.rtf` is on the MATLAB path.

```
docview('magic-square.rtf');
```

Print a Document

Print a document. This example assumes the document `mydoc.doc` is on the MATLAB path.

```
docview('mydoc.doc','printdoc');
```

Use Several docview Options

Use `docview` to update TOC fields in a document, convert the document to PDF, and close a Word document. This command creates the document `mytocdoc.pdf` in the current folder. This example assumes the document `mytocdoc.docx` is on the MATLAB path.

```
docview('mytocdoc', 'updatedocxfields', 'convertdocxtopdf', 'closeapp');
```

Input Arguments

filename — Name of file to view, print, or update

character vector

Name of file to view, print, or update, specified as the full path name.

option — Additional criteria for viewing the file

'updatefields' | 'updatedocxfields' | 'convertdocxtopdf' | 'showdocxaspdf' |
'unlinkdocxsubdoc' | 'printdoc' | 'closeapp'

Additional criteria for viewing the file, specified as one of these values:

- 'updatefields' — Update fields, such as the TOC.
- 'updatedocxfields' — Update fields in a DOCX document.
- 'convertdocxtopdf' — Convert a DOCX document to PDF. Use this option only with Microsoft Office on a Windows system.
- 'showdocxaspdf' — Convert a DOCX document to PDF and open in a PDF viewer. Use this option only with Microsoft Office on a Windows system.
- 'unlinkdocxsubdoc' — Replace links to other documents with the content of those documents. Use this option only with Microsoft Office on a Windows system. To learn about subdocuments, see `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSubDoc`.
- 'printdoc' — Print the document.
- 'closeapp' — Close Word after completing all other actions. Enter this option after the other options.

Data Types: char

Output Arguments

status — Success status

0 | 1

Success status of the specified actions, returned as 0 when the action was not completed and 1 for success.

message — Error or warning information

character vector

Error or warning information, returned as a character vector.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSubDoc` | `rptview`

Introduced before R2006a

append

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.Container`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Append DOM object to container

Syntax

```
domObjOut = append(containerObj, domObj)
```

Description

`domObjOut = append(containerObj, domObj)` appends the DOM object to the specified container object.

Input Arguments

containerObj — Container object to append DOM object to

`mlreportgen.dom.Container` object

Container object to append DOM object to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Container` object.

domObj — DOM document element object to append

DOM object

DOM document element object to append, specified as a DOM object.

- `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Container`
- `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`
- `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Group`
- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.HTML`
- `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`
- `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
- `mlreportgen.dom.RawText`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Table`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Text`

- `mlreportgen.dom.TemplateHole`
- `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`

Output Arguments

domObjOut — Appended document element

document element object

Appended document element, returned by one of these DOM objects:

- `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Container`
- `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`
- `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Group`
- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.HTML`
- `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`
- `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
- `mlreportgen.dom.RawText`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Table`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Text`
- `mlreportgen.dom.TemplateHole`
- `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`

Examples

Append Content to Container

Create a container object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'docx');

c = Container();
```

Append content to the container and append the container to the report.

```
append(c, Paragraph('Hello'));
append(c, Table(magic(5)));
append(rpt, c);
```

Close and generate the report.

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Container](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Group](#)

Topics

“Add Content as a Group” on page 13-12

Introduced in R2015a

clone

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.Container`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Copy container object

Syntax

```
clonedContainer = clone(sourceContainer)
```

Description

`clonedContainer = clone(sourceContainer)` copies (clones) the specified container.

Input Arguments

sourceContainer — Container object to copy

`mlreportgen.dom.Container` object

Container object to copy, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Container` object.

Output Arguments

clonedContainer — Copied container object

`mlreportgen.dom.Container` object

Copied container object, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.Container` object.

Examples

Copy Container Object

Create a container object. Microsoft Word output ignores the HTML container element tag (in this example, the `div` tag).

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'docx');
```

```
c = Container();
```

Color all of the text in this container red.

```
c.Style = {Color('red')};
```

Append content to the container and append the container to the report.

```
append(c, Paragraph('Hello'));
append(c, Table(magic(5)));
append(rpt, c);
```


Clone the container.

```
clonedC = clone(c);
```

Append the cloned container to the report.

```
append(rpt, clonedC);
```

Close and generate the report.

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Container` | `mlreportgen.dom.Group`

Topics

“Add Content as a Group” on page 13-12

Introduced in R2015a

append

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Append HTML content to custom element

Syntax

```
domObjOut = append(customElementObj, domObj)
```

Description

`domObjOut = append(customElementObj, domObj)` appends an element to a custom element.

Examples

Append Text to a Custom Element

This example shows how to add a custom element that provides a check box in an HTML report.

Create and a custom element and append text to it.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test');

input1 = CustomElement('input');
input1.CustomAttributes = {
    CustomAttribute('type', 'checkbox'), ...
    CustomAttribute('name', 'vehicle'), ...
    CustomAttribute('value', 'Bike'), ...
};
append(input1, Text('I have a bike'));
```

Append the custom element to an ordered list and display the report.

```
ol = OrderedList({input1});
append(d, ol);

close(d);
rptview('test', 'html');
```

Input Arguments

customElementObj — Custom element to append content to

`mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` object

Custom element to append content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` object.

domObj — DOM object to append to custom element

DOM object

DOM object to append to the custom element.

Output Arguments

domObjOut — DOM object appended to custom element

DOM object

DOM object appended to a custom element, represented by a DOM object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` | `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

addHTML

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Append HTML string to document

Syntax

```
htmlObjOut = addHTML(documentObj,htmlText)
```

Description

htmlObjOut = addHTML(documentObj,htmlText) converts a string of HTML text to a group of DOM objects and appends the group to the Document object documentObj.

Input Arguments

documentObj — Document to append content to

mlreportgen.dom.Document object

Document object to append content to, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.Document object.

htmlText — HTML text

character vector

HTML text, specified as a character vector.

Example: '

Hello <i style="color:green">World</i></p>'

Output Arguments

htmlObjOut — HTML object with appended content

mlreportgen.dom.HTML object

HTML object with appended content, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.HTML object.

Examples

Append HTML Text to Document

Create an HTML object from HTML text to use for a Microsoft Word report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('HTMLToWordReport','docx');
htmlObj = addHTML(rpt,...
    '<p><b>Hello</b> <i style="color:green">World</i></p>');
```

Generate the Word report.

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

Tips

- MATLAB Report Generator `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects typically cannot accept the raw HTML output of third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word, that export native documents as HTML markup. In these cases, your Report API report generation program can use the `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` and `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` functions to prepare the raw HTML for use with the `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. Typically, your program will have to further process the prepared HTML to remove valid but undesirable objects, such as line feeds that were in the raw content.
- By default, the DOM API uses a base font size of 12 points to convert `em` units to actual font sizes. For example, a font size specified as `2em` converts to 24 points. To specify a different base font size, add your content to a report by using an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object. Set the `EMBaseFontSize` property of the object to the base font size. For example, if you set the `EMBaseFontSize` property to 14, a font size of `2em` converts to 28 points.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` | `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`

Topics

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

“Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104

“Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object” on page 13-106

Introduced in R2015a

addHTMLFile

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Append HTML file contents to document

Syntax

```
htmlObjOut = addHTMLFile(documentObj,htmlFilePath)
```

Description

`htmlObjOut = addHTMLFile(documentObj,htmlFilePath)` appends HTML file contents to a document.

Input Arguments

documentObj — Document to append content to

mlreportgen.dom.Document object

Document object to append content to, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.Document object.

htmlFilePath — HTML file path

character vector

HTML file path, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

htmlObjOut — HTML object with appended content

mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile object

HTML object with appended content, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile object.

Examples

Append HTML File Contents to a Document

In a text editor, create a file and enter this text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>My First HTML</title>
</head>

<body>
```

```
<p>This is the <b>first</b> paragraph.</p>
<p>This is the <b>second</b> paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Save the file in the MATLAB current folder as `html_example.html`.

Create a Word report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('HTMLReport', 'docx');
```

Append the HTML file content to the document.

```
addHTMLFile(rpt, 'html_example.html');
```

Generate the Word report.

```
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

Tips

- MATLAB Report Generator `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects typically cannot accept the raw HTML output of third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word, that export native documents as HTML markup. In these cases, your Report API report generation program can use the `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` and `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` functions to prepare the raw HTML for use with the `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. Typically, your program will have to further process the prepared HTML to remove valid but undesirable objects, such as line feeds that were in the raw content.
- By default, the DOM API uses a base font size of 12 points to convert `em` units to actual font sizes. For example, a font size specified as `2em` converts to 24 points. To specify a different base font size, add your content to a report by using an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object. Set the `EMBaseFontSize` property of the object to the base font size. For example, if you set the `EMBaseFontSize` property to 14, a font size of `2em` converts to 28 points.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` | `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`

Topics

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

“Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104

“Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object” on page 13-106

Introduced in R2015a

append

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.Document`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Append DOM or MATLAB object to document

Syntax

```
domObjOut = append(docObj, textContent)
domObjOut = append(docObj, listContent)
domObjOut = append(docObj, tableContent)
domObjOut = append(docObj, paraObjpageLayoutObj)
domObjOut = append( ____, styleName)
```

```
domObjOut = append(docObj, domObj)
```

Description

`domObjOut = append(docObj, textContent)` appends text or numbers to a document and returns a text object. In Microsoft Word and PDF output, the text is wrapped in a paragraph because Word and PDF do not permit unwrapped text to be added to the body of a document. In HTML output, the text is not wrapped in a paragraph.

`domObjOut = append(docObj, listContent)` appends an unordered list and returns an unordered list object.

`domObjOut = append(docObj, tableContent)` appends a table and returns a table object.

`domObjOut = append(docObj, paraObjpageLayoutObj)` appends a paragraph, starts a new page layout section whose properties are specified by the `pageLayoutObject`, and returns a paragraph object.

`domObjOut = append(____, styleName)` appends the specified content, using the specified style.

`domObjOut = append(docObj, domObj)` appends a DOM object to the document and returns that object.

Input Arguments

docObj — Document to which to append content

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object

Document to which to append content, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object.

textContent — Text to append to document

`string` | character vector

Text to append to document, specified as a string or character vector. The text object is wrapped in a paragraph object and the paragraph is appended to the document. The text is wrapped in a

paragraph to be consistent with Microsoft Word, which does not allow text to be added to the body of a document. For HTML, text wrapping can cause unexpected behavior.

listContent — List object to append to document

ordered list object | unordered list object | array

List object to append to document, specified as an ordered list, unorderedlist, or an array. If the input is a 1D horizontal array of double values or strings, or a 1D categorical array, an unorderedlist object is created and that list object is appended it to the document.

tableContent — Table object to append to document

array | header array and body array | MATLAB table

Table object to append to document, specified as one of:

- 2D array of double values — Appends and returns a Table object
- 2D array of strings — Appends and returns a Table object
- 2D categorical array — Appends and returns a Table object
- Cell array of strings for the table header and a numeric, cell, or categorical array for the table body — Appends and returns a FormalTable object
- MATLAB table — Appends and returns a MATLABTable object

paraObj — Paragraph to append to document

paragraph object

Paragraph to append to document, specified as a paragraph object. It also starts a new page layout section with properties specified by the pageLayoutObj input.

pageLayoutObj — Page layout to apply to the appended page layout section

paragraph object

Page layout to apply to the appended page layout section, specified as a PageLayout object.

styleName — Style to apply to input

style

Style to apply to text, table or list input.

domObj — DOM object to append to document

mlreportgen.dom object

DOM object to append to document, specified as any of these mlreportgen.dom objects:

- Container
- CustomElement
- DOCXPageLayout
- ExternalLink
- FormalTable
- Group
- HorizontalRule
- HTML

- HTMLFile
- Image
- InternalLink
- LineBreak
- LinkTarget
- MATLABTable
- NumPages
- OrderedList
- Page
- PageBreak
- PageRef
- Paragraph
- PDFPageLayout
- RawText
- StyleRef
- Table
- Text
- UnorderedList

Output Arguments

domObjOut — Appended object returned

DOM object

Appended object returned. The type of object depends on the second input type.

Examples

Append an Ordered List Object

Create an `OrderedList` object and append it to a report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'html');

ol = OrderedList({'first step' 'second step' 'last step'});
append(d,ol);

close(d);
rptview('mydoc', 'html');
```

Specify a Style for Appended Text

Use the `Word Title` style for the text.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
```

```
append(d, 'This Is a Title', 'Title');
close(d);
rptview('mydoc', 'docx');
```

Append a MATLAB Table

```
% Create a MATLAB table named patients from workspace variables.
load patients;
BloodPressure = [Systolic Diastolic];
patients = table(Gender, Age, Smoker, BloodPressure);
patients.Properties.RowNames = LastName;

% Sort the table based on the Age variable.
sorted = sortrows(patients, 'Age');

% Create a report with the sorted patients table
rpt = mlreportgen.dom.Document('MyFileName', 'pdf');
append(rpt, sorted);
close(rpt);

% Show the PDF report in the viewer
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

Append a Cell Array as a Table

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc');
table = append(d, {'row 1 - col 1' 'row 1 - col 2';...
    'row 2 - col 1' 'row 2 - col 2'});
table.Style = {Border('double'), ColSep('solid'), RowSep('solid')};
close(d);
rptview('mydoc', 'html');
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Document](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable](#)

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

close

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.Document`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Close document

Syntax

```
close(docObj)
```

Description

`close(docObj)` closes a document. Once a document is closed, you can no longer append content to it. Closing the document outputs any remaining content, such as remaining template text.

Examples

Close a Document

Close the `myReport` document.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('mydoc', 'html');

append(myReport, Paragraph('This is an introduction'));

close(myReport);
rptview('mydoc', 'html');
```

Input Arguments

docObj — Document to close

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object

Document to close, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` | `open`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

createAutoNumberStream

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create numbering stream

Syntax

```
streamOut = createAutoNumberStream(docObj, streamName)
streamOut = createAutoNumberStream(docObj, streamName, streamType)
streamOut = createAutoNumberStream(docObj, streamName, streamType,
initialValue)
```

Description

`streamOut = createAutoNumberStream(docObj, streamName)` creates a numbering stream using Arabic numbers and an initial value of 0.

`streamOut = createAutoNumberStream(docObj, streamName, streamType)` creates a numbering stream using the specified type of characters (Arabic numbers, alphabetic, or Roman numerals) and an initial value corresponding to 0 (for example, a or i).

`streamOut = createAutoNumberStream(docObj, streamName, streamType, initialValue)` creates a numbering stream using the specified type of characters (Arabic numbers, alphabetic, or Roman numerals) and specified initial value.

Examples

Create a Numbering Stream for Chapter Heading

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('mydoc', 'html');

chapStream = createAutoNumberStream(myReport, 'chapter', 'I');
for i=1:5
    p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
    p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter')};
    p.WhiteSpace = 'pre';
    append(p, AutoNumber('chapter'));
    append(myReport, p);
end

close(myReport);
rptview(myReport.OutputPath);
```

Input Arguments

docObj — Document to apply numbering stream to

mlreportgen.dom.Document object

Document to apply numbering stream to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object.

streamName — Name of numbering stream

character vector

Consider using a name that indicates the kinds of document element (for example, a chapter heading) that you expect to apply the stream to.

streamType — Type of numbering stream characters

'n' (default) | 'N' | 'a' | 'A' | 'i' | 'I'

Use one of these letters to specify the type of characters to use for the numbering values.

- 'n' — Arabic numerals (you can also use 'N')
- 'a' — Lowercase alphabetic letters (a, b, c,...)
- 'A' — Uppercase alphabetic letters (A, B, C,...)
- 'i' — Lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii,...)
- 'I' — Uppercase Roman numerals (I, II, III,...)

initialValue — Starting value for a numbering stream

number

Use a number, regardless of the type of stream. The initial value used by the stream depends on the type of stream. For example, if you set `initialValue` to 0:

- Arabic numeral stream — 0
- Alphabetic stream — a or A
- Roman numerals stream — i or I

Data Types: `double`

Output Arguments

streamOut — Numbering stream

`mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream` object

A numbering stream, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream` object.

Tips

When you append an `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber` object, specify a numbering stream.

See Also

`getAutoNumberStream` | `mlreportgen.dom.Document`

Topics

“Automatically Number Document Content” on page 13-97

Introduced in R2014b

mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create DOM template file

Syntax

```
templatePath = mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate(path)
templatePath = mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate(path,type)
```

Description

`templatePath = mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate(path)` creates a copy of the default DOM default template at the specified location and returns the full path of the new template. The path argument must include a file name extension that indicates the type of template to create.

`templatePath = mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate(path,type)` creates a copy of the DOM default template of the specified type at the specified location and returns the full path of the new template.

Examples

Create a Word Template

Create a Microsoft Word template file in the current folder.

```
mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate('MyWordTemplate','docx');
```

Input Arguments

path — Path of new template file

character vector | string scalar

Path, including the file name, of the new template file, specified as a character vector or string scalar. If you use the path argument without the type argument, include the file name extension:

- .htmtx or .htm for HTML
- .dotx or .docx for Word
- .pdftx or .pdf for PDF
- .htmt or .html for single-file HTML

If you use both the path and type arguments the mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate method ignores the file name extension in the path argument.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'docx' | 'pdf' | 'html-file'

Type of template, specified as:

- 'html' for HTML.
- 'docx' for Word.
- 'pdf' for PDF.
- 'html-file' for single-file HTML. HTML output consists of a single file that contains the text, style sheets, JavaScript®, and images for the report.

Output Arguments

templatePath — Full path of template copy

character vector

Full path of the template copy, specified as a character vector. The path includes a file name extension:

- .htm1x for HTML
- .dotx for Word
- .pdf1x for PDF
- .html for single-file HTML

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` | `mlreportgen.dom.Template` | `unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Topics

“Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114

“Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125

Introduced in R2014b

fill

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Fill document holes with generated content

Syntax

```
fill(form)
```

Description

`fill(form)` fills the holes in a DOM-based form with generated content. Use this method with a class you derive from any of these classes:

- mlreportgen.dom.Document
- mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart
- mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader
- mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter
- mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader
- mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter
- mlreportgen.dom.Template

Note Use this method only with derived classes. Invoking this method on an instance of a DOM class causes an error.

This method assumes that the derived class, for each hole in an instance's template, defines a method having this signature:

```
fillHoleId(d)
```

`HoleId` is the ID of a hole defined in the document's template. `d` is an instance of the derived class. The fill method moves from the first hole in the document to the last, invoking the corresponding `fillHoleId` method at each hole. This way, you can define methods that fill the holes without looping. The fill method moves from hole to hole to fill the template.

Input Arguments

form — Form to fill

character vector

Form whose holes to fill, specified as a character vector.

Examples

Add a fill Method to Invoke Hole-Specific fill Methods

This example shows how to define a report that fills a `CustomerName` hole in a Word template.

Create a template that has a `CustomerName` hole. This example assumes that there is a Word template called `CustomerLetter.dotx`.

In a file, create a report class derived from `mlreportgen.dom.Document`. From the MATLAB toolstrip, select **New > Class** and define the class. For example:

```
classdef MyReport < mlreportgen.dom.Document
    %MYREPORT defines a customize letter to customers
    %
    % rpt = MyReport('mydoc','docx','CustomerLetter');
    % rpt.CustomerName = 'Smith';
    % fill(rpt);

    properties
        CustomerName;
    end

    methods
        function rpt = MyReport(filename,type,template)
            rpt = rpt@mlreportgen.dom.Document(filename,type,template);
        end

        function fillCustomerName(rpt)
            append(rpt,rpt.CustomerName);
        end
    end
end

end
```

Use the report.

```
rpt = MyReport('mydoc','docx','CustomerLetter');
rpt.CustomerName = 'Mr. Smith';
fill(rpt);
```

Tips

In the derived class, define `fill` methods to insert content for each hole in the template. Use this signature:

```
fillHOLE_ID(docObj);
```

`HOLE_ID` is the ID of a hole defined by the template that the document uses, and `docObj` is an instance of the derived class. When invoked on a derived `Document` object, the `fill` method moves from the first hole in the document to the last, invoking the corresponding `fillHOLE_ID` method at each hole. This approach eliminates the need for additional code to loop through the holes in a template.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` | `moveToNextHole`

Topics

"Add Content to a Report" on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

getAutoNumberStream

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Return numbering stream

Syntax

```
autoNumStreamOut = getAutoNumberStream(docObj, streamName)
```

Description

`autoNumStreamOut = getAutoNumberStream(docObj, streamName)` returns the specified numbering stream used by the document.

Examples

Return a Numbering Stream

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('mydoc', 'html');

createAutoNumberStream(myReport, 'chapterNum', 'I', 1);
streamOut = getAutoNumberStream(myReport, 'chapterNum')
```

streamOut =

AutoNumberStream with properties:

```
StreamName: 'chapterNum'
CharacterType: 'roman'
CharacterCase: 'upper'
InitialValue: 1
Tag: 'dom.AutoNumberStream:500'
Id: '500'
```

Input Arguments

docObj — Document that uses numbering stream

mlreportgen.dom.Document object

Document that uses the numbering stream, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.Document object.

streamName — Name of numbering stream to return

character vector

Name of the numbering stream to return, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

autoNumStreamOut — Numbering stream used by document

`mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream` object

Numbering stream used by the document, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream` object.

See Also

`createAutoNumberStream` | `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber` | `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream`

Topics

“Automatically Number Document Content” on page 13-97

Introduced in R2014b

mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Get document or template core properties

Syntax

```
corePropertiesOut = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties(path)
```

Description

`corePropertiesOut = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties(path)` specifies the core OPC properties for the document or template having the specified path.

Examples

Return Core Properties of a Document

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('mydoc', 'docx');

append(myReport, 'Hello world');

close(myReport);
coreProps = Document.getCoreProperties('mydoc.docx')

coreProps =
```

CoreProperties with properties:

```
    Category: []
ContentStatus: []
    Creator: 'MathWorks'
  Description: []
  Identifier: []
    Keywords: []
    Language: []
LastModifiedBy: ''
    Revision: '2'
    Subject: []
    Title: ''
    Version: []
    Tag: 'dom.CoreProperties:203'
    Id: '203'
```

Input Arguments

path — Path to document or template

character vector

Path to the document or template, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

corePropertiesOut — Core properties of document or template

mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties object

Core properties of the document or template, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties object.

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart |

mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties | mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImageDirectory

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Get image folder of document

Syntax

```
imageDirectory = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImageDirectory(path,type)
```

Description

`imageDirectory = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImageDirectory(path,type)` gets the image folder of a document or template package located at the specified path and of the specified type (Microsoft Word or HTML). This is a static method. Invoke it on the Document class.

Examples

Get the Image Folder

Suppose that the main image folder of an HTML document named `MyDoc.htm` resides in `images` under the root of the package. To get the path, enter:

```
mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImageDirectory('MyDoc','html');
```

```
ans =
```

```
/images
```

Input Arguments

path — Path of document or template package

character vector

Path of the document or template package

type — Type of document or package

'docx' | 'html'

Type document or template. For a Word document or template, specify 'docx'. For an HTML document or template, specify 'html'.

Output Arguments

imageDirectory — Image folder of document

character vector

The path of the image folder for the package.

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImagePrefix |
mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart |
mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties | mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImagePrefix

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Get generated image name prefix

Syntax

```
imagePrefix = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImagePrefix(path,type)
```

Description

`imagePrefix = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImagePrefix(path,type)` gets the image name prefix of a document or template package located at the specified path and of the specified type (Microsoft Word or HTML). The DOM interface uses the prefix when generating internal names of images appended to the document. This is a static method. Invoke it on the Document class.

Examples

Get the Image Name Prefix

Suppose that the image name prefix of an HTML document named `MyDoc.htmx` is `image`. To get the image name prefix, enter:

```
mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImagePrefix('MyDoc','html');
```

```
ans =
```

```
image
```

Input Arguments

path — Path of document or template package

character vector

Path of the document or template package

type — Type of document or package

'docx' | 'html'

Type document or template. For a Word document or template, specify 'docx'. For an HTML document or template, specify 'html'.

Output Arguments

imagePrefix — Image name prefix

character vector

The generated image name prefix.

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImageDirectory](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart](#)

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

getMainPartPath

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Return path of main part of document output package

Syntax

```
pathOut = getMainPartPath(docObj)
```

Description

`pathOut = getMainPartPath(docObj)` returns the full path of the main part of the output package of the specified document. The main part is the file that contains the XML or HTML markup for a document.

Examples

Get Path to Main Part of Output Package

This code returns the path to the main part of an HTML document named `MyReport`. The main part is named `index.html` and it is in the root of the `MyReport` package. This example assumes that there is a `reports` folder on the `S:` drive.

```
d = mlreportgen.dom.Document('S:\reports\MyReport', 'html');  
d.PackageType='unzipped';  
getMainPartPath(d)
```

```
's:\reports\MyReport\index.html'
```

Input Arguments

docObj — Document that contains main part

mlreportgen.dom.Document object

Document that contains the main part, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.Document object.

Output Arguments

pathOut — Path of main part of document output package

character vector

Path of the main part of document output package.

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart |
mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties | mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Return main part of document, document part, or template

Syntax

```
partOut = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart(path)
partOut = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart(path,docType)
```

Description

`partOut = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart(path)` returns the path of the main part (file) of a package for a document, document part, or template, based on the specified path. The returned path is relative to the root directory of the package, which is symbolized by a forward slash (/). The main part is the file that contains the document or template XML or HTML markup.

`partOut = mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart(path,docType)` returns the relative path of the main part of the output package of the specified type (Microsoft Word or HTML) of document, document part, or template.

Examples

Get Path to Main Part of a Document Package

The example returns the path to the main part of an HTML document named `myDoc.htmx`. The main part is named `root.html`, which is in the top-level folder of the package.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myDocument = Document('myDoc', 'html');

append(myDocument, 'Hello world');

close(myDocument);
mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart('MyDoc.htmx', 'html')

ans =

/root.html
```

Input Arguments

path — Path of document

character vector

If you use the `path` argument without the `docType` argument, include the `.docx` or `.htm` extension.

If you use both the `path` and `docType` arguments, `getOPCMainPart` appends an extension of the appropriate type (`.docx` or `.htm`).

docType — Type of document, document part, or template

`'docx' | 'html'`

Type of document, document part, or template, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

partOut — Path of main part of a package

character vector

The path to the main part of the document, document part, or template. The returned path is relative to the root directory of the package, which is symbolized by a forward slash (/).

Tips

The `getOPCMainPart` method is a static method. Invoke it on the `Document` class, rather than on an instance of the `Document` class or on a class derived from the `Document` class.

See Also

`getMainPartPath` | `mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties` | `mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart`

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

moveToNextHole

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.Document`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Move document append point to next template hole

Syntax

```
holeID = moveToNextHole(docObj)
```

Description

`holeID = moveToNextHole(docObj)` copies to the output document any text between the current hole and the next hole in the document template. DOM creates an `mlreportgen.dom.RawText` object for the text. This method makes the next hole the current hole and returns the ID of that hole.

Examples

Move to Next Hole

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc', 'docx');

moveToNextHole(myReport);
```

Input Arguments

docObj — Document

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object

Document in which to move the append point to the next hole.

Output Arguments

holeID — Template hole ID

hole ID

The ID of the template hole that the method moves to (the new current hole).

Data Types: `char`

Tips

The first time you invoke the `moveToNextHole` method, the DOM copies to the output document all of the text up to the first hole in the template. Use `Document.append` methods to add content to the output document to fill the first hole. The next time you invoke `moveToNextHole`, the DOM copies to the output document all the text between the first and second hole in the template. Then use

Document .append methods to fill in the second hole. In this way, you can successively fill all of the holes in a document.

See Also

fill | mlreportgen.dom.Document

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

open

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.Document`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Open document

Syntax

```
open(docObj)
```

Description

`open(docObj)` opens a document for appending content.

Examples

Open a Document

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc', 'html');

open(myReport);
```

Input Arguments

docObj — Document to open

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object

Document to open, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object.

Tips

- After you open a document, you can no longer change its generated document type or the template.
- The `append` method for a document opens a document if the document is not already opened. Therefore, you rarely need to use the `open` method.

See Also

`close` | `mlreportgen.dom.Document`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

package

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Add OPC part files to document package

Syntax

```
partOut = package(docObj, opcPart)
```

Description

`partOut = package(docObj, opcPart)` adds a file specified by an OPC part object to the OPC package of a document.

Examples

Add Files to a Document Package

This example shows how to use the `package` method to add special browser processing code. In this example, the `processData.js` file operates on the `data.json` file. This example assumes that there are `data.json` and `processData.js` files in the current folder.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc', 'html');

package(myReport, OPCPart('/data/data.json', 'data.json'));
package(myReport, OPCPart('/js/processData.js', 'processData.js'))

close(myReport);
```

Input Arguments

docObj — Document OPC package to add files to

mlreportgen.dom.Document object

Document OPC package to add files to, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.Document object.

opcPart — OPC part that specifies file to add to OPC package

mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart object

Define an OPCPart object to specify the files to add.

Output Arguments

partOut — Added OPC part file

mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart object

Added OPC part file, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart` | `mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart` |
`unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Document

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Set OPC core properties of output document or template

Syntax

```
corePropertiesOut = mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties(path,  
corePropertiesObj)
```

Description

`corePropertiesOut = mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties(path, corePropertiesObj)` sets the core OPC property values of the document or template having the specified path.

Examples

Set OPC Core Properties for a Document Package

This example shows how to use `setCoreProperties` to apply core property settings to a report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;  
myReport = Document('mydoc', 'docx');  
  
append(myReport, 'Hello world');  
close(myReport);  
coreProps = Document.getCoreProperties('mydoc.docx');  
coreProps.Title = 'MATLAB Example';  
Document.setCoreProperties('mydoc.docx', coreProps)
```

In Windows Explorer, if you navigate to the `mydoc.docx` file, you can see that the `Title` field says `MATLAB Example`.

Input Arguments

path — Path of document, document part, or template

character vector

Path of document, document part, or template, specified as a character vector.

corePropertiesObj — OPC core properties to use

mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties object

OPC core properties to use, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties` object.

Output Arguments

corePropertiesOut — OPC core properties

`mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties` object

OPC core properties, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties` | `mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart`

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

append

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Append custom element to external link

Syntax

```
textObjOut = append(externalLinkObj, text)
textObjOut = append(externalLinkObj, text, styleName)
domObjOut = append(externalLinkObj, domObj)
```

Description

`textObjOut = append(externalLinkObj, text)` appends a `Text` object constructed from the specified text to the link.

`textObjOut = append(externalLinkObj, text, styleName)` appends text using the specified style.

`domObjOut = append(externalLinkObj, domObj)` appends a `Text`, `Image`, or `CustomElement` object to the link.

Input Arguments

externalLinkObj — External link object to append custom element to

`mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object

External link object to append custom element to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object.

text — Text to append

character vector

Text to append, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Name of style to apply to appended text

character vector

The style to use with the appended text. The style defines the appearance of the document element in the output document.

Use a style that is defined in the style sheet of the template of the document you append content to.

domObj — DOM object to append

`mlreportgen.dom.Text` object | `mlreportgen.dom.Image` object |
`mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` object

DOM object to append, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Text`, `mlreportgen.dom.Image`, or `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` object.

Output Arguments

textObjOut — Text appended to external link

`mlreportgen.dom.Text` object

Text appended to an external link, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object.

domObjOut — DOM object appended to external link

`mlreportgen.dom.Text` object | `mlreportgen.dom.Image` object |
`mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` object

External link with appended content, returned as a DOM object of the same class as the input argument DOM object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` | `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` |
`mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`

Topics

“Create Links” on page 13-78

Introduced in R2014b

appendFooterRow

Class: mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Append row to table footer

Syntax

```
rowObjOut = appendFooterRow(tableObj, rowObj)
```

Description

rowObjOut = appendFooterRow(tableObj, rowObj) appends a row of table entries to the footer of a table.

Examples

Append a Table Footer

Create, format, and append a formal table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc', 'html');

table = FormalTable({'row1 - col1' 'row1 - col2 '};...
    'row2 - col1' 'row2 - col2'});
table.Style = {Border('double'), ColSep('solid'), RowSep('solid')};
append(myReport, table);
```

Create a row (and its entries) for the footer. Use bold text for the text in the row.

```
rowForFooter = TableRow();
rowForFooter.Style = {Bold(true)};
col1Title = TableEntry('Column 1 footer');
col2Title = TableEntry('Column 2 footer');
append(rowForFooter, col1Title);
append(rowForFooter, col2Title);
```

Append the footer row and display the report.

```
footerRow = appendFooterRow(table, rowForFooter);

close(myReport);
rptview('myDoc', 'html');
```

Input Arguments

tableObj — Table

mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable object

Table that contains the footer to append a row to.

rowObj — Row to append to table footer

`mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object

Row to append to the table footer, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object.

Output Arguments

rowObjOut — Row appended to table footer

`mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object

Row appended to the table footer, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

Introduced in R2014b

appendHeaderRow

Class: mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Append row to table header

Syntax

```
rowObjOut = appendHeaderRow(tableObj, rowObj)
```

Description

rowObjOut = appendHeaderRow(tableObj, rowObj) appends a row of table entries to the header of this table.

Examples

Append a Table Header

Create a formal table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc', 'html');

table = FormalTable({'row1 - col1' 'row1 - col2 ';...
    'row2 - col1' 'row2 - col2'});
table.Style = {Border('double'), ColSep('solid'), RowSep('solid')};
append(myReport, table);
```

Create a row for the header.

```
rowForHeader = TableRow();
col1Title = TableEntry('Column 1 header');
col2Title = TableEntry('Column 2 header');
append(rowForHeader, col1Title);
append(rowForHeader, col2Title);
```

Append the header row and display the report.

```
headerRow = appendHeaderRow(table, rowForHeader);

close(myReport);
rptview('myDoc', 'html');
```

Input Arguments

tableObj — Table

mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable object

Table that contains the header to append a row to.

rowObj — Row to append to table header`mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object

Row to append to the table header, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object.

Output Arguments**rowObjOut** — Row appended to table header`mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object

Row appended to table header, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object.

See Also`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table`**Topics**

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

Introduced in R2014b

append

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.Group`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Add DOM object to group

Syntax

```
domObjOut = append(groupObj, domObj)
```

Description

`domObjOut = append(groupObj, domObj)` appends a DOM object to a group. Use groups to append a set of document elements together.

Examples

Append a Paragraph to a Group

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc', 'html');

x = 0:pi/100:2*pi;
y = sin(x);
plot1 = plot(x,y);
saveas(plot1, 'plot1.png')

plotimage = Image('plot1.png');
para = Paragraph('Value of the sine function from 0 to 2pi');
groupForPlot = Group();
append(groupForPlot, para);
append(groupForPlot, plotimage);
append(myReport, groupForPlot);

close(myReport);
rptview('myDoc', 'html');
```

Input Arguments

groupObj — Group object to append DOM object to

`mlreportgen.dom.Group` object

Group object to append the DOM object to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Group` object.

domObj — DOM document element object to append

DOM object

You can append the following DOM objects:

- `mreportgen.dom.CustomElement`
- `mreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`
- `mreportgen.dom.FormalTable`
- `mreportgen.dom.Group`
- `mreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
- `mreportgen.dom.HTML`
- `mreportgen.dom.HTMLFile`
- `mreportgen.dom.Image`
- `mreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
- `mreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`
- `mreportgen.dom.OrderedList`
- `mreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
- `mreportgen.dom.RawText`
- `mreportgen.dom.Table`
- `mreportgen.dom.TemplateHole`
- `mreportgen.dom.Text`
- `mreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`

Output Arguments

domObjOut — Appended document object

DOM object

Appended document object, returned as the corresponding DOM object.

See Also

`mreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` | `mreportgen.dom.Document` |
`mreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` | `mreportgen.dom.Group` |
`mreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

append

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.HTML`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Append HTML string to HTML object

Syntax

```
htmlObjOut = append(htmlObj,htmlText)
htmlObjOut = append(htmlObj,htmlObjToAppend)
```

Description

`htmlObjOut = append(htmlObj,htmlText)` converts HTML string into an HTML object and appends the object to `htmlObj`.

`htmlObjOut = append(htmlObj,htmlObjToAppend)` appends the `htmlObjToAppend` object to `htmlObj`.

Input Arguments

htmlObj — HTML object to append content to

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object

HTML object to append content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object.

htmlText — HTML text

character vector

HTML text, specified as a character vector

Example: '`<p>Hello <i style="color:green">World</i></p>`'

htmlObjToAppend — HTML object to append

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object

HTML object to append, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object.

Output Arguments

htmlObjOut — HTML content appended to HTML object

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object

HTML content appended to an HTML object, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object.

Examples

Append HTML text to an HTML Object

Create an HTML object from HTML text, to use for a Microsoft Word report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('HTML2WordReport','docx');
htmlObj = HTML('<p><b>Hello</b> <i style="color:green">World</i></p>');
```

Append content to the HTML object. Append the HTML object to the document.

```
append(htmlObj,'<p>This is <u>me</u> speaking</p>');
append(rpt,htmlObj);
```

Generate the report.

```
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[addHTML](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.HTML](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile](#)

Topics

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

Introduced in R2015a

clone

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.HTML`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Copy HTML object

Syntax

```
clonedHTMLObj = clone(sourceHTMLObj)
```

Description

`clonedHTMLObj = clone(sourceHTMLObj)` copies (clones) the specified HTML object, including its children.

Input Arguments

sourceHTMLObj — HTML object to copy

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object

HTML object to copy, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object.

Output Arguments

clonedHTMLObj — HTML object with appended content

an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object

HTML object with appended content, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object.

Examples

Copy an HTML Object

Create an HTML object from HTML text, to use for a Microsoft Word report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('ClonedHTMLReport','docx');
htmlObj1 = HTML('<p><b>Hello</b> <i style="color:green">World</i></p>');
```

Append the HTML object to the report.

```
append(rpt,htmlObj1);
```

Copy the HTML object and append the copy to the report.

```
htmlObj2 = clone(htmlObj1);
append(rpt,htmlObj2);
```

Generate the report.

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.HTML](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile](#)

Topics

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

Introduced in R2015a

append

Class: mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Append HTML to HTMLFile object

Syntax

```
htmlObjOut = append(htmlFileObj,htmlText)
htmlObjOut = append(htmlFileObj,htmlObjToAppend)
```

Description

`htmlObjOut = append(htmlFileObj,htmlText)` converts HTML string into an HTML object and appends the object to `htmlFileObj`.

`htmlObjOut = append(htmlFileObj,htmlObjToAppend)` appends the `htmlObjToAppend` object to `htmlFileObj`.

Input Arguments

htmlFileObj — HTMLFile object to append content to

mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile object

HTMLFile object to append content to, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile object.

htmlText — HTML text

character vector

HTML text, specified as a character vector.

Example: '`<p>Hello <i style="color:green">World</i></p>`'

htmlObjToAppend — HTML object to append

mlreportgen.dom.HTML object

HTML object to append, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.HTML object.

htmlFileObjToAppend — HTMLFile object to append

mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile object

HTMLFile object to append, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile object.

Output Arguments

htmlObjOut — HTML content appended to HTMLFile object

mlreportgen.dom.HTML object

HTML content appended to an HTMLFile object, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.HTML object.

Examples

Append HTML Text to an HTMLFile Object

Create a text file named `myHTMLFile.html` and save it in the current folder. Add this text into the file:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>p {font-size:14pt;}</style>
</head>
<body>
<p style='white-space:pre'><b>Hello</b><i style='color:green'> World</i></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object from an HTML file to use for a Microsoft Word report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport','docx');
htmlFile = HTMLFile('myHTMLFile.html');
```

Append content to the `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object and append the object to the document.

```
append(htmlFile,'<p>This is <u>me</u> speaking</p>');
append(rpt,htmlFile);
```

Generate the report.

```
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` | `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`

Topics

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

Introduced in R2015a

append

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Append content to link target

Syntax

```
textObj = append(targetObj, text)
textObj = append(targetObj, text, styleName)
textObj = append(targetObj, textObj)
autoNumberObj = append(targetObj, autoNumberObj)
```

Description

`textObj = append(targetObj, text)` converts `text` to an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object, appends the text to the link target, and returns the text object.

`textObj = append(targetObj, text, styleName)` converts `text` to an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object, appends the text to the link target, and returns the text object.

`textObj = append(targetObj, textObj)` appends the content of an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object.

`autoNumberObj = append(targetObj, autoNumberObj)` appends an automatically generated number to the link target.

Examples

Append Text to a Link Target

This example creates a two-page document with a link to a target at the top of the document.

Create a link target 'home' and append text to it. After a page break, create a link to the target, using `InternalLink`. The text for the link is `Go to top`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');

target = LinkTarget('home');
append(target, ' - top of page');
append(d, target);

p = Paragraph('This is another paragraph');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d, p);

append(d, InternalLink('home', 'Go to top'));
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Append an Automatically Generated Number to a Link Target

This example creates a two-page document with an autonumber appended to the link target.

Create a paragraph and define an autonumber. Append the autonumber to the target and append the target to the paragraph. After the page break, create a link to the target.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*  
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');  
  
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');  
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'), WhiteSpace('preserve')};  
number = AutoNumber('chapter');  
target = LinkTarget('chapno');  
append(target, number);  
append(p, target);  
append(d, p);  
  
p = Paragraph('Paragraph on another page');  
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};  
append(d, p);  
  
append(d, InternalLink('target', 'Chapter reference'));  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Input Arguments

targetObj — Link target to append content to

`mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Link target to append content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object.

text — Text to append

character vector

Text to append, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Name of style

character vector

Name of style, specified as a character vector.

textObj — Text object containing the text to append

`mlreportgen.dom.Text` object

Text object containing the text to append, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object.

autoNumberObj — Automatically generated number

`mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber` object

Automatically generated number, specified as an `m1reportgen.dom.AutoNumber` object.

Output Arguments

textObj — Text object

`m1reportgen.dom.Text` object

Text object, represented by an `m1reportgen.dom.Text` object.

autoNumberObj — Automatically generated number for link target

`m1reportgen.dom.AutoNumber` object

Automatically generated number for link target, returned as a `m1reportgen.dom.AutoNumber` object.

See Also

`m1reportgen.dom.AutoNumber` | `m1reportgen.dom.LinkTarget` | `m1reportgen.dom.Text`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

dispatch

Class: mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Dispatch DOM status message

Syntax

```
dispatch(dispatcher,message)
```

Description

dispatch(dispatcher,message) dispatches a DOM status message.

Examples

Add and Dispatch a Progress Message

This example shows how to add a progress message to display when generating a report.

Add a dispatcher and listener to the report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

d.Tag = 'My report';
    dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src,evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher,ProgressMessage('starting chapter',d));

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);

delete (l);
```


Check the progress messages in the MATLAB Command Window. The `starting` chapter message appears, in addition to the predefined DOM progress messages.

Input Arguments

dispatcher — DOM message dispatcher

`mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher` object

DOM message dispatcher, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher` object.

message — Message to dispatch

message object

Use one of the following types of DOM message objects:

- `mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage`
- `mlreportgen.dom.WarningMessage`
- `mlreportgen.dom.ErrorMessage`
- `mlreportgen.dom.DebugMessage`

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher` |
`mlreportgen.dom.MessageEventData` | `mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter`

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

Introduced in R2014b

mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher

Class: mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Return DOM message dispatcher

Syntax

```
mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher
```

Description

`mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher` returns the DOM message dispatcher. There is only one DOM message dispatcher per MATLAB session.

Examples

Add a Dispatcher and Dispatch a Progress Message

This example shows how to return the DOM message dispatcher and use it to dispatch a progress message.

Add a dispatcher and listener to the report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
d.Tag = 'My report';

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher, ProgressMessage('starting chapter',d));

p = Paragraph('Chapter 1');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
append(d, p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);

delete (l);
```

Check the progress messages in the MATLAB Command Window. The `starting` chapter message appears, in addition to the predefined DOM progress messages.

See Also

`dispatch` | `mlreportgen.dom.MessageEventData` | `mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter`

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

Introduced in R2014b

append

Class: mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Append content to ordered list

Syntax

```
listItemObjOut = append(orderedList,listItemObj)
listItemsOut = append(orderedList,listItems)
listObjOut = append(orderedList,list)

customElementOut = append(orderedList,customElementObj)
```

Description

`listItemObjOut = append(orderedList,listItemObj)` appends a list item to an ordered list.

`listItemsOut = append(orderedList,listItems)` appends matrix or a cell array of list items.

`listObjOut = append(orderedList,list)` appends an ordered or unordered list.

`customElementOut = append(orderedList,customElementObj)` appends a custom element.

Examples

Append Three List Items

Add three items to a list.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc','html');

ol = OrderedList({'Item 1' 'Item 2'});
append(myReport,ol);
append(ol,{'Item 3' 'Item 4' 'Item 5'});

close(myReport);
rptview('myDoc','html');
```

Append an Unordered List

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc','html');

ol = OrderedList({'Item 1' 'Item 2'});
append(myReport,ol);
```

```
ulist = UnorderedList({'subitem1' 'subitem2'});
append(ol,ulist);

close(myReport);
rptview('myDoc','html');
```

Append an Ordered Sublist

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc','html');
ol = OrderedList({'a1',OrderedList({'a1','a2','b2'}),'b1'});
append(myReport,ol);
close(myReport);
rptview('myDoc','html');
```

Append an Unordered Sublist

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc','html');

ol = OrderedList({'a1',{'a2','b2'],'b1'});
append(myReport,ol);

close(myReport);
rptview('myDoc','html');
```

Input Arguments

orderedList — Ordered list to append content to

`mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object

Ordered list to append content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object.

listItemObj — List item to append

`mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object

List item to append, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object.

listItems — Items to append

matrix | cell array

A matrix can include numeric or Boolean values.

Cell array containing a combination of the following:

- A character vector
- A number
- A Boolean value
- One of the following DOM objects:

- `mlreportgen.dom.Text`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Table`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
- `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`
- Horizontal one-dimensional array (for a sublist)

To append an ordered list, use an `OrderedList` DOM object instead of using the `listContent` argument.

list — List to append

`mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object | `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object

List to append, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` or `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object.

customElementObj — Custom element to append

`mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` object

The custom element must be a valid HTML or Word child of a list, depending on whether the output type of the document to which this element is appended is HTML or Word.

Output Arguments

listItemObjOut — List item appended to ordered list

`mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object

List items appended to an ordered list, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object, matrix, or cell array. If you use the .

listItemsOut — List items appended to ordered list

matrix | cell array

List items appended to an ordered list, represented by a matrix or cell array, depending on the format used for the `listItems` input argument.

listObjOut — List item appended to ordered list

`mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object

List items appended to an ordered list, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object, matrix, or cell array. If you use the .

customElementOut — Custom element appended to ordered list

`mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` object

Custom element appended to ordered list, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` | `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` |
`mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`

Topics

“Create and Format Lists” on page 13-48

Introduced in R2014b

append

Class: `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

Package: `mlreportgen.dom`

Append content to paragraph

Syntax

```
textObjOut = append(paraObj, text)
textObjOut = append(paraObj, text, styleName)

domObjOut = append(paraObj, domObj)
```

Description

`textObjOut = append(paraObj, text)` creates a text object containing the specified text and appends it to a paragraph.

`textObjOut = append(paraObj, text, styleName)` creates and appends a text object using the specified style.

`domObjOut = append(paraObj, domObj)` appends a document element object, such as an image, to a paragraph.

Examples

Append a Text String

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'html');

para = Paragraph('Results: ');
append(d, para);
append(para, 'Study 1');

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Specify a Style for Appended Text

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doc = Document('mydoc', 'docx');

para = Paragraph('Results: ', 'Title');
para.WhiteSpace = 'pre';
append(doc, para);
append(para, 'Study 2');
```



```
close(doc);
rptview('mydoc', 'docx');
```

Append an External Link

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
docLink = Document('mydocLink', 'html');

mathWorksLink = ExternalLink...
    ('https://www.mathworks.com/', 'MathWorks site');
para = Paragraph('Go to the ');
append(para, mathWorksLink);
append(docLink, para);

close(docLink);
rptview(docLink.OutputPath);
```

Input Arguments

paraObj — Paragraph to append content to

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object

Paragraph to append content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object.

text — Text to append to paragraph

character vector

Text to append to the paragraph, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Name of a style to apply to text

character vector

Name of the style to define the appearance of the text. Use a style that is in the style sheet of the document that contains the paragraph.

domObj — Document element to append to paragraph

DOM object

You can append the following types of document element object to a paragraph:

- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Text`
- `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`

If you specify a custom element, it must be a valid HTML or Word child of the paragraph, based on the document output type.

Output Arguments

textObjOut — Text appended to paragraph

`mlreportgen.dom.Text` object

Text appended to a paragraph, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object.

domObjOut — Document element appended to paragraph

DOM object.

Document element appended to paragraph, specified as a DOM object.

See Also

`clone` | `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.dom.Text`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

clone

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Copy paragraph object

Syntax

```
clonedPara = clone(sourcePara)
```

Description

`clonedPara = clone(sourcePara)` copies (clones) the specified paragraph. The resulting cloned paragraph includes the children of the source paragraph, but not the parent.

Examples

Copy a Paragraph Object

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myDoc','html');

para1 = Paragraph('This is a paragraph');
para1.Bold = true;
append(d,para1);
para1Copy = clone(para1);
para1Copy

para1Copy =
    Paragraph with properties:

        OutlineLevel: []
            Bold: 1
            Italic: []
            Color: []
        BackgroundColor: []
            Underline: []
            WhiteSpace: []
        FontFamilyName: []
            FontSize: []
            Strike: []
            HAlign: []
        OuterLeftMargin: []
        FirstLineIndent: []
        StyleName: []
            Style: {[1x1 mlreportgen.dom.Bold]}
        CustomAttributes: []
            Parent: []
            Children: [1x1 mlreportgen.dom.Text]
                Tag: 'dom.Paragraph:1665'
                Id: '1665'
```

Input Arguments

sourcePara — Paragraph object to copy

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object

Paragraph object to copy, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object.

Output Arguments

clonedPara — Copied paragraph object

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object

Copied paragraph object, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object.

Tips

- Use the `clone` method to append the same paragraph content more than once in a document.
- When you clone a paragraph, DOM copies all of the children objects of the source paragraph, but not the parent of the paragraph.
- The cloned paragraph includes formats that you set in the source paragraph. The cloned paragraph formats use the same format objects as the source paragraph. If you change the format setting in the shared format object, the source and cloned paragraphs reflect that change.

If you change a format setting in the cloned paragraph, then DOM creates a new format object for the cloned paragraph, using the new format setting. For that format, the source and cloned paragraph no longer share the same format object.

This example shows the relationship between the formats for the source and cloned paragraphs.

- 1 Create a paragraph that uses a style that sets the **Bold** and **Italic** formats to `true`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc', 'html');
p = Paragraph('This is a paragraph');
append(myReport,p);
MyStyle = {Bold,Italic};
p.Style = MyStyle;
p.Bold
```

```
ans =
```

```
1
```

```
p.Italic
```

```
ans =
```

```
1
```

- 2 Clone the paragraph. The **Bold** and **Italic** formats are the same as those of the source paragraph.

```
pClone = clone(p);
pClone.Bold
```

```
ans =
  1
p.Italic
```

```
ans =
  1
```

- 3** For the cloned paragraph, change turn off bold text. The change to the **Bold** format in the cloned paragraph does not affect the text for the source paragraph. The source paragraph text is still bold.

```
pClone.Bold = false;
p.Bold
```

```
ans =
  1
```

- 4** In the style object (`MyStyle`) for the source paragraph, turn off italics. Now the cloned paragraph does not use italics, because it shares the `MyStyle` setting for the `Italics` format.

```
MyStyle(2).Value = false
pClone.Italic
```

```
ans =
  0
```

See Also

`append` | `mLreportgen.dom.Document` | `mLreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Introduced in R2014b

formatAsHTML

Class: mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Wrap message in HTML tags

Syntax

```
htmlMessageOut = formatAsHTML(message)
```

Description

htmlMessageOut = formatAsHTML(message) returns the message text formatted with HTML tags.

Examples

Format a Message as HTML

This example uses formatAsHTML with the Web command to display the progress messages.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
d.Tag = 'My report';

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsHTML));

open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher, ProgressMessage('starting chapter',d));
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = { CounterInc('chapter'),...
    CounterReset('table'),WhiteSpace('pre') };
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);

delete (l);
```

Input Arguments

message — Progress message

mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage object

Progress message, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage object.

Output Arguments

htmlMessageOut — Progress message with HTML tagging

`mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage` object

Progress message with HTML tagging, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage` object.

See Also

[formatAsText](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage](#)

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

Introduced in R2014b

formatAsText

Class: mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Format message as text

Syntax

```
textMessageOut = formatAsText(message)
```

Description

`textMessageOut = formatAsText(message)` returns the message text formatted as text.

Examples

Format a Message with White Spaces

This example uses `formatAsText` with the Web command to display the progress messages.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
d.Tag = 'My report';

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher,ProgressMessage('starting chapter',d));
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = { CounterInc('chapter'),...
    CounterReset('table'),WhiteSpace('pre') };
append(p, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);

delete(l);
```

Input Arguments

message — The DOM progress message

mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage object

The DOM message, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage object.

Output Arguments

textMessageOut — DOM progress message formatted as text

`mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage` object

DOM progress message formatted as text, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage` object.

See Also

[formatAsHTML](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage](#)

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

Introduced in R2014b

passesFilter

Class: mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Determine if message passes filter

Syntax

```
tf = passesFilter(message,filter)
```

Description

tf = passesFilter(message,filter) determines whether the message passes the filter.

Examples

Determine Whether a Message Passes a Filter

This example shows how to add a progress message to display when generating a report.

Add a dispatcher and listener to the report. Configure the dispatcher to include debug messages.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
dispatcher.Filter.DebugMessagesPass = true;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Create a progress message.

```
open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher, ProgressMessage('starting chapter',d));
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = { CounterInc('chapter'),...
    CounterReset('table'),WhiteSpace('pre') };
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);
```

Generate the report and delete the listener.

```
close(d);
rptview('test','html');

delete(l);
```

Check the progress messages in the MATLAB Command Window. In addition to the predefined DOM progress messages, the `starting` chapter message added in this example appears. The output also includes debug messages.

Input Arguments

message — DOM progress message

`mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage` object

DOM progress message, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage` object.

filter — Filter to use with message

`mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter` object

Filter to use with the progress message, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter` object.

Output Arguments

tf — Indication of whether the message passes the filter

a `Boolean`

- 1 — Messages passes the specified filter (the dispatcher handles the message)
- 0 — Messages fails the specified filter (the dispatcher ignores the message)

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter` | `mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage`

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

Introduced in R2014b

entry

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Table

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Access table entry

Syntax

```
tableEntryOut = entry(tableObj, row, column)
```

Description

`tableEntryOut = entry(tableObj, row, column)` returns the table entry for the specified column of the specified row.

Examples

Color a Table Entry

Color the table entry in row 3, column 4.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc', 'html');
t = Table(magic(5));
t.entry(3,4);
t.entry(3,4).Children(1).Color = 'red';
append(myReport, t);
close(myReport);
rptview(myReport);
```

Input Arguments

tableObj — Table containing the entry

mlreportgen.dom.Table object | mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable object

row — Table row containing the entry

number

Index number of the row (top row is row 1).

Data Types: double

column — Column containing the entry

number

Index number of the column (in a left-to-right text flow table, the left-most column is 1).

Data Types: double

Output Arguments

tableEntryOut — Table entry object
mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry object

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry | row

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

Introduced in R2014b

row

Class: mlreportgen.dom.Table

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Access table row

Syntax

```
tableRowOut = row(tableObj,row)
```

Description

tableRowOut = row(tableObj,row) returns the table row at the specified row number.

Examples

Color a Table Row

Color the second row of a table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc','html');

t = Table(magic(5));
te = row(t,2);
te.Style = {Color('red')};
append(myReport,t);

close(myReport);
rptview(myReport.OutputPath);
```

Input Arguments

tableObj — Table containing entry

mlreportgen.dom.Table object

Table containing the entry, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.Table object.

row — Table row

number

Index number of the row (top row is row 1).

Data Types: double

Output Arguments

tableRowOut — Table row object

mlreportgen.dom.TableRow object

Table row object, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

Introduced in R2014b

append

Class: mlreportgen.dom.TableRow

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Append content to table row

Syntax

```
entryOut = append(rowObj,entryObj)
```

Description

`entryOut = append(rowObj,entryObj)` appends an entry to a table row.

Examples

Append a Table Entry to a Row

Create a two-column table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
myReport = Document('myDoc','html');
table = Table(2);
table.Style = {Border('solid'),RowSep('solid'),ColSep('solid')};
table.TableEntriesStyle = {Width('2in'),HAlign('center')};
```

Create three table rows with entries. Append each entry to a row using `append(row,te)`.

```
for i=1:3
    row = TableRow();
    te = TableEntry();
    append(te,Text([num2str(i) ' - 1']));
    append(row,te);
    te = TableEntry();
    append(te,Text([num2str(i) ' - 2']));
    append(row,te);
    append(table,row);
end
```

Append the table and display the report.

```
append(myReport,table);

close(myReport);
rptview(myReport.OutputPath);
```

Input Arguments

rowObj — Row to append the table entry to
mlreportgen.dom.TableRow object

Row to append the table entry to, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object.

entryObj – Table entry to append

`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object

Table entry to append, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object.

Output Arguments

entryOut – Appended table entry

`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object

Appended table entry, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

Introduced in R2014b

add

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Add paragraph or paragraphs to content placeholder

Syntax

```
paraObj = add(contentPlaceholder,content)
add(contentPlaceholder,contents)
```

Description

paraObj = add(contentPlaceholder,content) adds a paragraph to a content placeholder.

add(contentPlaceholder,contents) adds multiple paragraphs to a content placeholder.

Examples

Add Paragraphs to a Content Placeholder

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myContentPlaceholder.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
add(slides,'Title and Content');
```

Use the Presentation.find method to find the Content placeholders.

```
contents = find(slides,'Content');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object. Add the paragraph to the first Content placeholder.

```
para = add(contents(1),'First item in the list' );
para.Italic = true;
para.FontColor = 'green';
```

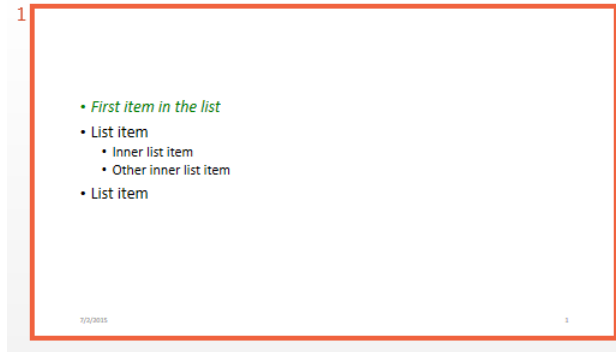
Add multiple paragraphs to the first Content placeholder.

```
add(contents(1),{ ...
    'List item', ...
    {'Inner list item','Other inner list item' }...
    'List item', ...
});
```

Generate the presentation and then open myBoldPresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```



Input Arguments

contentPlaceholder — Content placeholder to add content to

`m1reportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` object

Content placeholder to add content to, specified as an `m1reportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` object.

content — Content to add

character vector | `m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object

Content to add, specified as a character vector or an `m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object. The slide layout specifies whether the text displays as a paragraph, bulleted list item, or numbered list item.

contents — Multiple paragraphs to add

cell array of character vectors or `m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects or a combination of both | cell array of `m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects | cell array of a combination of character vectors and `m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects

Content to add, specified as a cell array of character vectors, `m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects, or a combination of both. Inner cell arrays specify inner list items. The slide layout specifies whether the text displays as paragraphs, bulleted list items, or numbered list items.

Output Arguments

paraObj — Paragraph added to content placeholder

`m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object

Paragraph added to content placeholder, returned as an `m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object.

See Also

`m1reportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` | `m1reportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `replace`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Replace content placeholder or its content

Syntax

```
contentObj = replace(ContentPlaceholder,content)
replace(ContentPlaceholder,paragraphs)
```

Description

`contentObj = replace(ContentPlaceholder,content)` replaces the content of the ContentPlaceholder object or replaces the ContentPlaceholder object. If `content` is a paragraph, it replaces the placeholder content. If `content` is a table or a picture, it replaces the placeholder object.

`replace(ContentPlaceholder,paragraphs)` replaces the content of a content placeholder with multiple paragraphs.

Examples

Replace Content Placeholders Using Paragraph and Table Objects

The type of object you use to replace a content placeholder determines whether the object replaces the placeholder's content or the entire placeholder. Using a paragraph replaces the content. Using a table or a picture replaces the entire placeholder. This example shows how to use the `mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder.replace` method and what happens to the ContentPlaceholder object based on the object you replace it with.

Create a presentation and add two Title and Content slides from the default template. Return the instances of the ContentPlaceholder object 'Content' and assign them to a variable. The `contents` variable is an array.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('MyPresentation');
add(slides,'Title and Content');
add(slides,'Title and Content');
contents = find(slides,'Content');
```

Replace the first 'Content' object in the array using a table. Replace the second 'Content' object using a paragraph. Return the updated instances of the 'Content' objects and update the variable with the new objects.

```
replace(contents(1),Table(magic(5)));
replace(contents(2),Paragraph('Hello'));
```

```
contents = find(slides, 'Content');
```

Display the class of each of the 'Content' objects in the contents array. The placeholder you replaced using a table is a Table object. The placeholder you replaced using a paragraph is a ContentPlaceholder object that contains the new paragraph.

```
disp(class(contents(1)))  
mlreportgen.ppt.Table  
disp(class(contents(2)))  
mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder
```

Because the second object is still a placeholder object, you can replace the contents again.

```
replace(contents(2), Paragraph('Goodbye'));
```

Because the first object is no longer a ContentPlaceholder object, you can replace it only with an object of the same type, in this case a table. Replacing it with a paragraph or picture returns an error.

Replace the Content Placeholder Content with Multiple Paragraphs

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
name1 = 'before';  
slides = Presentation(name1);  
add(slides, 'Comparison');
```

The default PPT API PowerPoint template Comparison slide layout has a Left Content and a Right Content placeholder. Replace the content in those content placeholders. Then generate the presentation.

```
replace(slides, 'Left Content', 'dummy content');  
replace(slides, 'Right Content', 'dummy content');  
close(slides);
```

Create a second presentation, using the first presentation as the template.

```
name2 = 'after';  
slides = Presentation(name2, name1);
```

Use the find method with the Presentation object to return content objects named Left Content and Right Content.

```
left = find(slides, 'Left Content');  
right = find(slides, 'Right Content');
```

Replace the left and right content.

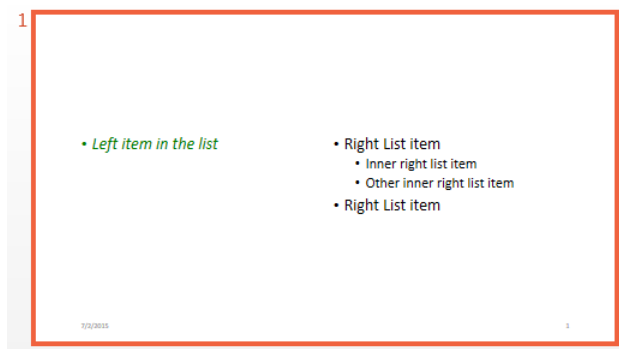
```
para = replace(left(1), 'Left item in the list');  
para.Italic = true;  
para.FontColor = 'green';  
replace(right(1), { ...  
    'Right List item', ...  
    {'Inner right list item', 'Other inner right list item'}...  
})
```

```
'Right List item', ...
});
```

Generate the presentation and then open `myBoldPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);

if ispc
    winopen(slides.OutputPath);
end
```



Input Arguments

ContentPlaceholder — Content placeholder to replace or whose content to replace

`mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` object

Content placeholder to replace content or whose content to replace, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` object.

content — Content to use as replacement

character vector | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object | `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object | `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object

Content to use as replacement, specified as a character vector or one of these objects:

- `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.Table`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture`

paragraphs — Paragraphs to replace placeholder content with

cell array of character vectors | cell array of `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects | cell array of a combination of character vectors and `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects

Paragraphs to replace placeholder content with, specified as a cell array of character vectors, `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects, or a combination of both. Inner cell arrays specify inner list items. The slide layout determines whether the text displays as paragraphs, bullet list items, or numbered list items.

Example: `{'My first paragraph','My second paragraph'}`

Output Arguments

contentObj — Content object

`mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object | `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object |
`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object

Content object, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph`, `mlreportgen.ppt.Table`, or `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object. The output object corresponds to the character vector or content object that you specify with the `content` input argument.

See Also

`add` | `mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Table`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

dispatch

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Dispatch PPT status message

Syntax

```
dispatch(dispatcher,message)
```

Description

dispatch(dispatcher,message) dispatches a PPT status message.

Examples

Add and Dispatch a Progress Message

This example shows how to add a progress message to display when generating a report.

Add a dispatcher and listener to the presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

dispatch(dispatcher,ErrorMessage('invalid slide',pre));
open(pre);

titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};

replace(pre,'Title',titleText);

close(pre);

delete(l);
```

Check the progress messages in the MATLAB Command Window. The starting chapter message appears, in addition to the predefined PPT progress messages.

Input Arguments

dispatcher — PPT message dispatcher

mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher object

PPT message dispatcher, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher object.

message — Message to dispatch

PPT message object

Message to dispatch, specified as a PPT message object. Use one of these types of PPT message objects:

- `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.WarningMessage`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.ErrorMessage`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.DebugMessage`

See Also

`getTheDispatcher` | `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter`

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Return PPT message dispatcher

Syntax

mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher

Description

mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher returns the PPT message dispatcher. There is only one PPT message dispatcher per MATLAB session.

Examples

Add a Dispatcher and Dispatch a Progress Message

This example shows how to return the PPT message dispatcher and use it to dispatch a progress message.

Add a dispatcher and listener to the report.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

dispatch(dispatcher, ProgressMessage...
    ('Empty presentation will be created', pre));

open(pre);
close(pre);

delete(l);
```

Check the progress messages in the MATLAB Command Window. The starting chapter message appears, in addition to the predefined PPT progress messages.

See Also

dispatch | mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData | mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

append

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Append content to paragraph

Syntax

```
contentObj = append(paragraph, content)
```

Description

contentObj = append(paragraph, content) appends content to a paragraph.

Examples

Append Formatted Text and External Link to Paragraph

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myParagraphPresentation.pptx'
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
add(slides, 'Title Slide');
add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a Paragraph object to use for the title of slides. Make the text bold and red.

```
p1 = Paragraph('Title for ');
```

Add more text to the title.

```
text = append(p1, 'My Presentation');
text.Bold = true;
text.FontColor = 'red';
```

Replace the title with the p1 paragraph.

```
replace(slides, 'Title', p1);
```

Create a paragraph for the content of the second slide.

```
p2 = Paragraph('Click the link for the ');
contentObj = append(p2, ExternalLink('https://www.mathworks.com', 'MathWorks site.'));
```

Replace the content with the p2 paragraph.

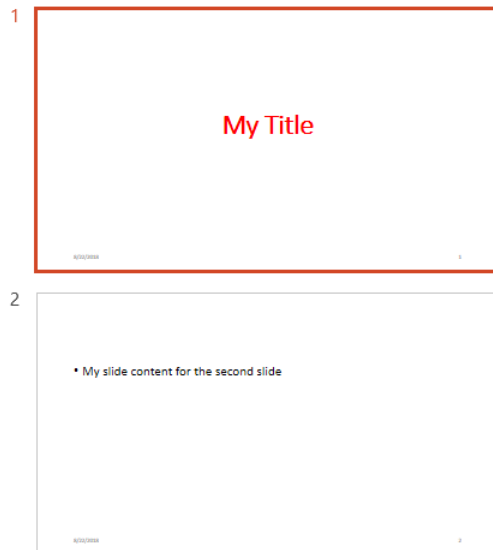
```
replace(slides, 'Content', p2);
```

Close the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Open `myParagraphPresentation.pptx` file. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```



Input Arguments

paragraph — Paragraph to append content to

`mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object

Paragraph to append content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object.

content — Content to append to paragraph

character vector | `mlreportgen.ppt.Text` object | `mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink` object

Content to add to a paragraph, specified as a character vector, an `mlreportgen.ppt.Text` object, or an `mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink` object.

Output Arguments

contentObj — Content object

`mlreportgen.ppt.Text` object | `mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink` object

Content object, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Text` or `mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink` object. The output object corresponds to the input character vector or `Text` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Text`

Topics

“Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59

“Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Picture

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Replace picture

Syntax

```
pictureObj = replace(picture,replacementPicture)
```

Description

`pictureObj = replace(picture,replacementPicture)` replaces a picture with another picture.

Examples

Replace a Picture

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slides = Presentation('myPictureReplacePresentation');  
slide1 = add(slides,'Blank');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object.

```
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));  
plane.X = '1in';  
plane.Y = '1in';  
plane.Width = '5in';  
plane.Height = '2in';
```

Add the picture to the slide.

```
add(slide1,plane);
```

Create a second picture.

```
peppers = Picture(which('peppers.png'));  
peppers.X = '1in';  
peppers.Y = '1in';  
peppers.Width = '3in';  
peppers.Height = '3in';
```

Replace the plane picture with the peppers picture.

```
replace(plane,peppers);
```

Close the presentation.


```
close(slides);
```

Input Arguments

picture — Picture to replace

mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object

Picture to replace, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object.

replacementPicture — Picture to use as replacement

mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object

Picture to use as a replacement, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object.

Output Arguments

pictureObj — Picture

mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object

Picture, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object.

See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.Picture

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add or Replace a Picture” on page 14-62

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Replace picture in picture placeholder

Syntax

```
pictureObj = replace(picturePlaceholder,picture)
```

Description

`pictureObj = replace(picturePlaceholder,picture)` replaces the picture in a picture placeholder. PowerPoint modifies the picture dimensions to fill in the `picturePlaceholder` dimensions. If the picture dimensions are bigger, PowerPoint stretches the image proportionally. If the picture dimensions are smaller, the picture is centered.

Examples

Replace Picture in Picture Placeholder

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myPlaceholderPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Picture');
```

Create an `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object.

```
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));
```

Find an object whose `Name` property is `Picture`.

```
pictures = find(slide1, 'Picture');
```

Replace the picture in the picture placeholder.

```
replace(pictures(1),plane);
```

Generate the presentation and then open `myPlaceholderPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc
```

```
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```

Input Arguments

picturePlaceholder — Picture placeholder whose picture to replace

`mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder` object

Picture placeholder whose picture to replace, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder` object.

picture — Picture to use as replacement

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object

Picture to use as replacement, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object.

Output Arguments

pictureObj — Picture

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object

Picture, represented by an `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` | `mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add or Replace a Picture” on page 14-62

Introduced in R2015b

add

Class: `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation`

Package: `mlreportgen.ppt`

Add slide to presentation

Syntax

```
slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout)
slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, slideMaster)
slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, otherSlide)
slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, slideMaster, otherSlide)
slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, index)
slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, slideMaster, index)
```

Description

`slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout)` adds a slide to the presentation, using the specified slide layout under the first slide master in the presentation.

`slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, slideMaster)` uses the slide layout under the specified slide master. Use the `slideMaster` argument when the presentation contains multiple slide masters. If you do not provide the `slideMaster` argument, a new slide is created from the first layout that matches with `slideLayout` name.

`slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, otherSlide)` adds the slide immediately before the slide specified in the `otherSlide` argument, using the specified slide layout under the first slide master in the presentation.

`slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, slideMaster, otherSlide)` adds the slide immediately before the `otherSlide` slide, using the specified slide layout under the specified slide master.

`slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, index)` adds the slide at the index position specified by `index`, using the specified slide layout under the specified slide master.

`slideObj = add(presentation, slideLayout, slideMaster, index)` adds the slide immediately before the slide specified by `otherSlide`, using the specified slide layout under the specified slide master.

Examples

Add Slides

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myAddSlidesPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
```

Add a first slide, specifying the slide layout, but not the slide master or location.

```
contentSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
replace(contentSlide, 'Title', 'This is the Title of the Slide Content');
```

Add another slide using the Office Theme slide master. Have it appear before contentSlide.

```
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide', 'Office Theme', contentSlide);
replace(titleSlide, 'Title', 'Presentation Title');
```

Add a blank slide using the Office Theme slide master. Make the new slide the second slide in the presentation.

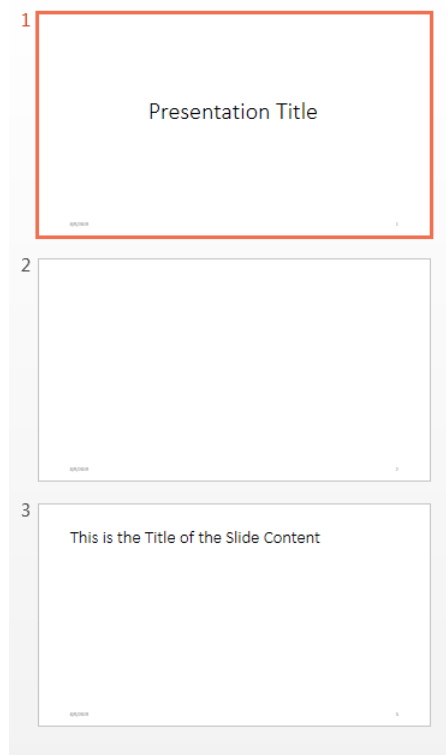
```
blankSlide = add(slides, 'Blank', 'Office Theme', 2);
```

Close presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Open myAddSlidesPresentation.pptx file. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```



Input Arguments

presentation — Presentation to add slide to
mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object

Presentation to add content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object.

slideLayout — Layout of slide to add

character vector

Layout of slide to add, specified as a character vector. The layout must be in the presentation template.

To see the available layouts, you can:

- Use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation.getLayoutNames` method.
- In the PowerPoint template, select **Home > Layout**.

slideMaster — Slide master for the slide layout

character vector

Slide master for the specified slide layout. The slide master must be in the presentation template.

To see the available layouts, use one of these approaches:

- Use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation.getSlideMasterNames` method.
- In the PowerPoint template, select **View > Slide Master**. The slide masters are the numbered slides. To get the name of a slide master, hover over it. Specify the name without including the words `Slide Master`.

otherSlide — Slide to insert new slide before

`mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object

Slide to insert new slide before, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object.

index — Index representing position of slide in presentation

double

Index representing position of slide in presentation, specified as a double.

Output Arguments

slideObj — Slide

`mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object

Slide, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object.

See Also

`getLayoutNames` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` | `replace`

Topics

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

close

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Close presentation

Syntax

```
close(presentation)
```

Description

`close(presentation)` closes a presentation and generates a PowerPoint presentation.

Examples

Create and Generate a Presentation

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myParagraphPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
```

```
add(slides, 'Title Slide');
```

Create a Paragraph object to use for the title of slides. Make the text bold and red.

```
p = Paragraph('My Title');
p.Bold = true;
p.FontColor = 'red';
```

Replace the title for the first slide with the paragraph.

```
contents = find(slides, 'Title');
replace(contents(1), p);
```

Close the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Open `myParagraphPresentation.pptx` file. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```



Input Arguments

presentation — Presentation to close and generate

`m1reportgen.ppt.Presentation` object

Presentation to close, specified as an `m1reportgen.ppt.Presentation` object.

See Also

`m1reportgen.ppt.Presentation | open`

Topics

“Generate a Presentation” on page 14-13

Introduced in R2015b

find

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Search in presentation

Syntax

```
searchResults = find(presentation,objectName)
```

Description

`searchResults = find(presentation,objectName)` searches in the presentation for the content objects whose Name property value matches the value you specify using `objectName`.

Examples

Search in Presentation

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'myPresFindPresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
add(slides,'Title Slide');  
add(slides,'Title and Content');
```

Use the `Presentation.find` method to find presentation objects whose Name property is `Title`.

```
contents = find(slides,'Title')
```

```
contents =
```

```
1x2 TextBoxPlaceholder array with properties:
```

```
Bold  
FontColor  
Italic  
Strike  
Subscript  
Superscript  
Underline  
Name  
X  
Y  
Width  
Height  
Style  
Children  
Parent
```

```
Tag  
Id
```

Create a paragraph.

```
p = Paragraph('My Presentation Title');
```

Replace the content in slide 1 with Paragraph object p.

```
replace(contents(1),p);
```

Generate the presentation. Open `myPresFindPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```

Input Arguments

presentation — Presentation to search

`mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object | character vector

Presentation to search, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object or as a character vector that contains the name of a presentation.

objectName — Name property value to search for

character vector

Name property value to search for, specified as a character vector. The search looks in the whole presentation, searching for objects with the specified Name property value. Searches are case sensitive and match the full search character vector.

Output Arguments

searchResults — Search results

object array

Search results, returned as an object array.

See Also

`find` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation`

Topics

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

getLayoutNames

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Get names of layouts for presentation slide master

Syntax

```
layoutNames = getLayoutNames(presentation,slideMaster)
```

Description

`layoutNames = getLayoutNames(presentation,slideMaster)` gets the names of layouts for a presentation slide master.

Examples

Get Names of Slide Layouts

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'layouts.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
```

Get the names of the slide masters in the presentation.

```
masters = getMasterNames(slides);
```

Get the names of layouts in the first slide master.

```
layouts = getLayoutNames(slides,masters{1});
layouts
```

Columns 1 through 5

```
'Title Slide' 'Title and Vertica...' 'Vertical Title an...' 'Title and Table' 'Title and Picture'
```

Columns 6 through 11

```
'Title and Content' 'Section Header' 'Two Content' 'Comparison' 'Title Only' 'Blank'
```

Columns 12 through 13

```
'Content with Capt...' 'Picture with Capt...'
```

Generate the presentation. Open `layouts.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close('slides')
```

```
if ispc
```

```
winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```

Input Arguments

presentation — Presentation to get layout names for

mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object

Presentation to get layout names for, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object.

slideMaster — Slide master to get layout names for

character vector

Slide master to get layout names for, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

layoutNames — Slide layout names

cell array of character vectors

Slide layout names in the PowerPoint template, returned as a cell array of character vectors.

See Also

getMasterNames | getTableStyleNames | mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23

Introduced in R2015b

getMasterNames

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Get names of slide masters for presentation

Syntax

```
masters = getMasterNames(presentation)
```

Description

`masters = getMasterNames(presentation)` gets the names of slide masters for a presentation.

Examples

Get Slide Master Names of Default Template

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('myGetMastersPresentation');
```

Get the names of master slides in the presentation. The default PPT API template has just one slide master.

```
masters = getMastersNames(slides);
masters(1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    'Office Theme'
```

Input Arguments

presentation — Presentation to get slide master names for

mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object

Presentation to get slide master names for, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object.

Output Arguments

masters — Slide masters in presentation

cell array of character vectors

Slide masters in presentation, returned as a cell array of character vectors.

See Also

getLayoutNames | getTableStyleNames | mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23

Introduced in R2015b

getTableStyleNames

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Get table style names for presentation

Syntax

```
tableStyles = getTableStyleNames(presentation)
```

Description

`tableStyles = getTableStyleNames(presentation)` gets the table style names for a presentation.

Examples

Get Table Style Names

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('myPlaceholderPresentation');
```

Get the names of table styles in the presentation. The output actually includes many more table style names.

```
getTableStyleNames(slides)
```

ans =

```
'Medium Style 2 - Accent 1'      '{5C22544A-7EE6-4342-B048-85BDC9FD1C3A}'
'Light Style 1'                  '{9D7B26C5-4107-4FEC-AEDC-1716B250A1EF}'
'Light Style 1 - Accent 1'      '{3B4B98B0-60AC-42C2-AFA5-B58CD77FA1E5}'
'Light Style 1 - Accent 2'      '{0E3FDE45-AF77-4B5C-9715-49D594BDF05E}'
```

Create a table with the specified table format.

```
table1 = Table({'a','b';'c','d'},'Medium Style 2 - Accent 1');
```

Input Arguments

presentation — Presentation to get table style names for

mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object

Presentation to get tables style names for, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object.

Output Arguments

tableStyles — Table styles in presentation

n-by-2 cell array of character vectors

Table styles in the presentation, returned as an array of character vectors. Each table style name has an associated text and a numeric identifier. For example:

```
'Medium Style 2 - Accent 1'      '{5C22544A-7EE6-4342-B048-85BDC9FD1C3A}'
```

To use a table style name with the PPT API, you can use either the text or the numeric identifier.

See Also

`getLayoutNames` | `getMasterNames` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23

Introduced in R2015b

open

Class: `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation`

Package: `mlreportgen.ppt`

Open presentation

Syntax

```
open(presentation)
```

Description

`open(presentation)` opens a presentation and parses the template. To create a custom template based on the PPT API default template, you can create an empty presentation and open and close the empty template without adding any slides.

Examples

Open a Presentation

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('myTemplate');
```

Open the presentation.

```
open(slides);
```

Close the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Input Arguments

presentation — Presentation to open

`mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object

Presentation to open, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object.

See Also

`close` | `mlreportgen.dom.Presentation`

Topics

“Create a Presentation Generator” on page 14-2

“Generate a Presentation” on page 14-13

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Replace paragraphs, tables, or pictures in presentation

Syntax

```
replace(presentation,placeholderName,content)
```

Description

`replace(presentation,placeholderName,content)` replaces existing content of a placeholder with one or more paragraphs, a table, or a picture that you specify. If the type of content you specify in the content input argument is not valid for replacing the placeholder, the `replace` method has no effect.

Examples

Replace Presentation Content

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('myFirstPresentation');
```

Add slides.

```
add(slides,'Title Slide');
add(slides,'Title and Content');
```

Replace all the titles in the presentation.

```
replace(slides,'Title','My Slide Title');
```

Generate the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Input Arguments

presentation — Presentation to replace content in

mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object

Presentation to replace content in, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation object.

placeholderName — Name of placeholders to replace

character vector

Name of placeholders to replace, specified as a character vector. The placeholder name must be defined in the template.

content — **Content to use as replacement**

character vector | mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object | cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects, or a combination of both | mlreportgen.ppt.Table object | mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object

Content to use as replacement, specified as one of these:

- character vector
- mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object
- cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects, or a combination of both
- mlreportgen.ppt.Table object
- mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object

See Also

add | getLayoutNames | mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation | mlreportgen.ppt.Slide

Topics

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

formatAsHTML

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Wrap message in HTML tags

Syntax

```
htmlMessageOut = formatAsHTML(message)
```

Description

`htmlMessageOut = formatAsHTML(message)` returns the message text formatted with HTML tags.

Examples

Format a Message as HTML

This example uses `formatAsHTML` to display the progress messages.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsHTML));

dispatch(dispatcher, ErrorMessage('invalid slide', pre));
open(pre);

titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};

replace(pre, 'Title', titleText);

close(pre);

delete(l);
```

Input Arguments

message — Progress message

mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage object

Progress message, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object.

Output Arguments

htmlMessageOut — Progress message with HTML tagging

`mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object

Progress message with HTML tagging, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object.

See Also

`formatAsText` | `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData` | `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter` | `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage`

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

formatAsText

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Format message as text

Syntax

```
textMessageOut = formatAsText(message)
```

Description

`textMessageOut = formatAsText(message)` returns the message text formatted as text.

Examples

Format a Message Text

This example uses `formatAsText` to display the progress messages.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
dispatcher.Filter.DebugMessagesPass = true;
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

dispatch(dispatcher, ErrorMessage('invalid slide', pre));
open(pre);

titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};

replace(pre, 'Title', titleText);

close(pre);

delete(l);
```

Input Arguments

message — The PPT progress message

mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage object

The PPT progress message, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object.

Output Arguments

textMessageOut — PPT progress message formatted as text

`mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object

PPT progress message formatted as text, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object.

See Also

[formatAsHTML](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage](#)

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

passesFilter

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Determine if message passes filter

Syntax

```
tf = passesFilter(message,filter)
```

Description

`tf = passesFilter(message,filter)` determines whether the message passes the filter.

Examples

Determine Whether a Message Passes a Filter

This example shows how to add a progress message to display when generating a presentation.

Add a dispatcher and listener to the report. Configure the dispatcher to include debug messages.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
dispatcher.Filter.DebugMessagesPass = true;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Create a progress message.

```
dispatch(dispatcher,ErrorMessage('invalid slide',pre));
open(pre);
```

```
titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};
```

```
replace(pre,'Title',titleText);
```

Generate the presentation and delete the listener.

```
close(pre);
```

```
delete(l);
```


Check the progress messages in the MATLAB Command Window. In addition to the predefined PPT progress messages, the `starting` chapter message added in this example appears. The output also includes debug messages.

Input Arguments

message — PPT progress message

`mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object

PPT progress message, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object.

filter — Filter to use with message

`mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter` object

Filter to use with the progress message, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter` object.

Output Arguments

tf — Indication of whether the message passes the filter

Boolean

- 1 — Messages passes the specified filter (the dispatcher handles the message)
- 0 — Messages fails the specified filter (the dispatcher ignores the message)

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData` | `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter` | `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage`

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

add

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Slide

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Add text box, table, or picture to slide

Syntax

```
slideObj = add(slide,object)
```

Description

slideObj = add(slide,object) adds a text box, table, or picture to a slide.

Examples

Add a Picture to a Slide

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'mySlideAddPresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
slide1 = add(slides,'Blank');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object.

```
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));  
plane.X = '4in';  
plane.Y = '4in';  
plane.Width = '5in';  
plane.Height = '2in';
```

Add the plane picture to slide1.

```
add(slide1,plane);
```

Generate the presentation. Open mySlideAddPresentation.pptx.

```
close(slides);
```

Open the presentation mySlideAdd.pptx file. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```



Input Arguments

slide – Slide to add content to

`mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object

Slide to add content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object.

object – Object to add to slide

PPT object

Object to add to a slide, specified as one of these PPT objects:

- `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.Table`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture`

Output Arguments

slideObj – Slide

`mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object

Slide, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox`

Topics

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

find

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Slide

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Search in slide

Syntax

```
searchResults = find(slide,objectName)
```

Description

`searchResults = find(slide,objectName)` searches for a slide content object whose `Name` property has the value that you specify using `objectName`.

Examples

Search in Slide

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'mySlideFindPresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
slide1 = add(slides,'Title and Content');
```

Search in `slide1` for content object whose `Name` property is `Content`.

```
contents = find(slide1,'Content');
```

Make the content in the `Content` object in `slide1` bold.

```
contents(1).Bold = true;  
add(contents(1),'This is in bold');
```

Generate the presentation. Open `mySlideFindPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);  
  
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```

Input Arguments

slide — Slide to search

mlreportgen.ppt.Slide object | character vector

Slide to search, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object or as a character vector that contains the name of a slide in the presentation.

objectName — Slide content object whose Name property to search in

character vector

Object Name property to search for, specified as a character vector. The search looks for content objects in the specified slide that have a `Name` property that matches the search string. The search looks in the specified slide. Search strings are case sensitive and match the full string.

Output Arguments

searchResults — Search results

array

Search results, represented by an array of PPT placeholder objects. The array can contain these placeholder objects:

- `mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder`
- `mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder`

See Also

`find` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide`

Topics

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Slide

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Replace paragraphs, tables, or pictures in slide

Syntax

```
replace(slide,objectName,content)
```

Description

`replace(slide,objectName,content)` replaces existing content of a placeholder with one or more paragraphs, a table, or a picture that you specify. If the type of content you specify in the content input argument is not valid for replacing the placeholder, the `replace` method has no effect.

Examples

Replace Slide Content

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'mySlideReplacePresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides,'Title Slide');
slide2 = add(slides,'Title and Content');
```

Replace the titles in `slide1` and `slide2`.

```
replace(slide1,'Title','Slide Title of Slide 1');
replace(slide2,'Title','Slide Title of Slide 2');
```

Generate the presentation. Open `mySlideReplacePresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);

if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

Input Arguments

slide — Slide in which to replace content

mlreportgen.ppt.Slide object

Slide in which to replace content, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object.

objectName — Name of placeholder to replace

character vector

Name of placeholder to replace, specified as a character vector. The placeholder name must be defined in the template.

content — Content to use as replacement

character vector | mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object | cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects, or a combination of both | mlreportgen.ppt.Table object | mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object

Content to use as replacement, specified as one of these:

- character vector
- mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object
- cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects, or a combination of both
- mlreportgen.ppt.Table object
- mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object

See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.Slide

Topics

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

append

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Table

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Append row to table

Syntax

```
rowObj = append(table,row)
```

Description

rowObj = append(table,row) appends a row to a table.

Examples

Create a Table with Table Rows

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myTableEntryPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
add(slides,'Title and Content');
```

Create a table with three columns.

```
table1 = Table();
```

Create the first table row.

```
tr1 = TableRow();
tr1.Style = {Bold(true)};
```

Create three table entries for the first row.

```
te1tr1 = TableEntry();
p = Paragraph('first entry');
p.FontColor = 'red';
append(te1tr1,p);
```

```
te2tr1 = TableEntry();
append(te2tr1,'second entry');
```

```
te3tr1 = TableEntry();
te3tr1.Style = {FontColor('green')};
append(te3tr1,'third entry');
```

Append the table entries to the first row.


```
append(tr1,te1tr1);
append(tr1,te2tr1);
append(tr1,te3tr1);
```

Create the second table row.

```
tr2 = TableRow();
```

Create three table entries for the second row.

```
te1tr2 = TableEntry();
te1tr2.Style = {FontColor('red')};
p = Paragraph('first entry');
append(te1tr2,p);
```

```
te2tr2 = TableEntry();
append(te2tr2,'second entry');
```

```
te3tr2 = TableEntry();
te3tr2.Style = {FontColor('green')};
append(te3tr2,'third entry');
```

Append the table entries to the second row.

```
append(tr2,te1tr2);
append(tr2,te2tr2);
append(tr2,te3tr2);
```

Append the table rows to the table.

```
append(table1,tr1);
append(table1,tr2);
```

Use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation.find` method to find the slides that have a Content placeholder. In this case, there are two.

```
contents = find(slides,'Content');
```

Replace the table in the second slide with `table1`.

```
replace(contents(1),table1);
```

Generate the presentation. Open the `myTableEntryPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

1

first entry	second entry	third entry
first entry	second entry	third entry

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Input Arguments

table — Table to append row to

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

Table to append row to, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

row — Row to append to table

`mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow` object

Row to append to table, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow` object.

Output Arguments

rowObj — Appended table row

`mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object

Appended table row, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2015b

entry

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Table

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Access table entry

Syntax

```
tableEntryOut = entry(tableObj,row,column)
```

Description

`tableEntryOut = entry(tableObj, row, column)` returns the table entry for the specified column of the specified row.

Examples

Color a Table Entry

Color the table entry in row 3, column 4.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
slidesFile = 'myTableEntryMethod.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
t = Table(magic(5));
entry4row3 = t.entry(3,4);
entry4row3.BackgroundColor = 'red';

replace(slide1, 'Content', t);

close(slides);
if ispc
winopen(slides.OutputPath);
end
```

1

17	24	1	8	15
23	5	7	14	16
4	6	13	20	22
10	12	19	21	3
11	18	25	2	9

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Input Arguments

tableObj — Table containing entry

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

Table containing the entry, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

row — Table row containing entry

double

Table row containing the entry, specified as a double. The double is an index number indicating the position of the row. The number of the top row is 1.

Data Types: double

column — Column containing entry

double

Table column containing the entry, specified as a double. The double is an index number indicating the position of the column. The number of the left column is 1.

Data Types: double

Output Arguments

tableEntryOut — Table entry object

`mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` object

Table entry object, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` object

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` | `row`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2014b

replace

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Table

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Replace table with another table

Syntax

```
tableObj = replace(table, replacementTable)
```

Description

`tableObj = replace(table, replacementTable)` replaces a table with another table.

Examples

Replace Table with Another Table

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'myTableReplacePresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
slide1 = add(slides, 'Blank');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Table object.

```
t1 = Table(magic(7));  
t1.X = '2in';  
t1.Y = '2in';  
t1.Width = '6in';  
t1.Height = '4in';
```

Search in slide1 for Table.

```
add(slide1, t1);
```

Create another mlreportgen.ppt.Table object.

```
t2 = Table(magic(9));  
t2.X = '2in';  
t2.Y = '2in';  
t2.Width = '7in';  
t2.Height = '5in';
```

Replace t1 with t2.

```
replace(t1, t2);
```

Generate the presentation. Open `myTableReplacePresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);  
  
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```

Input Arguments

table — Table to replace with another table

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

Table to replace table, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

replacementTable — Table to use as replacement

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

Table to use as replacement, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

Output Arguments

tableObj — Table

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

Table, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder`

Topics

“Add or Replace a Table” on page 14-61

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2015b

row

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.Table

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Access table row

Syntax

```
tableRowOut = row(table,rowNumber)
```

Description

`tableRowOut = row(table,rowNumber)` returns the row specified by the `rowNumber`.

Examples

Color a Table Row

Color the third row in the table.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
slidesFile = 'myTableRowMethod.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides,'Title and Content');
t = Table(magic(5));
row3 = row(t,3);
row3.BackgroundColor = 'red';

replace(slide1,'Content',t);

close(slides);
if ispc
winopen(slides.OutputPath);
end
```

Input Arguments

table — Table containing row

mlreportgen.ppt.Table object

Table containing the row, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.Table object.

rowNumber — Table row

double

Table row, specified as a double. The double is an index number indicating the position of the row. The number of the top row is 1.

Data Types: double

Output Arguments

tableRowOut — Table row object

`mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow` object

Table row object, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow` object

See Also

`entry` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2014b

append

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Append text or paragraph to table entry

Syntax

```
tableEntryObj = append(tableEntry, content)
```

Description

`tableEntryObj = append(tableEntry, content)` appends text or a Paragraph object to a table entry.

Examples

Create a Table with Table Rows and Entries

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'myTableEntryPresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a table with three columns.

```
table1 = Table(3);
```

Create the first table row.

```
tr1 = TableRow();  
tr1.Style = {Bold(true)};
```

Create three table entries for the first row.

```
te1tr1 = TableEntry();  
p = Paragraph('first entry');  
p.FontColor = 'red';  
append(te1tr1, p);  
  
te2tr1 = TableEntry();  
append(te2tr1, 'second entry');  
  
te3tr1 = TableEntry();  
te3tr1.Style = {FontColor('green')};  
append(te3tr1, 'third entry');
```

Append the table entries to the first row.

```
append(tr1,te1tr1);
append(tr1,te2tr1);
append(tr1,te3tr1);
```

Create the second table row.

```
tr2 = TableRow();
```

Create three table entries for the second row.

```
te1tr2 = TableEntry();
te1tr2.Style = {FontColor('red')};
p = Paragraph('first entry');
append(te1tr2,p);
```

```
te2tr2 = TableEntry();
append(te2tr2,'second entry');
```

```
te3tr2 = TableEntry();
te3tr2.Style = {FontColor('green')};
append(te3tr2,'third entry');
```

Append the table entries to the second row.

```
append(tr2,te1tr2);
append(tr2,te2tr2);
append(tr2,te3tr2);
```

Append the table rows to the table.

```
append(table1,tr1);
append(table1,tr2);
```

Use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation.find` method to find the slides that have a Content placeholder. In this case, there are two.

```
contents = find(slides,'Content');
```

Replace the table in the second slide with `table1`.

```
replace(contents(1),table1);
```

Generate the presentation. Open `myTableEntryPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

1

first entry	second entry	third entry
first entry	second entry	third entry

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Input Arguments

tableEntry — Table entry to append content to
`mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` object

Table entry to append content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` object.

content — Content to append to table entry
 character vector | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object

Content to append to a table entry, specified as a character vector or one or more `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects.

Output Arguments

paragraph — Content appended to table entry
`mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object

Content appended to table entry, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow`

Topics

“Add or Replace a Table” on page 14-61

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Replace table in table placeholder

Syntax

```
tableObj = replace(tablePlaceholder,table)
```

Description

tableObj = replace(tablePlaceholder,table) replaces the table in a table placeholder.

Examples

Replace Table in Table Placeholder

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myTableReplacePresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides,'Title and Table');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Table object.

```
t1 = Table(magic(7));
```

Search in slide1 for Table.

```
contents = find(slide1,'Table');
```

Replace the first table placeholder whose Name property is Table with a table.

```
replace(contents(1),t1);
```

Generate the presentation. Open myTableReplacePresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

Input Arguments

tablePlaceholder — Table placeholder to replace table

mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder object

Table placeholder to replace table, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder` object.

table — Table to use as replacement

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

Table to use as a replacement, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

Output Arguments**tableObj** — Table

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

Table, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add or Replace a Table” on page 14-61

Introduced in R2015b

append

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Append table entry to table row

Syntax

```
tableEntryObj = append(tableRow,entry)
```

Description

`tableEntryObj = append(tableRow,entry)` appends a table entry to a table row.

Examples

Create a Table with Table Rows and Entries

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'myTableEntryPresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a table with three columns.

```
table1 = Table(3);
```

Create the first table row.

```
tr1 = TableRow();  
tr1.Style = {Bold(true)};
```

Create three table entries for the first row.

```
te1tr1 = TableEntry();  
p = Paragraph('first entry');  
p.FontColor = 'red';  
append(te1tr1,p);  
  
te2tr1 = TableEntry();  
append(te2tr1, 'second entry');  
  
te3tr1 = TableEntry();  
te3tr1.Style = {FontColor('green')};  
append(te3tr1, 'third entry');
```

Append the table entries to the first row.

```
append(tr1,te1tr1);
append(tr1,te2tr1);
append(tr1,te3tr1);
```

Create the second table row.

```
tr2 = TableRow();
```

Create three table entries for the second row.

```
te1tr2 = TableEntry();
te1tr2.Style = {FontColor('red')};
p = Paragraph('first entry');
append(te1tr2,p);
```

```
te2tr2 = TableEntry();
append(te2tr2,'second entry');
```

```
te3tr2 = TableEntry();
te3tr2.Style = {FontColor('green')};
append(te3tr2,'third entry');
```

Append the table entries to the second row.

```
append(tr2,te1tr2);
append(tr2,te2tr2);
append(tr2,te3tr2);
```

Append the table rows to the table.

```
append(table1,tr1);
append(table1,tr2);
```

Use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation.find` method to find the slides that have a Content placeholder. In this case, there are two.

```
contents = find(slides,'Content');
```

Replace the table in the second slide with `table1`.

```
replace(contents(1),table1);
```

Generate the presentation. Open `myTableEntryPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```


1

first entry	second entry	third entry
first entry	second entry	third entry

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Input Arguments

tableRow — Table row to append content to
`mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow` object

Table row to append content to, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow` object.

entry — Table entry to append to table row
`mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` object

Table entry to append to a table row, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` object.

Output Arguments

tableEntryObj — Table entry
`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object

Table entry, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow`

Topics

“Add or Replace a Table” on page 14-61

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture`

Package: `mlreportgen.ppt`

Replace template picture with another picture

Syntax

```
newPicture = replace(templatePicture, replacementPicture)
```

Description

`newPicture = replace(templatePicture, replacementPicture)` replaces a template picture with another picture.

Input Arguments

templatePicture — Template picture to replace

`mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object

Template picture to replace, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object.

replacementPicture — Replacement picture

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object

Replacement picture, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object.

Output Arguments

newPicture — New picture

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object

New picture in the presentation slide, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object.

Examples

Replace Template Picture

Generate a presentation, `MyPicturePresentation`, that you then use as the template presentation for another presentation. `MyPicturePresentation` has one slide with one picture.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("MyPicturePresentation");
open(ppt);
slidel = add(ppt, "Title and Picture");
replace(slidel, "Title", "Street");
replace(slidel, "Picture", Picture("street1.jpg"));
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Create a presentation, `MyNewPicturePresentation`, from `MyPicturePresentation`. `MyPicturePresentation` is the template presentation for `MyNewPicturePresentation`,

```
ppt = Presentation("MyNewPicturePresentation", "MyPicturePresentation");
open(ppt);
```

Find the template picture by using the `find` method of the slide object. Because the picture comes from a template presentation slide, `find` returns the picture as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object.

```
slide1 = ppt.Children(1);
templatePictureObj = find(slide1, "Picture")
```

```
templatePictureObj =
    TemplatePicture with properties:
```

```
XMLMarkup: '<p:pic><p:nvPicPr><p:cNvPr id="8" name="Picture"/><p:cNvPicPr><a:picLocks noChan
    Name: 'Picture'
      X: []
      Y: []
    Width: []
    Height: []
    Style: []
  Children: []
  Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
  Tag: 'ppt.TemplatePicture:1360:550'
  Id: '1360:550'
```

Replace the picture with a different picture.

```
street2 = Picture("street2.jpg");
replace(templatePictureObj, street2);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` | `mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2019b

replace

Class: `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable`

Package: `mlreportgen.ppt`

Replace template table with another table

Syntax

```
newTable = replace(templateTable, replacementTable)
```

Description

`newTable = replace(templateTable, replacementTable)` replaces a template table with another table.

Input Arguments

templateTable — Template table to replace

`mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object

Template table to replace, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object.

replacementTable — Replacement table

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

Replacement table, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

Output Arguments

newTable — New table

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object

New table in the presentation slide, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object.

Examples

Replace Template Table

Generate a presentation, `MyTablePresentation`, that you then use as the template presentation for another presentation. `MyTablePresentation` has one slide with one table

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("MyTablePresentation");
open(ppt);
slide1 = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
replace(slide1, "Title", "Magic Square Slide 1");
replace(slide1, "Table", Table(magic(3)));
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Create a presentation, `MyNewTablePresentation`, from `MyTablePresentation`. `MyTablePresentation` is the template presentation for `MyNewTablePresentation`,

```
ppt = Presentation("MyNewTablePresentation", "MyTablePresentation");
open(ppt);
```

Find the template table by using the `find` method of the slide object. Because the table comes from a template presentation slide, `find` returns the table as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object.

```
slide1 = ppt.Children(1);
templateTableObj1 = find(slide1, "Table")
```

```
templateTableObj1 =
    TemplateTable with properties:
```

```
XMLMarkup: '<p:graphicFrame><p:nvGraphicFramePr><p:cNvPr id="3" name="Table"/><p:cNvGraphicF
Name: 'Table'
X: '838200emu'
Y: '1825625emu'
Width: '10515600emu'
Height: '4351338emu'
Style: []
Children: []
Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
Tag: 'ppt.TemplateTable:883:428'
Id: '883:428'
```

Replace the table on the slide with a table for a 4-by-4 magic square.

```
replace(templateTableObj1, Table(magic(4)));
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2019b

add

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Add paragraph to text box

Syntax

```
paraObj = add(textBox,content)
add(textBox,contents)
```

Description

paraObj = add(textBox,content) adds a paragraph to a text box.

add(textBox,contents) adds multiple paragraphs to a text box placeholder.

Examples

Add Text to Text Box

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myTextBoxAddPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides,'Blank');
```

Add a text box to the blank slide (slide1).

```
tb = TextBox();
tb.X = '1in';
tb.Y = '1in';
tb.Width = '4 in';
tb.Height = '2in';
```

```
add(slide1,tb);
```

Add text to the text box.

```
para = add(tb,'This is the content');
para.Bold = true;
```

Generate the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Input Arguments

textBox — Text box to add text to

`mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox` object

Text box to add text to, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox` object.

content — Text to add to text box

character vector | array | cell array | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph`

Content to add to a text box, specified as a character vector, array, cell array, or `Paragraph` object. If you specify an array, include only `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects in the array. If you specify a cell array, you can include character vectors and `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects.

contents — Multiple paragraphs to add

cell array of character vectors or `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects or a combination of both | cell array of `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects | cell array of a combination of character vectors and `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects

Content to add, specified as a cell array of character vectors, `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects, or a combination of both. Inner cell arrays specify inner list items. The slide layout specifies whether the text displays as paragraphs, bulleted list items, or numbered list items.

Output Arguments

paraObj — Paragraph

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object

Paragraph, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox` | `replace`

Topics

“Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Replace text box paragraphs

Syntax

```
paraObj = replace(textBox, content)
replace(textBox, contents)
```

Description

paraObj = replace(textBox, content) replaces paragraph in a text box.

replace(textBox, contents) replaces multiple paragraphs in a text box placeholder.

Examples

Replace Text in a Text Box

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myTextBoxReplacePresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Blank');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object.

```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
```

Add a text box to the blank slide (slide1).

```
tb = TextBox();
tb.X = '1in';
tb.Y = '1in';
tb.Width = '4 in';
tb.Height = '2in';
```

```
add(slide1, tb);
```

Add replace the text box with the paragraph.

```
add(tb, p);
```

Replace the content of the text box.

```
replace(tb, 'This is the real content');
```

Generate the presentation.


```
close(slides);
```

Input Arguments

textBox — Text box to replace text in

`mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox` object

Text box replace text in, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox` object.

content — Text to use as replacement

character vector | array | cell array

Text to use as replacement, specified as a character vector, array, cell array, or `Paragraph` object. If you specify an array, include only `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects in the array. If you specify a cell array, you can include character vectors and `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects.

contents — Multiple paragraphs to use as replacement

cell array of character vectors or `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects or a combination of both | cell array of `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects | cell array of a combination of character vectors and `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects

Content to use as a replacement, specified as a cell array of character vectors, `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects, or a combination of both. Inner cell arrays specify inner list items. The slide layout specifies whether the text displays as paragraphs, bulleted list items, or numbered list items.

Output Arguments

paraObj — Paragraph

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object

Paragraph, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object.

See Also

`add` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox`

Topics

“Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

Introduced in R2015b

add

Class: mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Add paragraphs to text box placeholder

Syntax

```
paraObj = add(textBoxPlaceholder,content)
add(textBoxPlaceholder,contents)
```

Description

paraObj = add(textBoxPlaceholder,content) adds text in a text box placeholder.

add(textBoxPlaceholder,contents) adds multiple paragraphs to a text box placeholder.

Examples

Add Text to Text Box Placeholder

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myTextBoxPlaceholderAddPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
add(slides,'Title and Content');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object.

```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
```

Use the Presentation.find method to find content the text box placeholder called Title in the presentation. Replace the title for the first slide with the paragraph.

```
contents = find(slides,'Title');
```

Add the paragraph to the first slide.

```
replace(contents(1),p);
```

Add the paragraph to the first slide.

```
add(contents(1),' -- How are You?');
```

Generate the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Input Arguments

textBoxPlaceholder — Text box placeholder to add text to

`microsoftreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder` object

Text box placeholder to add text to, specified as an `microsoftreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder` object.

content — Text to add to text box placeholder

character vector | array | cell array | `microsoftreportgen.ppt.Paragraph`

Content to add to a text box placeholder, specified as a character vector, array, cell array, or `Paragraph` object. If you specify an array, include only `microsoftreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects in the array. If you specify a cell array, you can include character vectors and `microsoftreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects.

contents — Multiple paragraphs to add

cell array of character vectors or `microsoftreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects or a combination of both | cell array of `microsoftreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects | cell array of a combination of character vectors and `microsoftreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects

Text to add, specified as a cell array of character vectors, `microsoftreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects, or a combination of both. Inner cell arrays specify inner list items. The slide layout specifies whether the text displays as paragraphs, bulleted list items, or numbered list items.

Output Arguments

paraObj — Paragraph

`microsoftreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object

Paragraph, returned as an `microsoftreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object.

See Also

`microsoftreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `microsoftreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder` | `replace`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59

Introduced in R2015b

replace

Class: `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder`

Package: `mlreportgen.ppt`

Replace text box placeholder paragraphs

Syntax

```
paraObj = replace(textBoxPlaceholder, content)
replace(textBoxPlaceholder, contents)
```

Description

`paraObj = replace(textBoxPlaceholder, content)` replaces the text in a text box placeholder.

`replace(textBoxPlaceholder, contents)` replaces multiple paragraphs in a text box placeholder.

Examples

Replace Text in a Text Box Placeholder

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slides = Presentation('myTextBoxReplacePresentation');
add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create an `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object.

```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
```

Use the `Presentation.find` method to find text box placeholders called `Title` in the presentation. Replace the title for the first slide with the paragraph.

```
contents = find(slides, 'Title');
```

Add the paragraph to the first slide.

```
replace(contents(1), p);
```

Close the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Input Arguments

textBoxPlaceholder — Text box placeholder

`mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder` object

Text box placeholder to replace text in, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder` object.

content — Text to use as replacement

character vector | array | cell array

Text to use as replacement, specified as a character vector, array, cell array, or Paragraph object. If you specify an array, include only `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects in the array. If you specify a cell array, you can include character vectors and `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects.

contents — Multiple paragraphs to use as replacement

cell array of character vectors or `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects or a combination of both | cell array of `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects | cell array of a combination of character vectors and `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects

Content to use as a replacement, specified as a cell array of character vectors, `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects, or a combination of both. Inner cell arrays specify inner list items. The slide layout specifies whether the text displays as paragraphs, bulleted list items, or numbered list items.

Output Arguments

paraObj — Paragraph

`mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object

Paragraph, represented by an `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object.

See Also

`add` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder`

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.BaseTable

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create table template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.createTemplate(templatePath,type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.createTemplate(templatePath,type)` creates a copy of the default table reporter template specified by `type` at the location specified by `templatePath`. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom table template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdftx`.

Examples

Create Title Page Template

Before you run this example, create a copy of the default HTML BaseTable template in the `mytemplates` folder. Name the copied template `myTable.htm`. Edit the template as desired. To use the new template for the title page, assign its path to the BaseTable TemplateSrc property.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('My Report','html');
table = BaseTable(magic(5));
```

```
table.Title = 'Rank 5 Magic Square';  
template = BaseTable.createTemplate('mytemplates\myTable', 'html');  
table.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

mlreportgen.report.BaseTable | mlreportgen.report.Report |
mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121

“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.BaseTable

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create custom base table reporter class

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a base table class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `BaseTable.customizeReporter` method also copies the default base table templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the class definition file as a starting point to design a custom base table class for your report.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom base table class

current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom base table class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with `@` before the class name.

Output Arguments

reporter — Base table reporter path

string

Base table reporter path, returned as the string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom Base Table Reporter

Create a custom base table reporter and its associated default templates. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this case, the path to the `MyBaseTable.m` class file is `<current working folder>/newTable/@MyBaseTable/MyBaseTable.m`. The default base table templates are in the `<current working folder>/newTable/@MyMyBaseTable/resources/templates` folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
BaseTable.customizeReporter('newTable/@MyBaseTable');
```

After editing this new class file, you can use it as your base table section reporter.

```
basetbl = MyBaseTable();
```


See Also

mlreportgen.report.BaseTable | mlreportgen.report.Report |
mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.BaseTable

Package: mlreportgen.report

Base table class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the base table class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Base table class definition file location

character array

Base table class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

mlreportgen.report.BaseTable | mlreportgen.report.Report |

mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Introduced in R2017b

getContentReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.BaseTable

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get base table content hole reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getContentReporter(baseTable)
```

Description

`reporter = getContentReporter(baseTable)` returns a hole reporter that the base table reporter uses to insert its content into a report. The default `BaseTableContent` template is in the template library of the `BaseTable` reporter. This template contains only a hole for the table generated from the `Content` property of the base table reporter. Use this method to customize the `Content` template to add a table to a report.

Input Arguments

baseTable — Base table reporter object

reporter object

Base table reporter object, specified as an `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable` object.

Output Arguments

reporter — Base table content hole reporter

reporter object

Base table content hole reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Customized Table Content Template

Before you run this example, perform these steps.

- 1 Use the `mlreportgen.report.Report.createTemplate` method to create a copy of the `mlreportgen.report.Report` template and name it 'myreporttemplate.pdf'. Create the template in the same folder as the report.
- 2 Use the `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable.createTemplate` method to create a copy of the `BaseTable` template in the report folder.
- 3 Unzip the templates.
- 4 Copy the `BaseTableContent` template from the `BaseTable` template library to the template library of `myreporttemplate.pdf`.

- 5 Copy the BaseTableContent style from the BaseTable style sheet to the myreporttemplate.pdfxtx style sheet.
- 6 Edit the BaseTableContent template and style in the template library of myreporttemplate.pdfxtx to meet your requirements.
- 7 Rezip the templates.
- 8 Delete the copy of the BaseTable template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Report('myreport', 'pdf', 'myreporttemplate');
tableRptr = BaseTable();
tableRptr.Content = Table(magic(5));
contentRptr = getContentReporter(tableRptr);
contentRptr.TemplateSrc = rpt;
tableRptr.Content = contentRptr;
add(rpt, tableRptr);
close(rpt);
```

See Also

mlreportgen.report.BaseTable | mlreportgen.report.Report |
mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Introduced in R2017b

getTitleReporter

Class: `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Get base table title reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getTitleReporter(table)
```

Description

`reporter = getTitleReporter(table)` returns a reporter that the `BaseTable` reporter (`table`) uses to format the value specified by its `Title` property. Use `getTitleReporter` to customize the title alignment, position, and appearance.

Input Arguments

table — Table for the report

base table reporter

Table for the report, specified as a base table reporter object. To create the `table` input, use `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Base table title reporter

reporter object

Base table title reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Customized Table Title Style

Create a style for the title of your table that differs from the default style. First, create a custom `BaseTable` template using these steps:

- 1 Create a copy of the PDF template of the reporter using the `createTemplate` method of the `BaseTable` reporter. Name the copy `MyTableTemplate.pdf` and store it in the report folder.
- 2 Unzip the template.
- 3 Open the style sheet file of the template in a text editor.
- 4 Edit the `BaseTableTitle` style in the style sheet file of the template so it meets your requirements.
- 5 Save the style sheet file.
- 6 Rezip the template.

Then, use the `getTitleReporter` method and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
.  
import mlreportgen.report.*  
import mlreportgen.dom.*  
rpt = Report('MyReport', 'pdf');  
table = BaseTable();  
table.Title = 'My Table';  
titleReporter = getTitleReporter(table);  
titleReporter.TemplateSrc = 'MyTableTemplate.pdf';  
table.Title = titleReporter;
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.BaseTable` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |
`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121

“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Equation.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.Equation

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create equation reporter template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.Equation.createTemplate(templatePath,type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.Equation.createTemplate(templatePath,type)` creates a copy of the equation reporter template specified by `type` at the location specified by `templatePath`. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom equation template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdftx`.

Examples

Create Equation Template

Create a copy of the HTML template for the equation reporter and save it with the name `myEquationTemplate` in the `mytemplates` folder.

```
template = mlreportgen.report.Equation.createTemplate...  
('mytemplates/myEquationTemplate','html');
```

After you modify the template, you can use it by setting the `TemplateSrc` property of the reporter.

```
rptr = mlreportgen.report.Equation;  
rptr.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Equation` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |
`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121

“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Equation.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.Equation

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create custom equation reporter class

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.Equation.customizeReporter(classpath)
output_args = method(input_args,Name,Value)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.Equation.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates an equation class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.Equation`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `Equation.customizeReporter` method also copies the default title page templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the new class definition file as a starting point to design a custom equation class for your report.

For example:

```
mlreportgen.report.Equation.customizeReporter("path_folder/MyClassA.m")
mlreportgen.report.Equation.customizeReporter("+package/@MyClassB")
```

`output_args = method(input_args,Name,Value)` creates an equation class definition file with additional options specified by one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom equation class

current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom equation class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with `@` before the class name.

Output Arguments

reporter — Equation reporter path

string

Equation reporter path, returned as the string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom Equation Reporter

Create a custom equation reporter and its associated default template. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this case, the path to the

MyEq.m class file is <current working folder>/newEq/@MyEq/MyEq.m. The default title page templates are in the <current working folder>/newEq/@MyEq/resources/templates folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
Equation.customizeReporter('newEq/@MyEq');
```

After editing this new class file, you can use it as your title page reporter.

```
eq = MyEq();
```

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Equation | mlreportgen.report.Report |
mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Equation.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.Equation

Package: mlreportgen.report

Equation class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.Equation.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.Equation.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the equation class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Equation class definition file location

character array

Equation class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Equation` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |

`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2017b

getContentReporter

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Equation`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Get equation content hole reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getContentReporter(equation, report)
```

Description

`reporter = getContentReporter(equation, report)` returns a hole reporter used to fill the Content hole in the template of the Equation reporter. The hole reporter contains an image of the formatted equation. This equation is generated from the LaTeX markup specified in `Content` property of the Equation reporter. Use this `getContentReporter` method to override the format specified by the Content hole reporter.

Input Arguments

equation — Equation reporter object

reporter object

Equation reporter object, specified as an `mlreportgen.report.Equation` object.

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Equation content hole reporter

reporter object

Equation content hole reporter, returned as a reporter object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Equation` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2017b

getSnapshotImage

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Equation`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Create equation image and return path

Syntax

```
imgpath = getSnapshotImage(equation,report)
```

Description

`imgpath = getSnapshotImage(equation,report)` creates an image file containing the formatted equation and returns a path to the image file.

Input Arguments

equation — Equation reporter object

`mlreportgen.report.Equation` object

Equation reporter object, specified as an `mlreportgen.report.Equation` object.

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

imgpath — Equation image file path

string scalar

Path of the file that contains the equation image returned as a string scalar. The image format is specified by the `SnapshotFormat` property of the input equation reporter object.

Examples

Create a Left-Aligned, Numbered Equation

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Report('equation', 'html');
ch = Chapter('Title', 'Equation');
eq = Equation('\int_{0}^{2} x^2\sin(x) dx');
eq.FontSize = 12;
p = Paragraph('Eq 1: ');
p.Bold = true;
eqImg = Image(getSnapshotImage(eq, rpt));
```

```
t = Table({p,eqImg});  
add(ch,t);  
add(rpt,ch);  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Equation` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Figure.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.Figure

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create figure template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.Figure.createTemplate(templatePath,type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.Figure.createTemplate(templatePath,type)` creates a copy of the figure reporter template specified by `type` at the `templatePath` location. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom figure template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdftx`.

Examples

Create Figure Template

Before you run this example, create a copy of the default HTML Figure template in the `mytemplates` folder. Name the copied template `myFigure.htm`. Edit the template as desired. To use the new template for the figure, assign its path to the `TemplateSrc` property of `mlreportgen.report.Figure`.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('My Report','html');
fig = Figure();
```

```
template = Figure.createTemplate('mytemplates\myFigure', 'html');  
fig.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.report.Figure](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) |
[mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#)

Topics

[“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template”](#) on page 13-121

[“Modify Styles in HTML Templates”](#) on page 13-132

[“Modify Styles in PDF Templates”](#) on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Figure.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.Figure

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create custom figure reporter class

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.Figure.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.Figure.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a figure class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.Figure`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `Figure.customizeReporter` method also copies the default figure templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the class definition file as a starting point to design a custom figure class for your report.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom figure class

current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom figure class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with `@` before the class name.

Output Arguments

reporter — Figure reporter path

string

Figure reporter path, returned as the string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom Figure Reporter

Create a custom figure reporter and its associated default templates. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this case, the path to the `MyFigure.m` class file is `<current working folder>/newImage/@MyFigure/myFigure.m`. The default title page templates are in the `<current working folder>/newImage/@MyFigure/resources/templates` folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
Figure.customizeReporter('newImage/@MyFigure');
```

After editing this new class file, you can use it as your Figure section reporter.

```
fig = MyFigure();
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Figure` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |
`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Figure.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.Figure

Package: mlreportgen.report

Figure class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.Figure.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.Figure.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the figure class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Figure class definition file location

character array

Figure class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Figure | mlreportgen.report.Report |
mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Introduced in R2017b

getSnapshotImage

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Figure`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Get snapshot image path

Syntax

```
imgpath = getSnapshotImage(figReporter,report)
```

Description

`imgpath = getSnapshotImage(figReporter,report)` creates an image of the figure window specified by `figReporter` and returns a path to a file containing the image. Use this method to customize the layout of figures in your report.

Input Arguments

figReporter — Figure reporter object

reporter object

Figure reporter object, specified as an `mlreportgen.report.Figure` object.

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

imgpath — Figure path

string

Figure path of file containing the figure, returned as a string.

Examples

Change the Size of a Snapshot Image

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('peaks');
surf(peaks(20));
figure = Figure();
peaks20 = Image(getSnapshotImage(figure,rpt));
peaks20.Width = '3in';
peaks20.Height = [];
```

```
figure = peaks20;  
  
delete(gcf);  
add(rpt,figure)  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.report.Figure](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) |
[mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#)

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.FormalImage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create formal image template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.createTemplate(templatePath,type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.createTemplate(templatePath,type)` creates a copy of the formal image reporter template specified by `type` at the `templatePath` location. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom formal image template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdftx`.

Examples

Create Formal Image Template

Before you run this example, create a copy of the default HTML Formal Image template in the `mytemplates` folder. Name the copied template `myImage.htm`. Edit the template as desired. To use the new template for the image, assign its path to the `TemplateSrc` property of `mlreportgen.report.FormalImage`.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('My Report','html');
```

```
image = FormalImage();  
template = FormalImage.createTemplate('mytemplates\myImage', 'html');  
image.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

mlreportgen.report.FormalImage | mlreportgen.report.Report |
mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121

“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.FormalImage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create custom formal image reporter class

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a formal image class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.FormalImage`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `FormalImage.customizeReporter` method also copies the default formal image templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the class definition file as a starting point to design a custom formal image class for your report.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom formal image class

current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom formal image class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with `@` before the class name.

Output Arguments

reporter — Formal image reporter path

string

Formal image reporter path, returned as the string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom Formal Image Reporter

Create a custom formal image reporter and its associated default templates. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this case, the path to the `MyImage.m` class file is `<current working folder>/newImage/@MyImage/myImage.m`. The default title page templates are in the `<current working folder>/newImage/@MyImage/resources/templates` folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
FormalImage.customizeReporter('newImage/@MyImage');
```


After editing this new class file, you can use it as your Formal Image section reporter.

```
image = MyImage();
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.report.FormalImage](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#)

Introduced in R2017b

getCaptionReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.FormalImage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get image caption reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getCaptionReporter(image)
```

Description

`reporter = getCaptionReporter(image)` returns a reporter that generates the formal image caption based on the `Caption` property of `mlreportgen.report.FormalImage`. The caption can be any MATLAB or DOM object that can be appended to a DOM Paragraph. The caption formats override any corresponding formats in the template. Use this `getCaptionReporter` method to override the default caption formats.

Input Arguments

image — Image source

character vector | character array | DOM Image object

Source of image to add to report, specified as a character vector or character array, or as a DOM Image object. If you use a character vector or character array, specify the system path to the image file.

Output Arguments

reporter — Formal image caption reporter

reporter object

Formal image caption reporter for the image, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Non-Default Caption Style

Create a style for your caption that differs from the default style. Before you run this example, create a template named `MyCaptionTemplate` and customize its `FormalImageCaption` style. Then, use the `getCaptionReporter` method and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
image = FormalImage();
captionReporter = getCaptionReporter(image);
image.TemplateSrc = 'MyCaptionTemplate';
add(rpt,image);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.FormalImage` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |
`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.FormalImage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Formal image class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.FormalImage.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the formal image class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Formal image class definition file location

character array

Formal image class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.FormalImage` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |

`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2017b

getImageReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.FormalImage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get formal image reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getImageReporter(image)
```

Description

`reporter = getImageReporter(image)` returns a reporter that generates a formal image based on the `Image` property of `mlreportgen.report.FormalImage`. The `Image` format overrides any corresponding formats in the image template. Use this `getImageReporter` method to override the default image template of the image.

Input Arguments

image — Image source

character vector | character array | DOM Image object

Source of image to add to report, specified as a character vector or character array, or as a DOM Image object. If you use a character vector or character array, specify the system path to the image file.

Output Arguments

reporter — Formal image reporter

reporter object

Formal image reporter for the image, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Nondefault Image Style

Create a style that differs from the default image style. Before you run this example, create a template named `MyImageTemplate` and customize its `FormalImageImage` style. Then, use the `getImageReporter` method and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
image = FormalImage();
imageReporter = getImageReporter(image);
image.TemplateSrc = 'MyImageTemplate';
add(rpt,image);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.FormalImage` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |
`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create a copy of the HTML module tabs reporter template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.createTemplate(templatePath,  
type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.createTemplate(templatePath, type)` creates a copy of the `mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` reporter template specified by `type` at the `templatePath` location. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom HTML module tabs reporter template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file'

Format of the output, specified as 'html' or 'html-file'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. If the input argument `type` is 'html', the file name extension of the template is `htmlx`. If `type` is 'html-file', the file name extension is `html`.

Examples

Create an HTML Module Tabs Reporter Template

Create a copy of the HTML template for the `mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` reporter and save it with the name `myTabsReporterTemplate` in the `mytemplates` folder.

```
template = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.createTemplate...  
    ('mytemplates/myTabsReporterTemplate', 'html');
```

After you modify the template, you can use it by setting the `TemplateSrc` property of the reporter.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create a custom HTML module tabs reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a reporter class definition file that defines a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter`. The `mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` method creates the reporter class definition file at the location specified by `classpath`. The method also copies the default reporter templates to the `resources/templates` subfolder of the folder that contains the class definition file. You can use the class definition file as a starting point to design a custom HTML module tabs reporter class for your report.

Input Arguments

classpath — Path and name of new class definition file

string scalar | character vector

Path and name of new class definition file, specified as a string scalar or character vector.

You can specify a relative path or an absolute path. For example, this code creates `MyClass.m` in the subfolder `myFolder` of the current folder.

```
mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter("myFolder/MyClass")
```

To create the reporter class in a class folder, precede the class name with the `@` character. Do not specify the `.m` extension. For example, this code creates `MyClass.m` in the subfolder `myFolder/@MyClass` in the current folder.

```
mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter("myFolder/@MyClass")
```

See “Folders Containing Class Definitions” (MATLAB).

To create the reporter class in a class package, precede the folder name with the `+` character. For example, this code creates an HTML module tabs reporter in the `myOrg` package folder in the current folder.

```
mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter("+myOrg/@MyClass")
```

Output Arguments

reporter — Path and file name of new HTML module tabs reporter class

string scalar

Path and file name of new HTML module tabs reporter class, returned as a string scalar.

Examples

Create Custom HTML Module Tabs Reporter

Create a custom HTML module tabs reporter, MyHTMLTabs, and the associated default templates in the subfolder MyFolder of the current working folder.

```
mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter('MyFolder/MyHTMLTabs')
```

```
ans =
```

```
    "MyFolder\MyHTMLTabs.m"
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs

Package: mlreportgen.report

HTML module tabs reporter class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the `mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Class definition file location

character vector

Class definition file location, returned as a character vector.

Examples

Get HTML Module Tabs Reporter Class Folder

Get the location of the folder that contains the `mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` reporter class definition.

```
path = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.getClassFolder();
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create MATLAB variable template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.createTemplate(templatePath,  
type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.createTemplate(templatePath, type)` creates a copy of the MATLAB variable reporter template specified by `type` at the `templatePath` location. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom MATLAB variable template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdfx`.

Examples

Create MATLAB Variable Template

To use the new template for the MATLAB variable, assign its path to the `TemplateSrc` property of `mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable`.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
rpt = Report('My Report', 'html');
```

```
mlvar = MATLABVariable();  
template = MATLABVariable.createTemplate...  
    ('mytemplates\myMLVar','html');  
mlvar.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#)

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121

“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create custom MATLAB variable reporter class

Syntax

```
rptr = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`rptr = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a MATLAB variable class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `MATLABVariable.customizeReporter` method also copies the default `MATLABVariable` templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the class definition file as a starting point to design a custom `MATLABVariable` class for your report.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom MATLAB variable class

current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom MATLAB variable class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with @ before the class name.

Output Arguments

rptr — MATLAB variable reporter path

string

MATLAB variable reporter path, returned as the string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom MATLAB Variable Reporter

Create a custom MATLAB variable reporter and its associated default templates. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this case, the path to the `MyMATLABvar.m` class file is `<current working folder>/newVar/@MyMATLABvar/MyMATLABvar.m`. The default title page templates are in the `<current working folder>/newVar/@MyMATLABvar/resources/templates` folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
MATLABVariable.customizeReporter('newVar/@MyMATLABvar')
```

After editing this new class file, you can use it as your MATLAB variable reporter.

```
mvar = MyMATLABvar();
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#)

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable

Package: mlreportgen.report

MATLAB variable class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the MATLAB variable class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — MATLAB variable class definition file location

character array

MATLAB variable class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2018b

getVariableValue

Class: mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get MATLAB variable value

Syntax

```
value = getVariableValue(rptr)
```

Description

`value = getVariableValue(rptr)` returns the value variable specified by the `Variable` and `Location` properties of the specified `MATLABVariable` reporter (`rptr`).

Input Arguments

rptr — MATLAB variable reporter name

mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable reporter

mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable reporter name.

Output Arguments

value — MATLAB variable value

depends on variable

MATLAB variable value. The data type of the returned value depends on the data type of the variable.

Examples

Obtain the Value of a MATLAB Workspace Variable

```
x = 17;  
rptr = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable(x);  
value = getVariableValue(rptr)
```

```
value =
```

```
    17
```

See Also

mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable | mlreportgen.report.Report | mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Introduced in R2018b

add

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Add content to report

Syntax

```
add(report, content)
```

Description

`add(report, content)` adds the specified content to the report. If the report is not already open, the add method also opens it.

Note You can add a reporter to a report multiple times, but you cannot add that reporter to different reports. For example, if you add a `TitlePage` reporter to one report, you cannot add it to another report.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

content — Report content

reporter object | DOM object | MATLAB built-in object

Report content, specified as Report API reporter objects and any object that can be added to a DOM document. Objects that can be added to a DOM document include DOM objects and many built-in MATLAB objects, such as strings, character arrays, and cell arrays.

Examples

Add Content to Report

Add a title, table of contents, chapter, and table to a report.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Report('Magic Square Magic');

add(rpt, TitlePage('Title', 'Magic Square Magic', ...
    'Subtitle', 'Inverting a Magic Square'));
add(rpt, TableOfContents);

ch = Chapter('Magic Moments');
```

```

m = magic(5);
add(ch, BaseTable('Title','m = magic(5)',...
    'Content',m));
mInverse = m^-1;
add(ch,BaseTable('Title','mInverse = magic(5)^-1',...
    'Content',cellfun(@(x) sprintf('%0.3f', x),...
    num2cell(mInverse),'UniformOutput', false)));
add(ch, BaseTable('Title','m*mInverse','Content', ...
    cellfun(@(x) sprintf('%0.3f',x),num2cell(m*mInverse),...
    'UniformOutput',false)));

add(ch,Paragraph(sprintf(...
    'sum(m(1,:)) - sum(m(:,1)) = %d',...
    sum(m(1,:)) - sum(m(:,1))));
add(ch,Paragraph(sprintf(...
    'sum(mInverse(1,:))- sum(mInverse(:,1)) = %0.3f',...
    sum(mInverse(1,:)) - sum(mInverse(:,1))));

add(rpt,ch);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);

```

See Also

close | fill | mlreportgen.report.Report | open | rptview

Introduced in R2017b

close

Class: mlreportgen.report.Report

Package: mlreportgen.report

Close and generate report

Syntax

```
close(report)
```

Description

`close(report)` closes the report and generates its content. The generated report is a file of the type specified by the `Type` property of the report. The report is at the location specified by the `OutputPath` property of the report. For information on these properties, see `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

See Also

`add` | `fill` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` | `open`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Report.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.Report

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create report template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.Report.createTemplate(templatePath,type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.Report.createTemplate(templatePath,type)` creates a copy of the default report template specified by `type` at the location specified by `templatePath`. You can use the copied template to design a custom template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdfx`.

Examples

Create a Report Template

Create a copy of the HTML template for a report and save it with the name `myReportTemplate` in the `mytemplates` folder.

```
template = mlreportgen.report.Report.createTemplate...  
('mytemplates/myReportTemplate','html');
```

After you modify the template, you can use it by setting the `TemplatePath` property of the `m!reportgen.report.Report` object.

See Also

`m!reportgen.report.Report`

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121

“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Report.customizeReport

Class: mlreportgen.report.Report

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create class derived from Report class

Syntax

```
mlreportgen.report.Report.customizeReport(path)
```

Description

mlreportgen.report.Report.customizeReport(path) creates a class definition file that defines a subclass of the mlreportgen.report.Report class. The new file is created at the location specified by path. You can use this file as a starting point for defining a custom report class.

Input Arguments

path — Class definition file path

string | character array

Class definition file path, specified as a string or character array. The path specifies the location and name of the new class definition file.

Examples

Create Report Subclass

Create a new subclass named package.MyClassB of mlreportgen.report.Report.

```
mlreportgen.report.Report.customizeReport("+package/@MyClassB")
```

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report

Introduced in R2017b

fill

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Fill report template holes

Syntax

```
fill(report)
```

Description

`fill(report)` fills each hole in the template of this report. Holes are filled with the value of the `report` property that has the same name as the hole. This method assumes that `report` is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.Report`, which defines the holes and the properties that define how to fill the holes.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the `report` input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

generateFileName

Class: mlreportgen.report.Report

Package: mlreportgen.report

Generate temporary report file name

Syntax

```
fname = generateFileName(report)
fname = generateFileName(report,ext)
```

Description

`fname = generateFileName(report)` returns a path string usable as the path of a file in the temporary folder of the report. You can use `generateFileName` to generate names for files that are stored temporarily until the report is closed.

`fname = generateFileName(report,ext)` uses the specified file extension.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

ext — File extension

string

File extension, specified as an image file extension.

Example: `generateFileName(rpt,'jpg')`

Output Arguments

fname — File name

string

File name for temporary file, specified as a string.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Report.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.Report

Package: mlreportgen.report

Report class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.Report.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.Report.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the report class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Report class definition file location

character array

Report class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report

Introduced in R2017b

getContext

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Get report context value

Syntax

```
cvalue = getContext(report, key)
```

Description

`cvalue = getContext(report, key)` gets the report context value specified by the key. Use this method to retrieve report context information you have set previously using the `setContext` method. The context values and keys are stored in a `containers.Map` object.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

key — Key associated with context value

numeric, real scalar | string | cell array

Key associated with context value, specified as a numeric, real scalar, string, or cell array.

Output Arguments

cvalue — Context value

any data type

Context value associated with specified key, returned as the value for that key.

See Also

`containers.Map` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

getReportLayout

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Current page layout of report

Syntax

```
pglayout = getReportLayout(report)
```

Description

`pglayout = getReportLayout(report)` returns the current page layout of this report. Use this method in the `getImpl` method of a custom reporter to get the report page layout.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

pglayout — Current page layout

page layout object | []

Current page layout, returned as a page layout object. This method returns the current layout whether the reporter is added directly to the report or indirectly as chapter content. The returned value depends on the report type.

- `pdf` — Returns an `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout`
- `docx` — Returns an `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout`
- `HTML` — Returns [] because page layouts do not apply to HTML reports

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout`

Introduced in R2018a

getTempPath

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Path of report temporary directory

Syntax

```
path = getTempPath(report)
```

Description

`path = getTempPath(report)` returns the path of the folder used for storing temporary files needed to generate the report.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

path — Path of the temporary folder

string

Full path of the report temporary folder, returned as a string. By default the report temporary folder is a subset of your temporary folder. In debug mode, the report temporary folder is a subfolder of the report folder.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2018a

isdocx

Class: mlreportgen.report.Report

Package: mlreportgen.report

Check if Word report

Syntax

```
typematch = isdocx(report)
```

Description

`typematch = isdocx(report)` checks whether the report is a Microsoft Word report, which has a docx extension.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

typematch — Whether report is a Word report

1 | 0

Whether report is a Microsoft Word report, returned as 1 or 0. If `typematch` is 1, the report is a Word report. Otherwise, `typematch` is 0.

See Also

`ishtml` | `ishtmlfile` | `ispdf` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

ishtml

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Check if multifile HTML report

Syntax

```
typematch = ishtml(report)
```

Description

`typematch = ishtml(report)` checks whether the report is a multifile HTML report, which has an `html` extension.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

typematch — Whether report is an HTML report

1 | 0

Whether report is a multifile HTML report, returned as 1 or 0. If `typematch` is 1, the report is an HTML report. Otherwise, `typematch` is 0.

See Also

`isdocx` | `ishtmlfile` | `ispdf` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

ishtmlfile

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Check if single-file HTML report

Syntax

```
typematch = ishtml(report)
```

Description

`typematch = ishtml(report)` checks whether the report is a single-file HTML report, which has an `html` extension.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

typematch — Whether report is a single-file HTML report

1 | 0

Whether report is a single-file HTML report, returned as 1 or 0. If `typematch` is 1, the report is a single-file HTML report. Otherwise, `typematch` is 0.

See Also

`isdocx` | `ishtml` | `ispdf` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

ispdf

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Check if PDF report

Syntax

```
typematch = ispdf(report)
```

Description

`typematch = ispdf(report)` checks whether the report is a PDF report, which has a `pdf` extension.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

typematch — Whether report is a PDF report

1 | 0

Whether report is a PDF report, returned as 1 or 0. If `typematch` is 1, the report is a PDF report. Otherwise, `typematch` is 0.

See Also

`isdocx` | `ishtml` | `ishtmlfile` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

open

Class: mlreportgen.report.Report

Package: mlreportgen.report

Opens the report

Syntax

```
open(report)
```

Description

`open(report)` opens the report. Using this method on a report that is already open or on a closed report causes an error. Use the `add` method to open the report if it is not already open. You generally use the `open` method directly only in an `open` method defined in a custom report class.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

See Also

`add` | `close` | `fill` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` | `rptview`

Introduced in R2017b

rptview

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Open generated report file in viewer

Syntax

```
rptview(report)
```

Description

`rptview(report)` opens the generated report file in a viewer. The viewer used for displaying the report depends on the report type. For example, a report of type HTML opens in the default HTML browser.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Tips

Calling `rptview` with an argument value other than an `mlreportgen.report.Report` object invokes the `rptview` function.

For example, in the following code, the first `rptview` call invokes the `rptview` method. The second `rptview` call invokes the `rptview` function.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('myReport', 'pdf');
add(rpt, 'Hello World');
close(rpt);
% Invokes rptview method
rptview(rpt);
% Invokes rptview function
rptview('myReport.pdf');
```

See Also

`add` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` | `open`

Introduced in R2017b

setContext

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Set report context value

Syntax

```
setContext(report, key, cvalue)
```

Description

`setContext(report, key, cvalue)` stores the context value (`cvalue`) specified by the `key` on the report object. You can then use the `getContext` method to retrieve the value. The context values and keys are stored in a `containers.Map` object.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

key — Key to associate with context value

numeric, real scalar | string | cell array

Key to associate with context value, specified as a numeric, real scalar, string, or cell array.

cvalue — Context value

any data type

Context value associated with specified key, specified as any type of value.

See Also

`containers.Map` | `getContext` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Reporter.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create class derived from Reporter class

Syntax

```
mlreportgen.report.Reporter.customizeReporter(path)
```

Description

`mlreportgen.report.Reporter.customizeReporter(path)` creates a class definition file that defines a subclass of the `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` class. The new file is created at the location specified by `path`. You can use this file as a starting point for defining a custom reporter class.

Input Arguments

path — Class definition file path

string | character array

Class definition file path, specified as a string or character array. The path specifies the location and name of the new class definition file.

Examples

Create Reporter Subclass

Create a subclass named `package.MyNewRptr` of `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`.

```
mlreportgen.report.Reporter.customizeReporter("+package/@MyNewRptr")
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2019a

getImpl

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Get implementation of reporter

Syntax

```
impl = getImpl(reporter, report)
```

Description

`impl = getImpl(reporter, report)` returns the DOM object used to implement this reporter. If you examine the implementation file, it may help you to debug report generation problems.

Input Arguments

reporter — Reporter

reporter object

Reporter object, specified as an `mlreportgen.report` reporter type object.

Example: `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage` for a title page reporter

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Output Arguments

impl — Implementation object

DOM object

Implementation object, returned as a DOM object. The DOM object is usually an `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` type object.

Examples

Get Reporter Implementation

Obtain the DOM object used to create this reporter. This example shows how to use `getImpl` for a `TitlePage` reporter. You can use the `getImpl` method with any type of reporter.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
rpt = Report('My Report');  
tp = TitlePage;  
tp.Title = 'Data Summary';  
impl = getImpl(tp,rpt)
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.RptFile.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.RptFile

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create Report Explorer-based (RptFile) reporter template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.RptFile.createTemplate(templatePath,type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.RptFile.createTemplate(templatePath,type)` creates a copy of the default Report Explorer-based reporter (RptFile) template specified by `type` at the `templatePath` location. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom RptFile reporter template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdf.tx`.

Examples

Create Report Explorer-based Reporter Template

Before you run this example, create a Report Explorer setup file (see “Create a New Setup File” on page 4-4) or use an existing setup file. In this example, the setup file is named `mysetupfile.rpt`. Then, create a copy of the default HTML RptFile template and edit it as desired. The copied template file in this example is named `myrptfile.htm.tx` and is saved in a folder named `mytemplates`. To use the new template for the RptFile reporter, assign its path to the RptFile `TemplateSrc` property.


```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('My Report', 'html');
rptfile = RptFile('mysetupfile.rpt');
template = RptFile.createTemplate('mytemplates\myrptfile', 'html');
rptfile.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#) |
[mlreportgen.report.RptFile](#)

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121
“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132
“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2019a

mlreportgen.report.RptFile.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.RptFile

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create custom Report Explorer-based reporter class

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.RptFile.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.RptFile.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a Report Explorer-based reporter (`RptFile`) class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.RptFile`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `RptFile.customizeReporter` method also copies the default `RptFile` templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the new class definition file as a starting point to design a custom Report Explorer-based reporter class for your report.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom Report Explorer-based reporter class

current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom Report Explorer-based reporter class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with `@` before the class name.

Output Arguments

reporter — Report Explorer-based reporter path

string

Report Explorer-based reporter path, returned as a string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom Report Explorer-based Reporter

Create a custom Report Explorer-based reporter and its associated default templates. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this example, the path to the `MyRptExplRptr.m` class file is `<current working folder>/new_rptexpl_rptr/@MyRptExplRptr/MyRptExplRptr.m`. The default `RptFile` templates are in the `<current working folder>/new_rptexpl_rptr/@RptExplRptr/resources/templates` folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
RptFile.customizeReporter('new_rptexpl_rptr/@MyRptExplRptr');
```

After editing this new class file, you can use it as your `RptFile` reporter.

```
rptr = MyRptExplRptr();
```

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report | mlreportgen.report.Reporter |
mlreportgen.report.RptFile

Introduced in R2019a

mlreportgen.report.RptFile.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.RptFile

Package: mlreportgen.report

Report Explorer-based reporter class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.RptFile.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.RptFile.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the Report Explorer-based reporter class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Report Explorer-based reporter class definition file location

character array

Report Explorer-based reporter class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |

`mlreportgen.report.RptFile`

Introduced in R2019a

add

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Section`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Add section content

Syntax

```
add(section,content)
```

Description

`add(section,content)` adds content to this section.

Input Arguments

section — Section of the report

`section` reporter

Section of the report, specified as a section reporter object. To create the `section` input, you use `mlreportgen.report.Section`.

content — Content of the section

MATLAB built-in objects | DOM objects | Report API reporters | object and cell arrays

Content of the section, specified as one of these values:

- Most built-in MATLAB objects
- DOM objects
- Report API reporters
- Object and cell arrays of objects that can be added individually to a section

Examples

Add Images to a Section

Add a title page, chapter, and a section that contains image objects.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Report('My Report','pdf');
add(rpt,TitlePage('Title','My Report'));
ch = Chapter('Images');
add(ch,Section('Title','Boeing 747',...
    'Content',Image(which('b747.jpg'))));
add(ch,Section('Title','Peppers',...
    'Content',Image(which('peppers.png'))));
add(rpt,ch);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.Section`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Section.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.Section

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create section template

Syntax

Description

creates a copy of the default section reporter template specified by `type` at the location specified by `templatePath`. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom section template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdfx`.

Examples

Create Section Template

Before you run this example, create a copy of the default HTML Section template in the `mytemplates` folder. Name the copied template `mySection.htmx`. Edit the template as desired. To use the new template for the section, assign its path to the `Section.TemplateSrc` property.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('My Report','html');
sec = Section();
sec.Title = 'Data Summary';
template = Section.createTemplate('mytemplates\mySection','html');
tp.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.Section`

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121

“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Section.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.Section

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create custom section reporter class

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.Section.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.Section.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a section class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.Section`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `Section.customizeReporter` method also copies the default section templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the new class definition file as a starting point to design a custom section class for your report.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom section class

current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom section class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with `@` before the class name.

Output Arguments

reporter — Section reporter path

string

Section reporter path, returned as a string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom Section Reporter

Create a custom section reporter and its associated default templates. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this case, the path to the `MySection.m` class file is `<current working folder>/newSection/@MySection/MySection.m`. The default title page templates are in the `<current working folder>/newSection/@MySection/resources/templates` folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
Section.customizeReporter('newSection/@MySection');
```

After editing this new class file, you can use it as your title page reporter.

```
tp = MySection();
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.Section`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Section.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.Section

Package: mlreportgen.report

Section class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.Section.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.Section.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the section reporter class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Section class definition file location

character array

Section class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report | mlreportgen.report.Reporter |

mlreportgen.report.Section

Introduced in R2017b

getTitleReporter

Class: `mlreportgen.report.Section`

Package: `mlreportgen.report`

Create a section title reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getTitleReporter(section)
```

Description

`reporter = getTitleReporter(section)` creates an `mlreportgen.report.SectionTitle` reporter that is partially configured to:

- Format the value of the `Title` property of the `mlreportgen.report.Section` reporter specified by `section`.
- Fill the `Title` hole in the `Section` reporter template with the formatted title.

The `SectionTitle` reporter `getImpl` method uses the `mlreportgen.report.Section.getTitleReporter` method to format inline title content. You can use the `mlreportgen.report.Section.getTitleReporter` method to customize inline title format as follows:

- 1 Invoke the `mlreportgen.report.Section.getTitleReporter` method to get a default `SectionTitle` reporter.
- 2 Customize the `SectionTitle` reporter properties. For example, specify a template source that contains customized title templates.
- 3 Set the `Title` property of the `Section` reporter to the customized `SectionTitle` reporter.

You can customize the title format by changing the default values of these `SectionTitle` reporter properties:

- `TemplateSrc`

This property is set by default to the `Section` reporter template. The template library of this template contains default section title templates named:

- `SectionTitle1`, `SectionTitle2`, and so on, for unnumbered titles
- `SectionNumberedTitle1`, `SectionNumberedTitle2`, and so on, for hierarchically numbered titles.

You can set this property to the source of a template file that contains custom definitions of these templates.

- `TemplateName`

This property is set by default to `'SectionNumberedTitle'` if the `Section` reporter `Numbered` property is `true` (the default). Otherwise, this property is set to `'SectionTitle'`. You do not need to change this setting if your custom template library customizes the definitions of the

standard title templates, but not their names. For example, if your template library contains a template named `SectionNumberedTitle1` with a customized version of the standard definition for `SectionNumberedTitle1`, you do not need to change the value of this property.

- `OutlineLevel`

This property is empty by default. The `Section` reporter `getImpl` method, which invokes the `getTitleReporter` method by default, sets this property to a section level when the `Section` reporter is added to the report. The `SectionTitle` reporter then appends the value of the `OutlineLevel` property to the value of the `TemplateName` property to create the full name of the `SectionTitle` template for the section level, for example, `SectionNumberedTitle2` for a second-level subsection.

- `Content`

This property is set by default to the value of the `Section` reporter `Title` property.

- `NumberPrefix`

This property is set by default to `[]`.

- `NumberSuffix`

This property is set to `' . '` if the `Section Numbered` property is `true` (the default). Otherwise, this property is set to `[]`.

- `Translations`

This property is not set by default. Set this property to localize the section title number prefix and suffix title content.

Input Arguments

section — Section of the report

`m1reportgen.report.Section` object

Section of the report, specified as an `m1reportgen.report.Section` object.

Output Arguments

reporter — Section title reporter

`m1reportgen.report.SectionTitle` object

Section title reporter, returned as an `m1reportgen.report.SectionTitle` object.

Examples

Use a Custom Section Title Template

The following example shows how to use a custom template to generate the title of a level one section in a report.

Suppose that `MyCustomTemplate.pdf` contains a customized version of the standard template `SectionNumberedTitle1`.

To use the custom template:

- 1 Get the `SectionTitle` reporter for the section.
- 2 Set the `TemplateSrc` property of the reporter to `MyCustomTemplate.pdf` and set the `OutlineLevel` property to the level of the section.
- 3 Set the `Title` property of the Section reporter to the `SectionTitle` reporter.

For example:

```
import mlreportgen.report.*

rpt = Report("myrpt", "pdf");

sec = Section("Title", "Introduction");
titleRptr = getTitleReporter(sec);
titleRptr.TemplateSrc = "MyCustomTemplate.pdf";
titleRptr.OutlineLevel = 1;
sec.Title = titleRptr;
add(rpt, sec);
close(rpt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.Section`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Section.number

Class: mlreportgen.report.Section

Package: mlreportgen.report

Set section numbering

Syntax

```
mlreportgen.report.Section.number(report,numbering)
```

Description

mlreportgen.report.Section.number(report,numbering) indicates whether to include numbers before report section titles. Report sections are numbered consecutively by default.

Input Arguments

report — Report

report object

Report, specified as a report object. To create the report input, use mlreportgen.report.Report.

numbering — Option to number sections

true (default) | false

Choice to number report sections, specified as a logical. If numbering is true, the report sections are numbered consecutively. If numbering is false, numbers are not included for report sections. You can use the Numbered property of a section to override the numbering for that section.

Examples

Turn Off Section Numbering

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Report('My Report','pdf');
add(rpt,TitlePage('Title','My Report',...
    'Author','MathWorks'));
add(rpt,TableOfContents);
add(rpt,Chapter('Title','Boeing 747',...
    'Content','This report describes the Boeing 747.));
mlreportgen.dom.KeepWithNext(1);
add(rpt,Section('Title','Image of Boeing 747',...
    'Content',Image(which('b747.jpg')),'Numbered',0));
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.Section`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create table of contents section template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.createTemplate(templatePath,  
type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.createTemplate(templatePath, type)` creates a copy of the table of contents (TOC) reporter template specified by `type` at the location specified by `templatePath`. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom TOC template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdfx`.

Examples

Create TOC Template

Before you run this example, create a copy of the default HTML `TableOfContents` template in the `mytemplates` folder. Name the copied template `myTOC.htmx`. Edit the template as desired. To use the new template for the TOC, assign its path to the `TableOfContents.TemplateSrc` property.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('My Report', 'html');
toc = TableOfContents();
template = TableOfContents.createTemplate('mytemplates\myTOC', 'html');
toc.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#) |
[mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents](#)

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121
“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132
“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.customizeReporter

Create custom table of contents reporter class

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a table of contents (TOC) class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `TableOfContents.customizeReporter` method also copies the default TOC templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the class definition file as a starting point to design a custom table of contents class for your report.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom TOC section class
current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom TOC section class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with `@` before the class name.

Output Arguments

reporter — TOC section reporter path
string

TOC Section reporter path, returned as the string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom TOC Reporter

Create a custom TOC reporter and its associated default templates. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this case, the path to the `MyTOC.m` class file is `<current working folder>/newTOC/@MyTOC/myTOC.m`. The default title page templates are in the `<current working folder>/newTOC/@MyTOC/resources/templates` folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
TableOfContents.customizeReporter('newTOC/@MyTOC');
```

After editing this new class file, you can use it as your TOC section reporter.

```
toc = MyTOC();
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents

Package: mlreportgen.report

Table of contents class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the table of contents class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — **Table of contents class definition file location**

character array

Table of contents class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report | mlreportgen.report.Reporter |
mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents

Introduced in R2017b

getTitleReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get table of contents title reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getTitleReporter(toc)
```

Description

`reporter = getTitleReporter(toc)` returns a reporter that the `TableOfContents` reporter uses to format the content specified in its `Title` property. Use this reporter to customize the alignment, position, and appearance of the title.

Input Arguments

toc — Table of contents of the report

reporter object

Table of contents of the report, specified as a reporter object. To create the `toc` input, you use `mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Table of contents title reporter

reporter object

Table of contents title reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Nondefault Table of Contents Title Style

Assume that you want a style for your table of contents title that differs from the default. Before you run this example, create a template file named `MyTOCTemplate` and customize its `TableOfContentsTitle` style. Then, use the `getTitleReporter` method and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
toc = TableOfContents();
toc.Title = 'Report Contents'
toc.Title = getTitleReporter(toc);
toc.Title.TemplateSrc = 'MyTOCTemplate';
add(rpt,toc)
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Reporter` | `mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.createTemplate

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create title page template

Syntax

```
template = mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.createTemplate(templatePath,type)
```

Description

`template = mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.createTemplate(templatePath,type)` creates a copy of the default title page reporter template specified by `type` at the location specified by `templatePath`. You can use the copied template as a starting point to design a custom title page template for your report.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Path and file name of new template

character vector | string scalar

Path and file name of the new template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

type — Type of template

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Type of template, specified as 'html', 'html-file', 'docx', or 'pdf'.

Output Arguments

template — Path and file name of template copy

string scalar

Path and file name of the copy of the template, returned as a string scalar. The file name extension of the template is assigned based on the specified output type. For example, if `type` is 'pdf', the file name extension is `.pdftx`.

Examples

Create Title Page Template

Before you run this example, create a copy of the default HTML TitlePage template in the `mytemplates` folder. Name the copied template `myTitlePg.htm`. Edit the template as desired. To use the new template for the title page, assign its path to the `TitlePage.TemplateSrc` property.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('My Report','html');
tp = TitlePage();
```



```
tp.Title = 'Data Summary';  
template = TitlePage.createTemplate('mytemplates\myTitlePg','html');  
tp.TemplateSrc = template;
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#) |
[mlreportgen.report.TitlePage](#) | [mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.customizeReporter](#)

Topics

“Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121

“Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

“Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.customizeReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create custom title page reporter class

Syntax

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.customizeReporter(classpath)
```

Description

`reporter = mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.customizeReporter(classpath)` creates a title page class definition file that is a subclass of `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`. The file is created at the specified `classpath` location. The `TitlePage.customizeReporter` method also copies the default title page templates to the `<classpath>/resources/template` folder. You can use the new class definition file as a starting point to design a custom title page class for your report. You can customize the title page class by, for example, adding new content holes and properties.

Input Arguments

classpath — Location of custom title page class

current working folder (default) | string | character array

Location of custom title page class, specified as a string or character array. The `classpath` argument also supports specifying a folder with `@` before the class name.

Output Arguments

reporter — Title page reporter path

string

Title page reporter path, returned as the string specifying the path to the derived report class file.

Examples

Create Custom Title Page Reporter

Create a custom title page reporter and its associated default templates. The derived class file is created at the specified path relative to the current working folder. In this case, the path to the `MyTitlePage.m` class file is `<current working folder>/newTitlePage/@MyTitlePage/MyTitlePage.m`. The default title page templates are in the `<current working folder>/newTitlePage/@MyTitlePage/resources/templates` folder.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
TitlePage.customizeReporter('newTitlePg/@MyTitlePage');
```

After editing this new class file, you can use it as your title page reporter.

```
tp = MyTitlePage();
```

See Also

[mreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mreportgen.report.Reporter](#) |
[mreportgen.report.TitlePage](#) | [mreportgen.report.TitlePage.createTemplate](#)

Introduced in R2017b

getAuthorReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get title page author reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getAuthorReporter(tp)
```

Description

`reporter = getAuthorReporter(tp)` returns a reporter that the `TitlePage` reporter (`tp`) uses to format the value specified by its `Author` property.

Input Arguments

tp — Title page of the report

reporter object

Title page of the report, specified as a title page reporter object. To create the `tp` input, you use `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Title page author reporter

reporter object

Title page author reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Nondefault Title Page Author Style

Create a style for your title page author that differs from the default style. Before you run this example, create a template file named `MyTitlePageTemplate` and customize its `TitlePageAuthor` style. Then, use the `getAuthorReporter` method and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
tp = TitlePage();
tp.Author = 'John Smith';
tp.Author = getAuthorReporter(tp);
tp.Author.TemplateSrc = 'MyTitlePageTemplate';
add(rpt, tp);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.getClassFolder

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Title page class definition file location

Syntax

```
path = mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.getClassFolder()
```

Description

`path = mlreportgen.report.TitlePage.getClassFolder()` returns the path of the folder that contains the title page class definition file.

Output Arguments

path — Title page class definition file location

character array

Title page class definition file location, returned as a character array.

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report | mlreportgen.report.Reporter |

mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Introduced in R2017b

getImageReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get title page image reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getImageReporter(tp)
```

Description

`reporter = getImageReporter(tp)` returns a reporter that the `TitlePage` reporter (`tp`) uses to format the image specified by the `Image` property. You use `getImageReporter` to customize the image position and alignment.

Input Arguments

tp — Title page of the report

reporter object

Title page of the report, specified as a title page reporter object. To create the `tp` input, you use `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Title page image reporter

reporter object

Title page image reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Nondefault Title Page Image Style

Create a style for the image on your title page that differs from the default. Before you run this example, create a template file named `MyTitlePageTemplate` and customize its `TitlePageImage` style. Then, use `getImageReporter` and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
tp = TitlePage();
tp.Image = 'myImage.jpg';
tp.Image = getImageReporter(tp);
tp.Image.TemplateSrc = 'MyTitlePageTemplate';
add(rpt, tp);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`

Introduced in R2017b

getPubDateReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get title page publication date reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getPubDateReporter(tp)
```

Description

`reporter = getPubDateReporter(tp)` returns a reporter that the `TitlePage` reporter (`tp`) uses to format the value specified by the `PubDate` property. You use `getPubDateReporter` to customize the publication date alignment, position, and appearance of the publication date.

Input Arguments

tp — Title page of the report

reporter object

Title page of the report, specified as a title page reporter object. To create the `tp` input, you use `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Title page publication date reporter

reporter object

Title page publication date reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Nondefault Title Page Publication Date Style

Create a style for the publication date on your title page that differs from the default. Before you run this example, create a template file named `MyTitlePageTemplate` and customize its `TitlePagePubDate` style. Then, use `getPubDateReporter` and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
tp = TitlePage();
tp.PubDate = 'June 1 2017';
tp.PubDate = getPubDateReporter(tp);
tp.PubDate.TemplateSrc = 'MyTitlePageTemplate';
add(rpt, tp);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`

Introduced in R2017b

getPublisherReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get title page publisher reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getPublisherReporter(tp)
```

Description

`reporter = getPublisherReporter(tp)` returns a reporter that the TitlePage reporter (tp) uses to format the value specified by its Publisher property. You use `getPublisherReporter` to customize the publisher alignment, position, and appearance.

Input Arguments

tp — Title page of the report

reporter object

Title page of the report, specified as a title page reporter object. To create the `tp` input, you use `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Title page publisher reporter

reporter object

Title page publisher reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Nondefault Title Page Publisher Style

Create a style for the publisher on your title page that differs from the default. Before you run this example, create a template file named `MyTitlePageTemplate` and customize its `TitlePagePublisher` style. Then, use `getPublisherReporter` and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
tp = TitlePage();
tp.Publisher = 'Report Publishing Company';
tp.Publisher = getPublisherReporter(tp);
tp.Publisher.TemplateSrc = 'MyTitlePageTemplate';
add(rpt,tp);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`

Introduced in R2017b

getSubtitleReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get title page subtitle reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getSubtitleReporter(tp)
```

Description

`reporter = getSubtitleReporter(tp)` returns a reporter that the `TitlePage` reporter (`tp`) uses to format the value specified by its `Subtitle` property. You use `getSubtitleReporter` to customize the subtitle alignment, position, and appearance.

Input Arguments

tp — Title page of the report

reporter object

Title page of the report, specified as a title page reporter object. To create the `tp` input, you use `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Title page subtitle reporter

reporter object

Title page subtitle reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Nondefault Title Page Subtitle

Create a style for your title page subtitle that differs from the default. Before you run this example, create a template file named `MyTitlePageTemplate` and customize its `SubtitlePageTitle` style. Then, use `getSubtitleReporter` and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
tp = TitlePage();
tp.Subtitle = 'My Report Subtitle';
tp.Subtitle = getSubtitleReporter(tp);
tp.Subtitle.TemplateSrc = 'MyTitlePageTemplate';
add(rpt, tp);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`

Introduced in R2017b

getTitleReporter

Class: mlreportgen.report.TitlePage

Package: mlreportgen.report

Get title page title reporter

Syntax

```
reporter = getTitleReporter(tp)
```

Description

`reporter = getTitleReporter(tp)` returns a reporter that the TitlePage reporter (`tp`) uses to format the value specified by its `Title` property. Use `getTitleReporter` to customize the title alignment, position, and appearance.

Input Arguments

tp — Title page of the report

reporter object

Title page of the report, specified as a title page reporter object. To create the `tp` input, you use `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`.

Output Arguments

reporter — Title page title reporter

reporter object

Title page title reporter, returned as a reporter object.

Examples

Use Nondefault Title Page Title Style

Create a style for the title on your title page that differs from the default style. Before you run this example, create a template file named `MyTitlePageTemplate` and customize its `TitlePageTitle` style. Then, use the `getTitleReporter` method and the `TemplateSrc` property to use your template.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report();
tp = TitlePage();
tp.Title = 'My Report Title'
tp.Title = getTitleReporter(tp);
tp.Title.TemplateSrc = 'MyTitlePageTemplate';
add(rpt, tp);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter` |
`mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.utils.capitalizeFirstChar

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Capitalize first character of string

Syntax

```
capOut = mlreportgen.utils.capitalizeFirstChar(strchar)
```

Description

`capOut = mlreportgen.utils.capitalizeFirstChar(strchar)` capitalizes the first character of the input character vector or string scalar.

Examples

Capitalize First Letter of Character Vector

```
strInput = 'this character vector needs an initial capital letter.';  
capOut = mlreportgen.utils.capitalizeFirstChar(strInput)
```

```
capOut  
    'This character vector needs an initial capital letter.'
```

Input Arguments

strchar — Text whose first character is to be capitalized

character vector | string scalar

Text whose first character is to be capitalized, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Output Arguments

capOut — Text with first letter capitalized

character vector | string scalar

Text with first letter capitalized, specified as a character vector or string scalar. If the input is a character vector, the output is a character vector. If the input is a string scalar, the output is a string scalar.

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.makeSingleLineText` | `mlreportgen.utils.normalizeString`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.fileToURI

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Convert file path to Universal Resource Identifier (URI)

Syntax

```
uri = mlreportgen.utils.fileToURI(filename)
```

Description

`uri = mlreportgen.utils.fileToURI(filename)` converts `filename` to a Universal Resource Identifier (URI).

Examples

Convert File Name to URI

```
uri = mlreportgen.utils.fileToURI...  
    ("C:/Users/jsmith/Desktop/200-C Form.pdf")  
  
uri =  
  
    "file:///C:/Users/jsmith/Desktop/200-C%20Form.pdf"
```

Input Arguments

filename — Name of file to convert

character vector | string scalar

Name or full path of file to convert, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Output Arguments

uri — Universal Resource Identifier version of file name

character vector | string scalar

Universal Resource Identifier (URI) of the file, returned as a character vector or string scalar. URIs are strings that identify resources. In particular, they specify the name of a file and the path to that file. By using a standard format, URIs allow access to a resource over a network. Web addresses (URLs) are types of URIs.

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.findFile`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.findFile

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Find file path

Syntax

```
filepath = mlreportgen.utils.findFile(filename)
filepath = mlreportgen.utils.findFile(filename,Name,Value)
```

Description

`filepath = mlreportgen.utils.findFile(filename)` returns the full file path from the specified file name. You can specify the file name with or without an extension.

`filepath = mlreportgen.utils.findFile(filename,Name,Value)` uses additional options specified by one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments.

Examples

Find File Using Partial File Name

```
filepath = mlreportgen.utils.findFile('MyFile')

filepath =
    'C:\Users\username\Documents\MyFile'
```

Find File Using a File Extension List

```
filepath = mlreportgen.utils.findFile('HTMLFile',["docx" "rtf" "html"])

filepath =
    'C:\Users\username\Documents\HTMLFile.html'
```

Input Arguments

filename — File name

character vector | string scalar

File name with or without a file extension, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Name-Value Pair Arguments

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of `Name,Value` arguments. `Name` is the argument name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside quotes. You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as `Name1,Value1,...,NameN,ValueN`.

Example: `mlreportgen.utils.findFile('myFile','FileExtensions',["htm" "html"])`

FileExtensions – List of file extensions

character vector | string array | cell array of character vectors

List of file extensions, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'FileExtensions' and a character vector, string array, or cell array of character vectors. `mlreportgen.utils.findFile` searches for a file name with one of the specified extensions or no extension.

Example: `mlreportgen.utils.findFile('myFile','FileExtensions',["docx" "rtf"])`

FileMustExist – Whether the file must exist

true (default) | false

Specify whether the file to find must exist, specified as `true` or `false`. If `true`, the file must exist. If `false`, the file does not exist. In this case, only the full path of the file with the specified partial file name is created. No file with that path is created.

Output Arguments**filepath – Path to file**

string scalar

Path to file, returned as a string scalar.

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.fileToURI` | `mlreportgen.utils.isFileLocked`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.hash

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Hash a piece of text

Syntax

```
outstring = mlreportgen.utils.hash(intext)
```

Description

`outstring = mlreportgen.utils.hash(intext)` generates an MD5 hash for a piece of text. An MD5 hash encodes the text into a 128-bit representation.

Examples

Hash a Piece of Text

```
mlreportgen.utils.hash("This is a test string to hash.")
```

```
ans =
```

```
    "5d075889248b68d16b1fa9ad430fb4c8"
```

Input Arguments

intext – Text to hash

character vector | string scalar

Text to hash, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Output Arguments

outstring – Hashed string

string scalar

Hashed representation of original text, returned as a string scalar.

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.normalizeString` | `mlreportgen.utils.toString`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile

Prepare HTML file for conversion to DOM

Syntax

```
preppedHTMLStr = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile(htmlFile)
preppedHTMLFileName = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile(htmlFile,
preppedHTMLFileName)
preppedHTMLStr = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile( __, "Tidy", false)
```

Description

`preppedHTMLStr = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile(htmlFile)` prepares the HTML in the file specified by `htmlFile` for conversion to the MATLAB Report Generator internal document object model (DOM). The prepared HTML in `preppedHTMLStr` can be converted to a DOM API representation by using an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object. The `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` function:

- Corrects invalid markup by calling `mlreportgen.utils.tidy` with the settings for HTML output.
- Uses the MATLAB web browser to convert the tidied markup to an HTML DOM document. See <https://www.w3.org/TR/WD-DOM/introduction.html>.

The MATLAB web browser computes the CSS properties of the elements in the HTML input based on internal and external style sheets specified by the input HTML, and on the style attribute of an element. The CSS property computation supports all valid CSS style sheet selectors, including selectors not directly supported by `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects.

- Converts the HTML DOM document to HTML markup that is supported by `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` and `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. The style attribute for each element specifies the element CSS properties that the MATLAB web browser computed.
- Returns the prepared HTML as a string scalar.

`preppedHTMLFileName = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile(htmlFile, preppedHTMLFileName)` generates the prepared HTML in a file with the name specified by `preppedHTMLFile`. The prepared HTML in `preppedHTMLFileName` can be converted to a DOM API representation by using an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object.

`preppedHTMLStr = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile(__, "Tidy", false)` prepares the HTML without first tidying it. Specify "Tidy", false after all other input arguments. Use this syntax if you want to tidy the HTML markup yourself. For example, you might want to call `mlreportgen.utils.tidy` with different options than the ones used by `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile`, then pass the tidied HTML as the input to `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile`.

Examples

Prepare an HTML File for Conversion to a DOM Object

Use `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` to prepare an HTML file for conversion to a DOM object that you can append to a report.

Create a CSS style sheet, `myCSS.css`, to specify that the text in a paragraph is red and that the font family is Arial.

```
p {
    color: red;
    font-family: Arial;
}
```

Create a file, `myHTML.html`, that contains this HTML:

```
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="myCSS.css" >
</head>
<body>
  <p> Hello World</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The HTML is not XML-parsable because the `link` element is not properly closed. The slash `/` before the closing angle bracket `>` is missing.

Try to convert the HTML to a DOM object and append the object to a report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document("MyReport", "docx");
htmlObj = HTMLFile("myHTML.html");
append(rpt, htmlObj);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);

Error using mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile
HTML error: expected end of tag 'link'
```

`mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` ends with an error due to the missing end tag.

Prepare the HTML for conversion to DOM by using `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile`. Create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object from the prepared HTML and append the object to the report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.*
d = Document("test", "pdf");
preppedHTMLFile = prepHTMLFile("myHTML.html", "mypreppedHTML.html");
htmlObj = HTMLFile(preppedHTMLFile);
append(d, htmlObj);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Input Arguments

htmlFile – HTML file

character vector | string scalar

HTML file to be prepared for conversion to DOM, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

preppedHTMLFileName – File for prepared HTML

character vector | string scalar

File for prepared HTML, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Example: "myHTML.html"

Output Arguments

preppedHTMLStr – Prepared HTML

string scalar

Prepared HTML, returned as a string scalar.

preppedHTMLFileName – Name of file containing prepared HTML

string scalar

Name of the file that contains the prepared HTML, returned as a string scalar.

Tips

- MATLAB Report Generator `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects typically cannot accept the raw HTML output of third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word, that export native documents as HTML markup. In these cases, your Report API report generation program can use the `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` and `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` functions to prepare the raw HTML for use with the `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. Typically, your program will have to further process the prepared HTML to remove valid but undesirable objects, such as line feeds that were in the raw content.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` | `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` | `mlreportgen.utils.tidy`

Topics

“Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

“Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object” on page 13-106

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString

Prepare HTML string for conversion to DOM

Syntax

```
preppedHTMLStr = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString(htmlStr)
preppedHTMLStr = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString(
htmlStr, "Tidy", false)
```

Description

`preppedHTMLStr = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString(htmlStr)` prepares the HTML in the string specified by `htmlStr` for conversion to the MATLAB Report Generator internal document object model (DOM). The prepared HTML in `preppedHTMLStr` can be converted to a DOM API representation by using an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object. The `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` function:

- Corrects invalid markup by calling `mlreportgen.utils.tidy` with the settings for HTML output.
- Uses the MATLAB web browser to convert the tidied markup to an HTML DOM document. See <https://www.w3.org/TR/WD-DOM/introduction.html>.

The MATLAB web browser computes the CSS properties of the elements in the HTML input based on internal and external style sheets specified by the input HTML, and on the style attribute of an element. The CSS property computation supports all valid CSS style sheet selectors, including selectors not directly supported by `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` objects.

- Converts the HTML DOM document to HTML markup that is supported by `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` objects. The style attribute for each element specifies the element CSS properties that the MATLAB web browser computed.
- Returns the prepared HTML as a string scalar.

`preppedHTMLStr = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString(htmlStr, "Tidy", false)` prepares the input HTML without first tidying it. Use this syntax if you want to tidy the HTML markup yourself. For example, you might want to call `mlreportgen.utils.tidy` with different options than the ones used by `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`, then pass the tidied HTML as the input to `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`.

Examples

Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object

Use `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTML` to prepare an HTML string for conversion to a DOM object that you can append to a report.

Create a string named `myHTMLStr` that has this HTML content:

```
myHTMLStr = "<html><body><p>This is the first paragraph.<p>This is the second paragraph.<p></body></html>";
```

The paragraph is missing the / in the end tag </p>.

Try to convert the HTML to a DOM object and append the object to a report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document("MyReport","docx");
htmlObj = mlreportgen.dom.HTML(myHTMLStr);
append(rpt,htmlObj);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

```
Error using mlreportgen.dom.HTML
HTML error: expected end of tag 'p'
```

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` ends with an error due to the missing end tag.

Prepare the HTML by using `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`. Create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object from the prepared HTML and append the object to the report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document("MyReport","docx");
%prepare the HTML
myPreppedHTML = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString(myHTMLStr);
htmlObj = mlreportgen.dom.HTML(myPreppedHTML);
append(rpt,htmlObj);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Input Arguments

htmlStr — HTML content

character vector | string scalar

HTML content to be prepared for conversion to the DOM, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Output Arguments

preppedHTMLStr — Prepared HTML

string scalar

Prepared HTML, returned as a string scalar.

Tips

- MATLAB Report Generator `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects typically cannot accept the raw HTML output of third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word, that export native documents as HTML markup. In these cases, your Report API report generation program can use the `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` and `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` functions to prepare the raw HTML for use with the `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. Typically, your program will have to further process the prepared HTML to remove valid but undesirable objects, such as line feeds that were in the raw content.

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.HTML | mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile |
mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile | mlreportgen.utils.tidy

Topics

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101
“Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104
“Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object” on page 13-106

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.utils.isFileLocked

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Determine if file is locked

Syntax

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.isFileLocked(filename)
```

Description

`tf = mlreportgen.utils.isFileLocked(filename)` tests whether the specified file is locked.

Examples

Check for Locked File

Verify that the `output.pdf` file is locked.

```
mlreportgen.utils.isFileLocked('output.pdf')
```

```
ans =  
    logical  
    0
```

Input Arguments

filename — Name of file to test

character vector | string scalar

Name or full path of the file to test, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Output Arguments

tf — Status of the file

true | false

Status of the file, returned as `true` or `false`. If the file is locked by another process, `true` is returned. If the file is not locked, `false` is returned.

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.findFile`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.makeSingleLineText

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Convert input to single line

Syntax

```
singleline = mlreportgen.utils.makeSingleLineText(strchar_in)
singleline = mlreportgen.utils.makeSingleLineText(strchar_in,delim)
```

Description

`singleline = mlreportgen.utils.makeSingleLineText(strchar_in)` converts the input to a single line of text. Single spaces replace the line feeds and carriage returns in the input.

`singleline = mlreportgen.utils.makeSingleLineText(strchar_in,delim)` specifies the delimiter to use to replace line feeds and carriage returns.

Examples

Convert Character Array to Single Line

```
devTitle = ['Thomas R. Lee'; ...
            'Sr. Developer'; ...
            'SFTware Corp.'];
singleline = mlreportgen.utils.makeSingleLineText(devTitle)

singleline =

    'Thomas R. Lee Sr. Developer SFTware Corp.'
```

Input Arguments

strchar_in — Input to convert

character vector | string scalar | cell array of character vectors | string array | numeric array

Input to convert to single line of text, specified as a character array, string array, cell array of characters, or numeric array.

delim — Delimiter

character vector | string scalar

Delimiter to substitute for each line feed and carriage return, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Output Arguments

singleline — Single line of text

character vector | string scalar

Single line of text, returned as a character vector or string scalar. The formatting of the output depends on the input type.

Input	Output
character vector or numeric array	Character vector with line feeds and carriage returns removed.
string scalar	String scalar with line feeds and carriage returns removed.
cell array of character vectors	Character vector with line feeds and carriage returns removed. Entries in the array are concatenated and separated using the delimiter.
string array	String scalar with line feeds and carriage returns removed. Entries in the array are concatenated and separated using the delimiter.

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.capitalizeFirstChar` | `mlreportgen.utils.hash` | `mlreportgen.utils.normalizeString` | `mlreportgen.utils.toString`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID

Normalize a link target ID

Syntax

```
outID = mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID(inID)
```

Description

`outID = mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID(inID)` converts the input link target ID to an ID that is valid for Microsoft Word, PDF, and HTML reports. The output ID consists of the prefix `mw_` and an MD5 hash of the input ID. The generated ID conforms to the Word limitation on ID length and the PDF requirement that an ID begin with an alphabetic character.

Examples

Create a Link Target with Normalized ID

This example generates a report where one paragraph links to another paragraph. The link target ID of the target paragraph is generated by using `mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.utils.*
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');

p = Paragraph('This is my paragraph');
linkID = normalizeLinkID('home');
append(p, LinkTarget(linkID));
append(d, p);

p = Paragraph('This is another paragraph');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d, p);
append(d, InternalLink(linkID, 'Go to Top'));

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Input Arguments

inID — Link target ID to be normalized

string scalar | character vector

Link target ID to be normalized, specified as a string scalar or character vector.

Output Arguments

outID — Normalized link target ID

string scalar

Normalized link target ID, returned as a string scalar.

Tips

To generate a link target ID for a Simulink or Stateflow object, use `slreportgen.utils.getObjectID`. This function generates a link target ID that is valid for all report types.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`

Topics

“Create Links” on page 13-78

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.utils.normalizeString

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Remove extra spaces and line feeds from text

Syntax

```
n_strchar = mlreportgen.utils.normalizeString(strchar)
```

Description

`n_strchar = mlreportgen.utils.normalizeString(strchar)` normalizes text by removing leading and trailing spaces and replacing carriage returns and tabs with a single space. The returned value has the same type as the input type.

Examples

Normalize String Arrays and Character Vectors

```
import mlreportgen.utils.*
str = "  a sample string "
n_strchar = normalizeString(str)

str =
    "  a sample string "

n_strchar =
    "a sample string"

import mlreportgen.utils.*
char_vec = ' a sample character vector'
char_vec1 = [char_vec newline ' plus a new line ']
n_strchar = normalizeString(char_vec1)

char_vec =
    ' a sample character vector '

char_vec1 =
    ' a sample character vector
    plus a new line '

n_strchar =
    'a sample character vector plus a new line'
```

Input Arguments

strchar — Text to normalize

character vector | string array

Text to normalize, specified as a character vector or string array.

Output Arguments

n_strchar — Normalized text

character vector | string array

Normalized text, returned as a character vector or string array, depending on the input type.

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.capitalizeFirstChar` | `mlreportgen.utils.toString`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.tidy

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Correct and clean XML and HTML content

Syntax

```
outString = mlreportgen.utils.tidy(inString)
outFile = mlreportgen.utils.tidy(inFile)
```

Description

`outString = mlreportgen.utils.tidy(inString)` corrects and cleans an XHTML string. Correcting adds missing end tags. Cleaning removes unnecessary tags.

`outFile = mlreportgen.utils.tidy(inFile)` corrects and cleans an XHTML file.

Examples

Tidy an Input String

```
outString = mlreportgen.utils.tidy...
   ("<p>sample input string with missing end tag")
```

```
outString =
```

```
    "<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
      <head>
        <title></title>
      </head>
      <body>
        <p>sample input string with missing end tag</p>
      </body>
    </html>
"
```

Tidy and Overwrite Input File

For this example, substitute your username in the "c:\Users\username\Documents\myHTMLFile.html" string.

```
outFile = mlreportgen.utils.tidy("myHTMLFile.html",...
    "OutputFile", "C:\Users\username\Documents\myHTMLFile.html")
```

```
outFile =
```

```
"C:\Users\username\Documents\myHTMLFile.html"
```

Write to New File and Use Custom Configuration File

Assume that you have created your own configuration file, named `myConfig.cfg`, and stored it in your Documents folder while you test it. For ease of finding the file later, store it in the same location as the default configuration files or store it with your output file.

For this example, substitute your username in the `"c:\Users\username\Documents\myNewHTMLFile.html"` string.

```
outFile = mlreportgen.utils.tidy("myHTMLFile.html", "OutputFile", ...  
    "c:\Users\username\Documents\myNewHTMLFile.html", ...  
    "ConfigFile", "myConfig.cfg")
```

```
outFile =
```

```
"C:\Users\username\Documents\myHTMLFile.html"
```

Input Arguments

inString — HTML text to correct and clean

string | character vector

HTML text to correct and clean, specified as a string or character vector.

inFile — HTML file to correct and clean

string | character vector

HTML file to correct and clean, specified as a string or character vector.

Name-Value Pair Arguments

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of `Name`, `Value` arguments. `Name` is the argument name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside quotes. You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as `Name1, Value1, ..., NameN, ValueN`.

Example: `tidy("myFile.html", "OutputType", "html")`

OutputType — Type of output file

string | character vector

Type of output file, specified as a string or character vector. Valid values are `'xml'`, `'html'`, and `'xhtml'`. To ensure that the tidied file is XML compliant, use `'xhtml'` as the output type.

OutputFile — Path of output file

string | character vector

Path of output file, specified as a string or character vector. If the file is in the current working folder, you can specify only the file name, otherwise specify the full path. The tidied output file can overwrite the original HTML file or be saved to a new file.

ConfigFile — Configuration file

string | character vector

Configuration file, specified as a string or character vector. The configuration file contains options for cleaning and correcting input strings and files. (For more information, see External Links.) Default configuration files for each output type are located in the `<matlabroot>/toolbox/shared/mlreportgen/utils/resources` folder. The files are `tidy-html.cfg`, `tidy-xml.cfg`, and `tidy-xhtml.cfg`. You can create your own configuration file and specify it using this parameter. The easiest way to create your own configuration file is to copy the default file, make your changes, and save it using a new file name. If you specify your own `ConfigFile`, it overrides the `OutputType` parameter.

Note The indentation of the tidied file is set to `false` in the default configuration file. To turn on indentation, create your own configuration file and set `indent` to `true`.

Output Arguments

outString — Tidied XHTML string

string

Tidied XHTML, returned as a string that contains the basic elements of an HTML file.

outFile — Tidied XHTML file

string

Tidied XHTML file, returned as a string that indicates the file location and name.

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc` | `mlreportgen.utils.HTMXDoc`

External Websites

HTML Tidy Options Quick Reference

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.toString

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Create string representation of MATLAB variable

Syntax

```
convValue = mlreportgen.utils.toString(varName)
```

Description

`convValue = mlreportgen.utils.toString(varName)` converts the value of a MATLAB variable to a string.

Examples

Convert MATLAB Variable Values to String

```
num = 10;
convValue = mlreportgen.utils.toString(num)

convValue =
    "10"

matrix = [1,7,10;3,1,6];
convValue = mlreportgen.utils.toString(matrix)

convValue =
    "[1  7  10 ;
     3  1  6 ]"
```

Input Arguments

varName — MATLAB variable

variable name

MATLAB variable whose value is to be converted to a string.

Output Arguments

convValue — Converted variable value

string scalar

Converted MATLAB variable value, returned as a string scalar

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.capitalizeFirstChar` | `mlreportgen.utils.makeSingleLineText` | `mlreportgen.utils.normalizeString`

Introduced in R2018b

pptview

Open Microsoft PowerPoint presentation or convert it to PDF

Syntax

```
[Status,Message] = pptview(filename)
[Status,Message] = pptview(filename,conversionMode)
[Status,Message] = pptview(filename,'closeapp','closedoc')
[Status,Message] = pptview(filename,'closedoc')
```

Description

[Status,Message] = pptview(filename) opens the specified PPT file in PowerPoint on Windows or Apache OpenOffice on Linux.

[Status,Message] = pptview(filename,conversionMode) converts the specified PowerPoint file to PDF on PCs with Microsoft Office installed.

[Status,Message] = pptview(filename,'closeapp','closedoc') closes the PPT application and presentation file.

[Status,Message] = pptview(filename,'closedoc') closes the presentation file.

Examples

Open a PPT File in PowerPoint or OpenOffice

Open a PPT file. The file opens in PowerPoint on Windows or Apache OpenOffice on Linux.

```
pptview('myppt');
```

Convert a PPT File to PDF Format

Convert a PPT file to PDF format and close the PPT file. Run this command only on PCs with Microsoft Office installed.

```
pptview('myppt','converttopdf');
```

Input Arguments

filename — PPT file to open or convert

character vector

PPT file to open or convert, specified as a character vector of a file name on the MATLAB path or the full path name. You do not need to include the file extension.

Example: 'myppt', 'MyPresentations/myppt'

conversionMode — Method of converting to PDF`'converttopdf' | 'showaspdf'`

Method of converting the PPT file to PDF, specified as one of these values:

- `'converttopdf'`— Convert to PDF without displaying the results.
- `'showaspdf'`—Convert to PDF and display the results in the PDF Viewer.

Output Arguments**Status — Success indicator**`0 | 1`

Success indicator for opening or converting the PPT file, returned as 1 for success and 0 for failure.

Message — Error or warning information`character vector`

Error or warning information about opening or converting the file, returned as a character vector.

See Also`rptconvert | rptview`**Introduced in R2016a**

report

Generate report from setup file

Syntax

```
report
report (setup1,...,setupN)
[report1,report2,...,reportN] = report(setup1,setup2,...,setupN)
report(systemname)
report ( ____, -fFORMAT)
report ( ____, -fFORMAT, -sTEMPLATE)
report ( ____, -fFORMAT, -sSTYLESHEET)
report ( ____, -oPATH)
report ( ____, -genOption)
```

Description

- `report` with no arguments opens the Report Explorer. For more information on the Report Explorer, see “Working with the Report Explorer” on page 1-14
- `report (setup1,...,setupN)` generates reports from the specified report setup files. The file names are character arrays that specify the paths of the setup files. You can specify one or more report setup files.
- `[report1,report2,...,reportN] = report(setup1,setup2,...,setupN)` returns the names of the generated reports. If an error occurs when generating a report, the returned `reportN` name is empty.
- `report(systemname)` generates a report specified by the `ReportName` property of a Simulink system or its parent. If the system does not specify a report name, this syntax runs the report specified by the parent system's `ReportName` property.
- `report (____, -fFORMAT)` specifies the output format of the report. To display a list of format IDs for template-based reports, use `rptconvert(' -domformatlist')`. To display a list of legacy format IDs, use `rptconvert(' -formatlist')`. You can use the template-based formats to convert both template-based reports and legacy reports. You can use the legacy formats only for converting XML files that use XSL or DSSSL style sheets to specify formatting. For example, to specify PDF output for a template-based report, use `-fdom-pdf`.
- `report (____, -fFORMAT, -sTEMPLATE)` specifies the id of the template of type `FORMAT` (or style sheet, for legacy reports) to be used to generate a report. To display a list of templates available to format template-based documents, use `rptconvert(' -templatelist',FORMAT)`. You should specify a template that is compatible with the specified document format. For example, use a PDF template for a converted PDF document.
- `report (____, -fFORMAT, -sSTYLESHEET)` specifies the id of the style sheet to be used to generate a report. To display a list of style sheets available to format documents of type `FORMAT`, use `rptconvert(' -stylesheet',FORMAT)`. Use a style sheet only for XML documents that specify a style sheet and only if `FORMAT` specifies a legacy output type, such as Adobe Acrobat.
- `report (____, -oPATH)` sets the name of the generated report. You can specify a path or a single file name for the `PATH`. If you specify a single file name, the report is generated in the directory specified by the report setup file.

- `report (____, -genOption)` specifies one of the following report generation options. You can specify more than one option.
 - `-noview` — Generates, but does not display, a report
 - `-graphical` — Opens the report in the Report Explorer and runs the report
 - `-debug` — Generates report debugging info at the MATLAB command line
 - `-quiet` — Suppresses command-line output during report generation

Examples

Set Generated Report Format

- Generate the report `testrpt` in PDF format:

```
report testrpt -fpdf
```
- Generate the report `testrpt` in RTF format:

```
report testrpt -frtf
```
- Generate the report `testrpt` in Microsoft Word format:

```
report testrpt -fdoc
```

Note Only Microsoft Windows platforms support this option.

- Generate a multipage HTML report from the `figloop-tutorial` report setup file:

```
report figloop-tutorial -fhtml -shtml-!MultiPage
```

Generate a PDF Report Using the Default PDF Template

Generate a PDF report named `magic-square` using the default PDF template:

```
report('magic-square', '-fdom-pdf-direct', '-sdefault-rg-pdf')
```

Generate a PDF Report from a Simulink System

Generate a default report in PDF format on the Simulink model `vdp`. To generate this report, you need Simulink installed.

```
report vdp -fPDF
```

Specify File and Path of Generated Report

Generate a report named `simple-report` in the folder `/tmp/index.html`:

```
report ('simple-report', '-o/tmp/index.html')
```

Generate a Report in the Directory Specified in the Report Setup File

Generate a report in the directory specified by `simple-report.rpt`:

```
report('simple-report', '-oindex.html')
```

See Also

compwiz | rptconvert | rptlist | setedit

Topics

“Generate Reports”

rptconvert

Convert DocBook XML files into supported document formats

Syntax

```
rptconvert()
rptname = rptconvert (source)
rptname = rptconvert (source, format)
rptname = rptconvert (source, format, stylesheet)
...=rptconvert(..., '-view')
...=rptconvert(..., '-quiet')
...=rptconvert(..., '-verbose')
sheetlist = rptconvert('-stylesheetlist')
sheetlist = rptconvert('-stylesheetlist',format)
FORMATLIST = rptconvert('-formatlist')
```

Description

This function converts a DocBook XML source file created by the report-generation process to a supported document format.

`rptconvert()` with no input arguments launches the converter. When input arguments are passed to this function, `rptconvert` converts the XML document to the specified format and displays status messages to the MATLAB Command Window.

`rptname = rptconvert (source)` converts the specified DocBook XML file created by the report-generation process. You can specify this file name with or without its file extension.

`rptname = rptconvert (source, format)` converts using the specified unique identifier code for each output format type. If you omit this argument, the XML file is converted to HTML format by default.

`rptname = rptconvert (source, format, stylesheet)` converts using the specified style sheet. If you omit this argument, the default style sheet for the selected `format` is used.

You can also pass the following flags to the input arguments:

- `...=rptconvert(..., '-view')` displays the converted document.
- `...=rptconvert(..., '-quiet')` suppresses status messages.
- `...=rptconvert(..., '-verbose')` shows detailed status messages.
- `sheetlist = rptconvert('-stylesheetlist')` returns a two-column cell array. The first column of this array includes valid style sheet identifiers. The second column includes descriptions of each style sheet.
- `sheetlist = rptconvert('-stylesheetlist',format)` returns an array like that returned by `sheetlist = rptconvert('-stylesheetlist')`. The first column of this array includes style sheet identifiers for the specified `format`.
- `FORMATLIST = rptconvert('-formatlist')` returns a two-column cell array. The first column of this array includes valid `format` values, the second column includes descriptions of each format.

Examples

Retrieve a list of available HTML style sheets:

```
rptconvert('-stylesheetlist','html')
```

See Also

`compwiz` | `report` | `rptlist` | `setedit`

Topics

“Convert XML Documents to Different File Formats” on page 5-13

rptlist

Retrieve list of all report setup files in MATLAB path

Syntax

```
rptlist  
rptlist ('system_name')  
list = rptlist
```

Description

`rptlist` with no arguments opens the Report Explorer, which lists available report setup files in the MATLAB path.

`rptlist ('system_name')` opens the Report Explorer with the Simulink system's `ReportName` property selected.

`list = rptlist` returns a list of report setup files in the MATLAB path.

See Also

`setedit`

rptrebuildcache

Rebuild Report Explorer template cache

Syntax

```
rptrebuildcache
```

Description

`rptrebuildcache` rebuilds the template cache of the Report Explorer. Run this command if you add a template to the MATLAB path after opening the Report Explorer. Another instance of when to run this command is if you add a template after you run a report setup file for the first time in a MATLAB session.

Note A template must reside on the MATLAB path for this command to cache it.

The first time you open the Report Explorer in a MATLAB session, the Report Explorer searches the MATLAB path for templates. It also searches the path the first time you run a report setup file. The Report Explorer enters the templates it finds in a cache. The report setup file specifies the template to use for the report. If the template is not in the current folder and you run a report setup file, the Report Explorer looks for the template in the cache. If you then create a template and do not run this command, the template is found only if it is in the current folder. To run the report from another folder, run this command after adding the template.

See Also

`report` | `rptconvert` | `rptrebuildregistry` | `setedit`

Introduced in R2017b

rptrebuildregistry

Rebuild Report Explorer style sheet registry

Syntax

```
rptrebuildregistry
```

Description

`rptrebuildregistry` rebuilds the XSL and DSSSL style sheet registry of the Report Explorer. Run this command if you add a style sheet to the MATLAB path after opening the Report Explorer. Another instance of when to run this command is if you add a style sheet after you run a report setup file for the first time in a MATLAB session.

Note A style sheet must reside on the MATLAB path for this command to register it.

The first time you open the Report Explorer in a MATLAB session, the Report Explorer searches the MATLAB path for XSL and DSSSL style sheets. It also searches the path the first time you run a report setup file. The Report Explorer enters those style sheets in a registry. The report setup file specifies the style sheet to use for the report. If the style sheet is not in the current folder and you run a report setup file, the Report Explorer looks for the style sheet in the registry. If you then create a style sheet and do not run this command, the style sheet is found only if it is in the current folder. To run the report from another folder, run this command after adding the style sheet.

See Also

`report` | `rptconvert` | `rptrebuildcache` | `setedit`

Introduced in R2017b

rptview

Display report or presentation

Syntax

```
rptview(domObj)
rptview(reportPath)
rptview(reportName, format)

rptview(docxfile, 'pdf')

rptview(pptObj)
rptview(pptPath)
```

Description

`rptview(domObj)` displays the report specified by the input `mreportgen.dom.Document` object in an appropriate viewer.

Note The `mreportgen.report.Report` class has a method named `rptview`. When you call `rptview` with an `mreportgen.report.Report` object as the argument value, the method is invoked. For all other types of argument values, the `rptview` function is invoked. See “Tips” on page 11-310.

`rptview(reportPath)` displays the report specified by `reportPath` in an appropriate viewer, based on the file extension.

`rptview(reportName, format)` displays the report specified by `reportName` in an appropriate viewer, based on the format specified in `format`.

`rptview(docxfile, 'pdf')` converts a Microsoft Word report to PDF and displays the report in a PDF viewer.

`rptview(pptObj)` displays the presentation specified by the input `mreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object in Microsoft PowerPoint.

`rptview(pptPath)` displays the presentation located at `pptPath` in Microsoft PowerPoint.

Examples

Display DOM Document in HTML Viewer

Display an HTML report that was generated using an `mreportgen.dom.Document` object.

```
import mreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc');

p = Paragraph('Hello World');
```

```
append(d,p);  
  
close(d);  
rptview('mydoc');
```

Display DOM Document in PDF Viewer

Display a PDF report that was generated using an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;  
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');  
  
append(d, 'Hello World');  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Display Report Using the OutputPath Property

Display a report that was generated using an `mlreportgen.report.Report` object. Specify the path and file name of the report by using the value of the `OutputPath` property of the object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;  
import mlreportgen.report.*;  
rpt = Report('myReport', 'docx');  
  
p = Paragraph('Hello World');  
add(rpt,p);  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

Convert Word Report to PDF and Display It

Use the `rptview` function to convert a Word report to PDF and display it in a PDF viewer.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;  
import mlreportgen.report.*;  
rpt = Report('myReport', 'docx');  
  
p = Paragraph('Hello World');  
add(rpt,p);  
  
close(rpt);  
rptview('myReport.docx', 'pdf');
```

Display Word Report Based on Name

Create two reports with the same name, but with different formats and content. Specify the format to display the appropriate report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report("myReport", "html");

p = Paragraph("Hello World");
add(rpt,p);
close(rpt);

rptWord = Report("myReport", "docx");
p = Paragraph("Hello again, World");
add(rptWord,p);
close(rptWord);

rptview("myReport", "docx");
```

Display Presentation Based on Presentation Object

Display a presentation by calling `rptview` with the name of the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("MyPresentation");
open(ppt);

slidel = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
replace(slidel, "Title", "Magic Square Slide 1");
replace(slidel, "Table", Table(magic(3)));
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Display Presentation Based on Path and File Name

Display a presentation by calling `rptview` with the path and file name, including the extension, of the generated PowerPoint presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("MyPresentation");
open(ppt);

slidel = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
replace(slidel, "Title", "Magic Square Slide 1");
replace(slidel, "Table", Table(magic(3)));
close(ppt);
rptview("MyPresentation.pptx");
```

Input Arguments

domObj — Document object that generates report to view

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object

Document object that generates the report to view, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object.

reportPath — Report file path and name

string scalar | character vector

Path and name of a specific report file, including the file extension, specified as a string scalar or character vector. You can use the `OutputPath` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object or an `mlreportgen.report.Report` object to provide `reportPath`.

The report file name extension determines the viewer in which the report displays.

File Extension	Viewer
.htm	MATLAB web browser
.html	MATLAB web browser
.zip	MATLAB web browser
.docx	Microsoft Word
.pdf	PDF viewer

reportName — Report name

string scalar | character vector

Path and file name of a report, without the file extension, specified as a string scalar or character vector.

format — Report output format

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Report output format, specified as one of these values:

- 'html'
- 'html-file'
- 'docx'
- 'pdf'

docxfile — Word .docx file to convert to PDF

string scalar | character vector

Word .docx file to convert to PDF, specified as a Word file having a .docx extension.

pptObj — Presentation object that generates the presentation

mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Presentation object that generates the presentation to view, specified as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object.

pptPath — Presentation file path and name

string scalar | character vector

Path and name of a specific presentation file, including the file extension, specified as a string scalar or character vector. The file extension can be .pptx or .potx. You can use the `OutputPath` property of the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object to provide `pptPath`.

Tips

Calling `rptview` with an `mlreportgen.report.Report` object as the argument value, invokes the `rptview` method of the `mlreportgen.report.Report` object. The `rptview` method calls the `rptview` function with the value of the `Document` property of the report object as the argument value.

Calling `rptview` with an argument value other than an `mlreportgen.report.Report` object invokes the `rptview` function.

For example, in the following code, the first `rptview` call invokes the `rptview` method. The second `rptview` call invokes the `rptview` function.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('myReport', 'pdf');
add(rpt, 'Hello World');
close(rpt);
% Invokes rptview method
rptview(rpt);
% Invokes rptview function
rptview('myReport.pdf');
```

See Also

`docview` | `mlreportgen.dom.Document` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` | `rptview`

Introduced in R2014b

setedit

Start Report Explorer

Syntax

```
setedit (filename)
```

Description

`setedit (filename)` opens the Report Explorer and loads the report setup file named `filename`. If a file with the specified name does not exist, Report Explorer opens an empty report setup file with that name.

See Also

`report` | `rptconvert` | `rptlist`

Topics

“Working with the Report Explorer” on page 1-14

unzipTemplate

Unzip zipped DOM template

Syntax

```
unzipTemplate(zippedTemplatePath)
unzipTemplate(zippedTemplatePath,unzippedTemplatePath)
```

Description

`unzipTemplate(zippedTemplatePath)` unzips the DOM template zip file specified by `zippedTemplatePath` into a subfolder of the folder that contains the zipped template.

`unzipTemplate(zippedTemplatePath,unzippedTemplatePath)` unzips the DOM template into the folder specified by `unzippedTemplatePath`.

Examples

Unzip DOM Template into Subfolder of Zipped Template Folder

Unzip a zipped DOM template called `myTemplate`.

```
unzipTemplate('myTemplate');
```

Unzip DOM Template into Specified Folder

This example assumes that there is a zipped DOM template called `myTemplate` in the current folder and a folder called `H:\report_templates`.

```
unzipTemplate('myTemplate.htmx','H:\report_templates\myTemplate');
```

Input Arguments

zippedTemplatePath — Path of the zipped DOM template

character vector

If you do not include a file extension in the path, the function assumes the extension is `.htmxx`.

If you do not use the `unzippedTemplatePath` argument, the `unzipTemplate` function unzips the template into a subfolder of the folder that contains the zipped template. The name of the unzipped template folder is the same as the root name of the zipped template. The root name is the zipped template name without its file extension.

unzippedTemplatePath — The location to store the unzipped DOM template

character vector

The template is unzipped into the folder that you specify in `unzippedTemplatePath`.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

zipTemplate

Package DOM HTML and PDF template in zip file

Syntax

```
zipTemplate(unzippedTemplateFolder)
zipTemplate(zippedTemplate,unzippedTemplateFolder)
zipTemplate(zippedTemplate,unzippedTemplateFolder,mainDocument)
zipTemplate(zippedTemplate,unzippedTemplateFolder,mainDocument,partTemplates)
```

Description

`zipTemplate(unzippedTemplateFolder)` zips (compresses and puts in a zip file) the unzipped DOM template in `unzippedTemplateFolder`. The resulting zipped template file name is the name specified in `unzippedTemplateFolder`, plus the file extension `htm` or `pdf`. The `zipTemplate` function zips all of the files in the unzipped template folder, including files in subfolders. The zipped template folder structure duplicates the folder structure of the unzipped template. The file names in the unzipped template must contain only ASCII characters.

Use this syntax if you created the unzipped template by unzipping a template created in any of these ways:

- Used `mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate`
- Copied the template from a default DOM template
- Created the template without using the DOM API or DOM templates and the zipped file complies with the conditions listed in “Tips”.

`zipTemplate(zippedTemplate,unzippedTemplateFolder)` zips the unzipped DOM template into the file specified by `zippedTemplate`.

`zipTemplate(zippedTemplate,unzippedTemplateFolder,mainDocument)` zips the unzipped DOM template into the file specified by `zippedTemplate`. Use the `mainDocument` argument to specify the name of main document in the unzipped template if the main document name in the unzipped template is not `report.html` or `root.html` and your document part template library file, if it exists, is in a file called `docpart_templates.html`.

`zipTemplate(zippedTemplate,unzippedTemplateFolder,mainDocument,partTemplates)` zips the unzipped DOM template into the file specified by `zippedTemplate`. Use this syntax when the unzipped template includes a document part template library file whose file name is not `docpart_templates.html`. You must specify `mainDocument` as the third argument, even if the main document file is called `report.html` or `root.html`.

Examples

Zip to a File Whose Base Name is the Unzipped Template Folder

Zip the template `myTemplate` into a zip file called `myTemplate.htm`.

```
zipTemplate('myTemplate');
```

Zip to a Specified Zip File Name

Zip the template `myTemplate` into a zip file called `myReportTemplate.htmx`.

```
zipTemplate('myReportTemplate.htmx', 'myTemplate');
```

Zip When Main Document and Part Template File Use Custom Names

Zip a template whose main part is `mainpart.html` and whose part template library file is `documentpart_templates.html`.

```
zipTemplate('myTemplate.htmx', 'myTemplate', ...
    'mainpart.html', 'documentpart_templates.html');
```

Input Arguments

unzippedTemplateFolder — Path to folder containing unzipped template

character vector

Path to folder containing unzipped template, specified as a character vector. The file names in the unzipped template must contain only ASCII characters.

zippedTemplate — Path for zipped DOM template file

character vector

Full path for the zipped DOM template, including the file extension `.htmxtx` or `.pdftx`, specified as a character vector.

mainDocument — Name of main document file

character vector

Main document file name, including the file extension, specified as a character vector.

partTemplates — Document part library file name

character vector

Document part library file name, including the file extension, specified as a character vector.

Tips

- If you created the unzipped template by unzipping a template created by using `mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` or copying the template from a default DOM template, you can use either of these syntaxes with no further action:

```
zipTemplate(unzippedTemplateFolder)
```

```
zipTemplate(zippedTemplate, unzippedTemplateFolder)
```

You can also use either of those two syntaxes if the unzipped template was created without using the DOM interface and the template complies with the following requirements.

- The main document file is named either `report.html` or `root.html`.
- The unzipped template either does not include a document part template library file, or it includes a document part template library file named `docpart_templates.html`.
- The unzipped template stores images in a folder named `images`.

If the unzipped template main document file is not named either `report.html` or `root.html`, use the `mainDocument` input argument.

If the unzipped template includes a document part template library file with a name other than `docpart_templates.html`, use the `partTemplates` input argument.

If the unzipped template stores images in a folder other than one named `images` in the root folder of the template, include a text file called `_imgprefix` in the folder that contains images for the unzipped template. In the `_imgprefix` file, you can include a prefix for the DOM interface to use to generate names images appended to documents. For example, if the `_imgprefix` file contains the prefix `graphic`, the generated image names are `graphic1.png`, `graphic2.png`, and so on. If you leave the `_imgprefix` file empty, then the generated images use the prefix `image`.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` | `unzipTemplate`

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

Introduced in R2014b

Classes

mlreportgen.dom.AllowBreakAcrossPages class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Allow row to straddle page break

Description

Specifies whether to allow row to straddle page break. This format applies only to Word documents.

Construction

`breakAcrossPagesObj = AllowBreakAcrossPages()` allows a row to flow onto the next page when it cannot fit entirely on the current page.

`breakAcrossPagesObj = AllowBreakAcrossPages(tf)` forces a row to start on the next page when it cannot fit on the current page and `tf = false`.

Input Arguments

tf — Allow row to flow onto next page

true (default) | logical value

A setting of `false` (or 0) forces a row to start on the next page when it cannot fit on the current page. A setting of `true` (or 1) allows a row to flow onto the next page when it cannot fit entirely on the current page.

Data Types: logical

Output Arguments

breakAcrossPagesObj — Control table row page break

mlreportgen.dom.AllowBreakAcrossPages object

Specification of table row page break handling, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.AllowBreakAcrossPages` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Allow row to flow onto next page

true (default) | logical value

The possible values are:

- 0— forces a row to start on the next page when it cannot fit on the current page
- 1— allows a row to flow onto the next page when it cannot fit entirely on the current page

Data Types: `logical`

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.RepeatAsHeaderRow` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Automatically generated number

Description

Automatically generated number for a DOM document element object.

Construction

`autoObj = AutoNumber()` creates an automatically generated number without a specified number stream.

`autoObj = AutoNumber(stream)` creates a number based on the specified numbering stream.

`autoObj = AutoNumber(stream, styleName)` creates a number using the specified style.

Input Arguments

stream — Numbering stream for generating the number

character vector

Specify a numbering stream, using the value of the `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream` object `StreamName` property.

If the specified stream does not exist, the DOM interface creates an Arabic number stream having the specified name with an initial value of 0. To use a stream with other properties, such as Roman numerals, create a stream using `mlreportgen.dom.Document.createAutoNumberStream`.

styleName — Name of number style defined in the template

character vector

Name of number style defined in the template, specified as a character vector. The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document to which the number is appended.

Output Arguments

autoObj — Automatically created number object

`mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber` object

Automatically created number object, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber` object.

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

Bold — Option to use bold for number

[] (default) | logical value

To make text bold, set this property to `true` or `1`. If this property is empty and the `StyleName` property for this document element specifies a style sheet style, the weight of the number is determined by that style. Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property of this document element. Removing the `Bold` property setting removes the object.

Data Types: logical

Color — Text color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

[] | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: 'Courier New'

FontSize — Font size

character vector

If you need to specify substitutions for this font, do not set this property. Instead create and add a `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property of this document element.

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Removing the `FontSize` property setting removes the object.

Font size, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Use one of these abbreviations for the units.

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Option to use italics for a number

[] (default) | logical value

To use italics for a number, set this property to `true`. If this property is empty and the `StyleName` property for this document element specifies a style sheet style, the slant of the number is determined by that style. Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property of this document element. Removing the `Italic` property setting removes the object.

Data Types: logical

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Formats that define the element style

array of format objects

The formats specified by this property override corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property of this element. Formats that do not apply to this element are ignored.

StyleName — Style for the number

character vector

The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document element to which this number is appended.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace — How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the WhiteSpace property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the Style property. Setting the WhiteSpace property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>AutoNumber.append</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>ExternalLink.append</code> .	Append a custom element to this number.
clone Use <code>AutoNumber.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy the number object.

Examples

Use Automatically Generated Numbers for Chapters and Tables

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'),CounterReset('table'),...
  WhiteSpace('preserve')};
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Table ');
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(p, '. ');
append(p,AutoNumber('table'));
p.Style = {CounterInc('table'),WhiteSpace('preserve')};
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'),CounterReset('table'),...
  WhiteSpace('preserve')};
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Table ');
append(p, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(p, '. ');
append(p,AutoNumber('table'));
p.Style = {CounterInc('table'),WhiteSpace('preserve')};
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

`createAutoNumberStream` | `getAutoNumberStream` | `mlreportgen.dom.CounterInc` | `mlreportgen.dom.CounterReset`

Topics

"Automatically Number Document Content" on page 13-97

mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Numbering stream

Description

A numbering stream generates a sequence of numbers for numbering chapters, tables, figures, and other document objects. To create a numbering stream object, use the `createAutoNumberStream` method.

Properties

CharacterCase — Character case of generated numbers

'lower' | 'upper'

Character case of generated numbers, specified as:

- 'lower' — lowercase (for example, a, b ,c)
- 'upper' — uppercase (for example, A, B, C)

CharacterType — Character type of generated numbers

'alphabetic' | 'arabic' | 'roman'

Character type of generated numbers, specified as:

- 'alphabetic' — for example, a, b, c
- 'arabic' — for example, 1, 2, 3
- 'roman' — for example, i, ii, iii

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

InitialValue — Initial value of generated number

character vector

The value of this property should be one less than the number that you want to be generated first. For example, if you want the number of the first item to be numbered by this stream to be 2, set the value of this property to 1.

StreamName — Name of numbering stream

character vector

Name of numbering stream, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

See Also

`createAutoNumberStream` | `getAutoNumberStream` | `mlreportgen.dom.CounterInc` | `mlreportgen.dom.CounterReset`

Topics

“Automatically Number Document Content” on page 13-97

mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Background color of document element

Description

Specifies the background color of a document element

Construction

`backgroundColorObj = BackgroundColor()` creates a white background.

`backgroundColorObj = BackgroundColor(colorName)` creates a background color object based on the specified CSS color name.

`backgroundColorObj = BackgroundColor(rgbValue)` creates a background color object using the hexadecimal RGB color value.

Input Arguments

colorName — Name of a color to use

character vector

The name of a color, specified as a character vector. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.

rgbValue — Hexadecimal RGB (red, green, blue) color value

character vector

A character vector using the following RGB format: `#RRGGBB`. Use `#` as the first character and two-digit hexadecimal numbers each for the red, green, and blue values. For example, `'#0000ff'` specifies blue.

Output Arguments

backgroundColorObj — Background color

mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor object

Background color for a report object, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor object

Properties

HexValue — Hexadecimal color value (read-only)

character vector

Hexadecimal number representing an RGB color value. For example, `'#8b008b'` specifies dark magenta. You can use either uppercase or lowercase letters as part of a hexadecimal value.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value for this color

character vector

Either a CSS color name or a hexadecimal RGB value, specified as a character vector.

Examples

Create and Apply a Background Color

Create a deep sky blue background color object and apply it to a paragraph. Instead of specifying the CSS color name `DeepSkyBlue`, you can use the hexadecimal value `#00bfff`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
blue = 'DeepSkyBlue';
% blue = '#00BFFF';
colorfulStyle = {Bold,Color(blue),BackgroundColor('Yellow')};
p = Paragraph('deep sky blue paragraph with yellow background');
p.Style = colorfulStyle;
append(d,p);
close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Color`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.Bold class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Bold for text object

Description

Specifies whether to use bold for a text object

Construction

`boldObj = Bold()` creates a bold object that specifies to use bold for a text object.

`boldObj = Bold(value)` creates a bold object that specifies to use bold for a text object if `value` is `true`. Otherwise, creates a bold object that specifies to use regular weight text.

Input Arguments

value — Option to use bold or regular weight for text object

[] (default) | logical value

A setting of `false` (or `0`) uses regular weight text. A setting of `true` (or `1`) renders text in bold.

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

boldObj — Bold text

mlreportgen.dom.Bold object

Bold text, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.Bold object

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Option to use bold or regular weight for a text object

[] (default) | logical value

The possible values are:

- 0— uses regular weight text
- 1— renders text in bold

Data Types: logical

Examples**Create Paragraph With Bold and Regular-Weight Text**

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
p = Paragraph('Bold text ');
p.Style = {Bold};
append(d,p);

t = Text('Regular weight text');
t.Style = {Bold(false)};
append(p,t);
close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Italic

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.Border class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Border properties of object

Description

Specifies the border properties of an object.

Construction

`borderObj = Border()` creates an unspecified border.

`borderObj = Border(style)` creates a border having the specified style.

`borderObj = Border(style,color)` creates a border having the specified style and color.

`borderObj = Border(style,color,width)` creates a border having the specified style, color, and width.

Input Arguments

style — Default style of border segments

character vector

Use one of these values.

Value	Applies To	
	DOCX	HTML and PDF
'dashed'	✓	✓
'dashdotstroked'	✓	
'dashsmallgap'	✓	
'dotted'	✓	✓
'dotdash'	✓	
'dotdotdash'	✓	
'double'	✓	✓
'doublewave'	✓	
'inset'	✓	✓
'none'	✓	✓

Value	Applies To	
	DOCX	HTML and PDF
'outset'	✓	✓
'single'	✓	
'solid'		✓
'thick'	✓	
'thickthinlargegap'	✓	
'thickthinmediumgap'	✓	
'thickthinsmallgap'	✓	
'thinthicklargegap'	✓	
'thinthickmediumgap'	✓	
'thinthicksmallgap'	✓	
'thinthickthinlargegap'	✓	
'thinthickthinmediumgap'	✓	
'thinthickthinsmallgap'	✓	
'threedemboss'	✓	
'threedengrave'	✓	
'triple'	✓	
'wave'	✓	

color — Color of border

character vector

You can specify:

- The name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

width — Width of border

character vector

Width of the border, specified as a character vector, in the format valueUnits. Units is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Output Arguments

borderObj — Table border

mlreportgen.dom.Border object

Table border, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.Border object.

Properties

Color — Default color of border segments

character vector

You can specify:

- The name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Default style of border segments

character vector

For details, see the description of the `style` input argument for the mlreportgen.dom.Border constructor.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Width of border

character vector

Width of the border, specified as a character vector in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

BottomColor — Bottom border segment color

character vector

Bottom border segment color, specified as a character vector.

BottomStyle — Bottom border segment style

character vector

Bottom border segment style, specified as a character vector.

BottomWidth — Bottom border segment width

character vector

Bottom border segment width, specified as a character vector.

TopColor — Top border segment color

character vector

Top border segment color, specified as a character vector.

TopStyle — Top border segment style

character vector

Top border segment style, specified as a character vector.

TopWidth — Top border segment width

character vector

Top border segment width, specified as a character vector.

LeftColor — Left border segment color

character vector

Left border segment color, specified as a character vector.

LeftStyle — Left border segment style

character vector

Left border segment style, specified as a character vector.

LeftWidth — Left border segment width

character vector

Left border segment width, specified as a character vector.

RightColor — Right border segment color

character vector

Right border segment color, specified as a character vector.

RightStyle — Right border segment style

character vector

Right border segment style, specified as a character vector.

RightWidth — Right border segment width

character vector

Right border segment width, specified as a character vector.

Examples

Format Table Borders

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
t = Table(magic(5));
t.Style = {Border('inset','crimson','6pt'),Width('50%')};
t.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '6pt';
append(d,t);
close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.ColSep](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.RowSep](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Table](#)

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.BorderCollapse class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Collapse HTML table borders

Description

Specifies whether to collapse table borders. This class applies only to HTML tables.

Construction

`borderCollapseObj = BorderCollapse()` creates an unspecified format. Nothing is inserted in the generated table markup.

`borderCollapseObj = BorderCollapse(value)` creates a border collapse object having the specified value.

Input Arguments

value — Specify whether to collapse border

'on' | 'off'

Setting to specify whether to collapse table borders, specified as 'on' to collapse or 'off' to leave the table and adjacent cell borders separate.

Output Arguments

borderCollapseObj — Specify whether to collapse table borders

mlreportgen.dom.BorderCollapse object

Specify whether to collapse table borders, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.BorderCollapse object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the Id property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Specify whether to collapse border`'on' | 'off'`

Setting to specify whether to collapse table borders, specified as `'on'` to collapse or `'off'` to leave the table and adjacent cell borders separate.

Examples**Collapse and Separate Table Borders**

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

magicArray = magic(5);

p = Paragraph('Collapsed Borders');
append(d,p);
table = Table(magicArray);
table.Style = {Border('solid'),BorderCollapse('on')};
    for r = 1:5
        for c = 1:5
            table.entry(r,c).Style = {Border('solid')};
        end
    end
append(d,table);

p = Paragraph('Separate Borders');
append(d,p);
table = Table(magicArray);
table.Style = {Border('solid'),BorderCollapse('off')};
    for r = 1:5
        for c = 1:5
            table.entry(r,c).Style = {Border('solid')};
        end
    end
append(d,table);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath,doctype);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Border` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create character entity reference

Description

Create a reference to a character entity reference.

Construction

`charEntityObj = CharEntity()` creates a reference to a nonbreaking space () entity. Appending this reference to a document inserts a nonbreaking space.

`charEntityObj = CharEntity(name)` creates a reference to the character entity specified by name.

`charEntityObj = CharEntity(name,n)` creates n references to the character entity specified by name, that is, a character vector of n special characters.

Input Arguments

name — Character entity name

character vector

Entity name must be listed at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_XML_and_HTML_character_entity_references.

n — Number of character entities to use

integer

Number of character entities to use, specified as an integer.

Data Types: uint16

Output Arguments

charEntityObj — Reference to a character entity

mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity object

Reference to a character entity, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity object.

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

Bold — Option to use bold for number

logical value

To make text bold, set this property to `true` or `1`. If this property is empty and the `StyleName` property for this document element specifies a style sheet style, the weight of the number is determined by that style. Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property of this document element. Removing the `Bold` property setting removes the object.

Data Types: logical

Color — Text color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form `#RRGGBB`.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

Content — Text contained by this document element

character vector

Text contained by this document element, specified as a character vector.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

[] | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: 'Courier New'

FontSize — Font size

character vector

If you need to specify substitutions for this font, do not set this property. Instead create and add a `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property of this document element.

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Removing the `FontSize` property setting removes the object.

Font size, specified as a character vector in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Use one of these abbreviations for the units for the font size.

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Option to use italics for number

logical value

To use italics for a number, set this property to `true`. If this property is empty and the `StyleName` property for this document element specifies a style sheet style, the slant of the number is determined by that style. Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property of this document element. Removing the `Italic` property setting removes the object.

Data Types: `logical`

Name — Name of character entity

character vector

The name is a character entity listed in https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_XML_and_HTML_character_entity_references.

Data Types: `logical`

Repeat — Number of times to repeat character entity

numeric value

Number of times to repeat character entity, specified as a numeric value.

Data Types: `double`

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Number formatting

array of format objects

An array of format objects that specifies the format for the number.

StyleName — Style for number

character vector

The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document element to which this number is appended.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace — How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>CharEntity.append</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>ExternalLink.append</code> .	Append a custom element to this character entity.
clone Use <code>CharEntity.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Clone this character entity.

Examples

Append a British Pound Sign

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

p = Paragraph(CharEntity('pound'));
append(d,p);
append(p,'3');

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

Append Two Nonbreaking Spaces

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

p = Paragraph('Some text');
append(d,p);
ce = CharEntity('nbsp',5);
append(p,ce);
append(p,'more text after five blank spaces');
```

```
close(d);  
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.dom.Text`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.Color class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Color of document element

Description

Specifies the color of a document element.

Construction

`colorObj = Color()` creates a black color object.

`colorObj = Color(colorName)` creates a color object based on the specified CSS color name.

`colorObj = Color(rgbValue)` creates a color object using the hexadecimal RGB color value.

Input Arguments

colorName — Name of color

character vector

Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.

rgbValue — Hexadecimal RGB (red, green, blue) color value

character vector

A character vector using the following RGB format: `#RRGGBB`. Use `#` as the first character and two-digit hexadecimal numbers each for the red, green, and blue values. For example, `'#0000ff'` specifies blue.

Output Arguments

colorObj — Color for document element

mlreportgen.dom.Color object

Color for document element, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.Color object.

Properties

HexValue — hexadecimal color value (read-only)

character vector

Hexadecimal number representing an RGB color value. For example, `'#8b008b'` specifies dark magenta. You can use either uppercase or lowercase letters as part of a hexadecimal value.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value for this color

character vector

Either a CSS color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

Examples

Create and Apply a Color Object

Create a blue color object and apply it to a paragraph. Instead of specifying the CSS color name 'blue', you could use the hexadecimal value '#0000ff'.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

colorfulStyle = {Bold,Color('blue')};
p = Paragraph('deep sky blue paragraph');
p.Style = colorfulStyle;
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.ColSep class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Draw lines between table columns

Description

Draw lines between table columns.

Construction

`colSepObj = ColSep()` creates unspecified column separators.

`colSepObj = ColSep(style)` creates a column separator of the specified style.

`colSepObj = ColSep(style,color)` creates a column separator having the specified style and color.

`colSepObj = ColSep(style,color,width)` creates a column separator having the specified style, color, and width.

Input Arguments

style — Style of column separator in table

character vector

Style of the table column separator, specified as one of these values.

Value	Applies To	
	DOCX	HTML and PDF
'dashed'	✓	✓
'dashdotstroked'	✓	
'dashsmallgap'	✓	
'dotted'	✓	✓
'dotdash'	✓	
'dotdotdash'	✓	
'double'	✓	✓
'doublewave'	✓	
'inset'	✓	✓

Value	Applies To	
	DOCX	HTML and PDF
'none'	✓	✓
'outset'	✓	✓
'single'	✓	
'solid'		✓
'thick'	✓	
'thickthinlargegap'	✓	
'thickthinmediumgap'	✓	
'thickthinsmallgap'	✓	
'thinthicklargegap'	✓	
'thinthickmediumgap'	✓	
'thinthicksmallgap'	✓	
'thinthickthinlargegap'	✓	
'thinthickthinmediumgap'	✓	
'thinthickthinsmallgap'	✓	
'threedemboss'	✓	
'threedengrave'	✓	
'triple'	✓	
'wave'	✓	

color — Color of column separator in table

character vector

You can specify:

- The name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

width — Width of column separator in the table

character vector

Color of the table column separator, in the format `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Output Arguments

colSepObj — Column separator definition

mlreportgen.dom.ColSpec object

Column separator definition, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.ColSpec object.

Properties

Color — Separator color

character vector

You can specify:

- The name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Format for separator

array of format objects

Array of format objects (such as Bold objects) that specify the format for the separator.

This property overrides corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the StyleName property.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as class:id, where class is the class of the element and id is the value of the Id property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Separator width

character vector

Separator width as a percentage, for example, '100%', or a number of units of measurement in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Use one of these abbreviations for the units of a width.

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Data Types: `char`

Examples

Specify Table Column Separator

This example creates table and sets the border, column separator, and row separator styles. The `TableEntriesStyle` property formats the table entries.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
t = Table(magic(5));

t.Style = { ...
    RowHeight('0.75in'), ...
    Border('solid','Green','6pt'), ...
    ColSep('double','DarkGreen','3pt'), ...
    RowSep('single','DarkGreen')};

t.TableEntriesStyle = { ...
    Width('0.75in'), ...
    InnerMargin('0'), ...
    OuterMargin('0'), ...
    HAlign('center'), ...
    VAlign('middle') };

append(d,t);
close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.RowSep` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.Container class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Container of document objects

Description

Creates a container element. Use the `mlreportgen.dom.Container.append` method to append document elements to the container. Use an `mlreportgen.dom.Container` object in a report to apply formats to all of the children of the container.

In HTML output, a `Container` object generates an HTML element of the type specified by its `HTMLTag` property and containing HTML elements corresponding to its DOM contents. For example, a `Container` object with the `HTMLTag` property `div` and that contains the text `Hello World` generates this markup:

```
<div><p><span>Hello World</span></p></div>
```

The generated HTML container element has the class and style properties specified by the `Container` object `StyleName` and `Style` properties, respectively. The rules of HTML CSS format inheritance assure that the generated children of the `Container` object inherit the formats specified by the `Container` object `Style` and `StyleName` properties. For example, if the `Container` object specifies red as its text color and none of its text children specify a color, the text children are colored red.

For Microsoft Word and PDF report output, a `Container` object simulates container format inheritance, applying the formats specified by the `Container` object `Style` attribute to each child, unless overridden by the child, and then appending the child to the output. Word and PDF output ignore the `HTMLTag` and `StyleName` properties of the `Container` object.

Tip You can use `mlreportgen.dom.Container` or `mlreportgen.dom.Group` objects to produce collections of document elements.

- Use a container object to apply format inheritance to a set of objects and to create HTML container elements not otherwise supported by the DOM, such as `div`, `section`, and `article`.
- Use a group object to append the same content in multiple places in a document without cloning the group.

Construction

`containerObj = Container()` creates a container with an HTML tag name `div`.

`containerObj = Container(HTMLtag)` creates a container with the specified HTML tag name (for example, `div`, `section`, or `article`).

Input Arguments

HTMLtag — HTML container tag name

character vector

HTML container tag name, specified as a character vector. The name must be an HTML element, such as 'div', 'section', or 'article'.

Note Word output ignores the HTML container tag.

Output Arguments

containerObj – Container of document objects

`mlreportgen.dom.Container` object

Container of document objects, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.Container` object.

Properties

Id – ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Children – Children of container

cell array of `mlreportgen.dom.Element` objects

This read-only property lists child elements that the container contains.

HTMLTag – HTML tag name of container

character vector

HTML container tag name, specified as a character vector. The name must be an HTML element, such as 'div', 'section', or 'article'.

Note Word output ignores the HTML container tag.

Parent – Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Style – Format specification

array of format objects

Format specification, specified as an array of format objects. The formats specified by this property override corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property of this element. Formats that do not apply to this element are ignored.

StyleName – Style name

character vector

Style name, specified as a character vector. The style name is the name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which this element is appended. The specified style

defines the appearance of this element in the output document where not overridden by the formats specified by the `Style` property of this element.

Note Word output ignores the style name.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

<code>append</code>	Append DOM object to container
<code>clone</code>	Copy container object

Examples

Create Container for Word Report Formatting

Create a container object. Word output ignores the HTML container element tag (in this example, the `div` tag).

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'docx');

c = Container();
```

Color all of the container text red.

```
c.Style = {Color('red')};
```

Append content to the container and append the container to the report.

```
append(c, Paragraph('Hello'));
append(c, Table(magic(5)));
append(rpt, c);
```

Close and generate the report.

```
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Group`

Topics

“Add Content as a Group” on page 13-12

Introduced in R2015a

mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

OPC core properties of document or template

Description

OPC core properties of a document or template.

Construction

`corePropsObj = CoreProperties()` creates an empty core properties object. Core properties are metadata stored in a document OPC package that describe various properties of the document. Windows Explorer displays some of the core properties when you select a document.

Output Arguments

corePropsObj — OPC core properties

mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties object

OPC core properties, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.CoreProperties object.

Properties

Category — Category of document

character vector

Category of a document, specified as a character vector.

ContentStatus — Content status of document

character vector

Content status of a document, specified as a character vector.

Created — Creation date and time of the document

character vector

Creation date and time of the document, specified as a character vector. The format of the date and time is `yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss`.

Creator — Creator of document

character vector

Creator of a document, specified as a character vector.

Description — Description of document

character vector

Description of a document, specified as a character vector.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Identifier — Identifier for document

character vector

Identifier for a document, specified as a character vector.

Keywords — Keywords associated with document

array of character vectors

Keywords associated with a document, specified as a character vector.

Language — Language of document

character vector

Language of a document, specified as a character vector.

LastModifiedBy — Agent that last modified this document

character vector

Agent that last modified this document, specified as a character vector.

LastPrinted — Last date and time this document was printed

character vector

Last date and time this document was printed, specified as a character vector. The format of the date and time is yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss.

Modified — Last date and time this document was modified

character vector

Last date and time this document was modified, specified as a character vector. The format of the date and time is yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss.

Revision — Revision of document

character vector

Revision of a document, specified as a character vector.

Subject — Subject of document

character vector

Subject of a document, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Title – Title of document

character vector

Title of a document, specified as a character vector.

Version – Version of document

character vector

Version of a document, specified as a character vector.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties` |

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties`

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

mlreportgen.dom.CounterInc class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Number stream counter incrementers

Description

Create numbering stream counter incrementers.

Construction

`counterIncObj = CounterInc()` creates an empty counter incrementer.

`counterIncObj = CounterInc(streamNames)` creates a counter incrementer for each specified numbering streams. Assigning this format to the style of a DOM object causes the associated stream counters to be incremented when the object is appended to a document.

Input Arguments

streamNames — Numbering stream names

character vector

Numbering stream names, specified as a character vector. To specify multiple stream names, add a space between the stream names.

Output Arguments

counterIncObj — Numbering stream counter incrementers

mlreportgen.dom.CounterInc objects

Numbering stream counter incrementers, represented by mlreportgen.dom.CounterInc objects.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

StreamNames — Numbering stream names

character vector

Numbering stream names, specified as a character vector. To specify multiple stream names, add a space between the stream names.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Increment Chapter Numbering

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'),WhiteSpace('preserve')};
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'), WhiteSpace('preserve')};
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

Specify Multiple Streams for CounterInc and CounterReset

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Document('MyReport','docx');

chapterStyle = {WhiteSpace('pre'), ...
    CounterReset('table figure'), ...
    CounterInc('chapter') ...
};

topicChapterStyle = {WhiteSpace('pre'), ...
    CounterReset('table figure'), ...
    CounterInc('chapter topic') ...
};

figureStyle = {WhiteSpace('pre'), ...
    CounterInc('figure'),Italic(true)};

chapter = Heading(1,'Chapter: ');
chapter.Style = chapterStyle;
append(chapter,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(chapter,' Introduction to number streams. ');
append(rpt, chapter);

image = append(rpt,Image(which('b747.jpg')));
image.Width = '2in';
image.Height = '2in';
```

```
para = append(rpt, Paragraph('Figure '));
para.Style = figureStyle;
append(para, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(para, '.');
append(para, AutoNumber('figure'));

image = append(rpt,Image(which('ngc6543a.jpg')));
image.Width = '2in';
image.Height = '2in';
para = append(rpt,Paragraph('Figure '));
para.Style = figureStyle;
append(para, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(para, '.');
append(para, AutoNumber('figure'));

chapter = Heading(1, 'Chapter: ');
chapter.Style = topicChapterStyle;
append(chapter, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(chapter, ' Topic: ');
append(chapter,AutoNumber('topic'));
append(chapter, ' How to reset and increment streams. ');
append(rpt,chapter);

image = append(rpt,Image(which('b747.jpg')));
image.Width = '2in';
image.Height = '2in';
para = append(rpt,Paragraph('Figure '));
para.Style = figureStyle;
append(para, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(para, '.');
append(para, AutoNumber('figure'));

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.CounterReset](#)

Topics

“Automatically Number Document Content” on page 13-97

mlreportgen.dom.CounterReset class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Reset numbering stream counters

Description

Reset numbering stream counters.

Construction

`counterResetObj = CounterReset()` creates an empty counter reset object.

`counterResetObj = CounterReset(streamNames)` creates a counter resetter for each specified numbering streams. Assigning this format to the style of a DOM object causes the associated stream counters to be reset to their initial values when the object is appended to a document.

Input Arguments

streamNames — Numbering stream names

character vector

Numbering stream names, specified as a character vector. To specify multiple stream names, add a space between the stream names.

Output Arguments

reset — Numbering stream counter resets

mlreportgen.dom.CounterReset objects

Numbering stream counter resets, represented by mlreportgen.dom.CounterReset objects.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

StreamName — Numbering stream names

character vector

Numbering stream name, specified as a character vector. To specify multiple stream names, add a space between the stream names.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Reset Numbering for Chapters and Tables

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'),CounterReset('table'),...
  WhiteSpace('preserve') };
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Table ');
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(p, '. ');
append(p,AutoNumber('table'));
p.Style = {CounterInc('table'),WhiteSpace('preserve') };
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'),CounterReset('table'),...
  WhiteSpace('preserve')};
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Table ');
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(p, '. ');
append(p, AutoNumber('table'));
p.Style = {CounterInc('table'),WhiteSpace('preserve')};
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

Specify Multiple Streams for CounterInc and CounterReset

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Document('MyReport','docx');

chapterStyle = {WhiteSpace('pre'), ...
  CounterReset('table figure'), ...
  CounterInc('chapter') ...
};

topicChapterStyle = {WhiteSpace('pre'), ...
```

```

    CounterReset('table figure'), ...
    CounterInc('chapter topic') ...
};

figureStyle = {WhiteSpace('pre'), ...
    CounterInc('figure'),Italic(true)};

chapter = Heading(1,'Chapter: ');
chapter.Style = chapterStyle;
append(chapter,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(chapter,' Introduction to number streams.');
```

append(rpt, chapter);

```

image = append(rpt,Image(which('b747.jpg')));
image.Width = '2in';
image.Height = '2in';
para = append(rpt, Paragraph('Figure '));
para.Style = figureStyle;
append(para, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(para, '.');
```

append(para, AutoNumber('figure'));

```

image = append(rpt,Image(which('ngc6543a.jpg')));
image.Width = '2in';
image.Height = '2in';
para = append(rpt,Paragraph('Figure '));
para.Style = figureStyle;
append(para, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(para, '.');
```

append(para, AutoNumber('figure'));

```

chapter = Heading(1, 'Chapter: ');
chapter.Style = topicChapterStyle;
append(chapter, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(chapter, ' Topic: ');
append(chapter,AutoNumber('topic'));
append(chapter, ' How to reset and increment streams.');
```

append(rpt,chapter);

```

image = append(rpt,Image(which('b747.jpg')));
image.Width = '2in';
image.Height = '2in';
para = append(rpt,Paragraph('Figure '));
para.Style = figureStyle;
append(para, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(para, '.');
```

append(para, AutoNumber('figure'));

```

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber | mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream |
mlreportgen.dom.CounterInc

Topics

"Automatically Number Document Content" on page 13-97

mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperties class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Array of CSS properties for formatting HTML output

Description

Creates an object that contains one or more cascading style sheet (CSS) formats for HTML output. Specify the formats using mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty. For information on CSS properties, see W3Schools.com/cssref.

Note Use CSSProperty objects only for formats not supported by DOM format objects. Most DOM format objects work for any output type. Using CSSProperty objects makes your report application specific to HTML output.

Construction

props = CSSProperties(prop) creates a CSSProperties object based on mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty objects. The mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty object specifies the CSS format and value.

Input Arguments

prop — CSS property

mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty object | array of mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty objects | cell array of mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty objects

CSS property format, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty object or as an array or cell array of mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty objects.

Output Arguments

props — CSS properties

mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperties object

CSS properties, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperties object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Properties — CSS properties

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty` objects

CSS properties, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty` objects.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Apply CSS Properties to a List

This example uses a `CSSProperties` object to apply an HTML-specific list format, `list-style-position`, for which there is no DOM equivalent.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

d = Document('list-style-pos','html');

p = Paragraph('This list has list-style-position set to inside:');
append(d,p);
list = UnorderedList({'Earl Grey','Jasmine','Honeybush'});
list.Style = {CSSProperties(CSSProperty('list-style-position','inside'))};
append(d,list);

p = Paragraph('This list has list-style-position set to outside:');
append(d,p);
list = clone(list);
listprop = CSSProperty('list-style-position','outside');
list.Style = {CSSProperties(listprop)};
append(d,list);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty` | `mlreportgen.dom.FOPProperties`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

External Websites

W3Schools.com

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

CSS property object for formatting HTML output

Description

Create a format object that specifies a cascading style sheet (CSS) property and value. Use the format object with `mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperties` to apply CSS properties to objects for HTML output. For information on CSS properties, see W3Schools.com/cssref/.

Note Use `CSSProperty` objects only for formats not supported by DOM format object. Most DOM format objects work for any output type. Using `CSSProperty` objects makes your report application specific to HTML output.

Construction

`prop = CSSProperty(Name, Value)` creates a CSS format property that has the specified name and value.

Input Arguments

Name — CSS property name

character vector

CSS property name, specified as a character vector.

Value — Property value

character vector

Property value for the corresponding property name, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

prop — CSS format object

mlreportgen.dom.CSSproperty object

CSS format object, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty` object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Name — CSS property name

character vector

CSS property name, specified as a character vector.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Property value

character vector

Property value for corresponding property name, specified as a character vector.

Examples

Create and Use a CSSProperty Object

Create the `CSSProperty` objects `inlist` and `outlist`. When you create a list, you can use the `CSSProperty` object as a value to `CSSProperties` on the list.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

d = Document('List Styles', 'html');

inlist = CSSProperty('list-style-position', 'inside');
outlist = CSSProperty('list-style-position', 'outside');
p = Paragraph('The following list has list-style-position set to inside:');
append(d,p);

list = UnorderedList({'Earl Grey', 'Jasmine', 'Honeybush'});
list.Style = {CSSProperties(inlist)};
append(d,list);

p = Paragraph('The following list has list-style-position set to outside:');
append(d,p);
list = clone(list);
list.Style = {CSSProperties(outlist)};
append(d,list);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperties` | `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperties`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

External Websites

W3Schools.com/cssref/

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Custom element attribute

Description

Custom element attribute.

Construction

`customAttributeObj = CustomAttribute()` creates an empty custom attribute.

`customAttributeObj = CustomAttribute(name)` creates an attribute having the specified name.

`customAttributeObj = CustomAttribute(name, value)` creates an attribute having the specified name and value.

Input Arguments

name — Attribute name

character vector

Attribute name, specified as a character vector.

value — Attribute value

character vector

Attribute value, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

customAttributeObj — Custom attribute

mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute object

Custom attribute, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Name — Attribute name

character vector

Attribute name, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Value of this attribute

character vector

Value of this attribute, specified as a character vector.

Examples

Create Custom Attributes for a List

This example shows how to define custom attributes and append them to an unordered list.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test');

ul = UnorderedList();

li = ListItem('Owl');
li.CustomAttributes = {CustomAttribute('data-animal-type','bird')};
append(ul,li);

li = ListItem('Salmon');
li.CustomAttributes = {CustomAttribute('data-animal-type','fish')};
append(ul,li);

li = ListItem('Tarantula');
li.CustomAttributes = {CustomAttribute('data-animal-type','spider')};

append(ul,li);
append(d,ul);

close(d);
rptview('test','html');
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement` | `mlreportgen.dom.CustomText`

mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Custom element of document

Description

Use a custom element to extend the DOM API. You can create a custom HTML or Microsoft Word element that provides functionality not yet included in the DOM API.

Construction

`customElementObj = CustomElement()` creates an empty element.

`customElementObj = CustomElement(name)` creates a custom element having the specified name.

Input Arguments

name — Custom element name

character vector

Name of an element supported by the type of document to which this custom element is appended. For example, specify 'div' for a custom HTML div element or 'w:p' for a custom Word paragraph element.

Output Arguments

customElementObj — Custom element

mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement object

Custom element, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement object.

Properties

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Name — Element name

character vector

Element name, specified as a character vector.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

This property is ignored.

StyleName — Name of custom element style

character vector

This property is ignored.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append a custom element to the document element
<code>clone</code> Use <code>CustomElement.clone</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy custom element.

Examples

Create a Check Box Custom Element

This example shows how to add a custom element that provides a check box in an HTML report.

Create and a custom element and append text to it.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test');

input1 = CustomElement('input');
input1.CustomAttributes = {
    CustomAttribute('type', 'checkbox'), ...
    CustomAttribute('name', 'vehicle'), ...
    CustomAttribute('value', 'Bike'), ...
};
append(input1, Text('I have a bike'));
```

Append the custom element to an ordered list and display the report.


```
ol = OrderedList({input1});  
append(d,ol);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.CustomText](#)

mlreportgen.dom.CustomText class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Plain text appended to custom element

Description

Plain text to append to a custom element.

Construction

`customTextObj = CustomText()` creates an empty CustomText object.

`customTextObj = CustomText(text)` creates a CustomText object containing the specified text.

Input Arguments

text — Text to append to custom element

character vector

Text to append to custom element, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

customTextObj — Text to append to custom element

mlreportgen.dom.CustomText object

Text to append to a custom element, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.CustomText object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the Id property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Text to add

character vector

Text to add to a custom element, specified as a character vector.

Examples**Create Custom Text for a Script**

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test');

script = CustomElement('script');
append(script, CustomText('document.write("Hello World!")'));
append(d, script);

close(d);
rptview('test', 'html');
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement](#)

mlreportgen.dom.DebugMessage class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Debugging message

Description

Creates debugging message text originating from the specified source object.

Construction

`debugMsgObj = DebugMessage(text, sourceObject)` creates a debugging message with the specified text, originating from the specified source object.

Input Arguments

text — Message text

character vector

The text to display for the message.

sourceObject — DOM object from which message originates

a DOM object

The DOM object from which the message originates.

Output Arguments

debugMsgObj — Debugging message

mlreportgen.dom.DebugMessage object

Debug message, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.DebugMessage object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Source — Source object message originates from

a DOM object

Source DOM object from which the message originates.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Text — Text of the message

character vector

Message text, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use `DebugMessage` methods similar to how you use `ProgressMessage` methods.

Method	Purpose
<code>formatAsHTML</code>	Format message as HTML.
<code>formatAsText</code>	Format message as text.
<code>passesFilter</code>	Determine whether message passes filter.

Examples

Create a Debug Message

Create the report document.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');
```

Create the listener and add to the message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;

dispatcher.Filter.ErrorMessagesPass = true;
dispatcher.Filter.ProgressMessagesPass = false;

l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
@(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Create the message and dispatch it before opening.

```
msg = ErrorMessage('Invalid slide',pre);
dispatch(dispatcher, msg);
```

```
open(pre);
```

Add report content.

```
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = { CounterInc('chapter'), ...
CounterReset('table'), WhiteSpace('pre') };
append(p, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);
```

Run report.

```
close(d);  
rptview('test', 'html');
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

dispatch

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

mlreportgen.dom.Display class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Display option for DOM objects

Description

For Microsoft Word reports, specifies whether to display an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object. For HTML reports, specifies how to display DOM objects such as text, paragraphs, images, and list items.

Construction

`disp = Display()` in an HTML report displays a DOM object as an inline element. Word reports ignore `mlreportgen.dom.Display` objects that you create with this syntax.

`disp = Display(value)` applies the specified display value to the DOM object. For Word reports, the display option you can use is `none` and the only DOM object it applies to is a `Text` object.

Input Arguments

value — Display option

character vector

Display option, specified as a character vector. The default option is `inline`.

For Microsoft Word and PDF reports, the only supported option is `none`.

Value	Display of Text or Paragraph Object
'inline'	Inline element (similar to an HTML <code></code> element). (Default)
'block'	Block element (similar to an HTML <code></code> element).
'flex'	Block-level flex container.
'initial'	Uses the default value of <code>inline</code> .
'inline-block'	Inline-level block container. Displays the inside of the block as a block-level box, and formats the object itself as an inline-level box.
'inline-flex'	Inline-level flex container.
'inline-table'	Inline-level table.
'list-item'	Similar to an HTML <code></code> bulleted list element.
'none'	Not displayed (has no effect on layout). This is the only display option that applies to Word and PDF reports. In Word, if you enable File > Options > Display > Hidden text , the text displays in the report.
'run-in'	As <code>block</code> or <code>inline</code> , depending on the context. For example, if the object is inside a block, the object displays as a block.
'table'	Similar to an HTML <code><table></code> element.

Value	Display of Text or Paragraph Object
'table-caption'	Similar to an HTML <caption> element.
'table-cell'	Similar to an HTML <td> element.
'table-column'	Similar to an HTML <col> element.
'table-column-group'	Similar to an HTML <colgroup> element.
'table-footer-group'	Similar to an HTML <tfoot> element.
'table-header-group'	Similar to an HTML <thead> element.
'table-row'	Similar to an HTML <tr> element.
'table-row-group'	Similar to an HTML <tbody> element.

Note The `Display` class does not support the CSS `display` value of `inherit`.

For details about the CSS `display` property, see https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp.

Properties

Id — ID for Display object

character vector

A session-unique ID is generated as part of `Display` object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for Display object

character vector

Tag for `Display` object, specified as a character vector.

A session-unique ID is generated as part of HTML object creation. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the class of the element and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag.

Specify your own tag value, for example, to make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Value — Display option

character vector

Display option, specified as a character vector. For a list of options, see the description of the `value` constructor input argument.

Examples

Hide Text in a Paragraph

In Word, make sure the **File > Options > Display > Hidden text** option is cleared. This is the default setting.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyDispRep', 'docx');

t1 = Text('Hello');
t1.Style = {Display('none')};

p1 = Paragraph();
append(p1, t1);
t2 = Text('World');
append(p1, t2);
append(rpt, p1);

close(rpt);
rptview('MyDispRep', 'docx');
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Text

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

External Websites

https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp
www.w3schools.com/tags
www.w3schools.com/cssref

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.dom.Document class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Document container

Description

Create mlreportgen.dom.Document object that defines:

- The type of output: HTML, Microsoft Word, or PDF.
- Where and how to store the output.
- The template to use to format the document.

Construction

`documentObj = Document()` creates an HTML document named `Untitled.htmx` in the current directory, using the default HTML template.

Append content and use a corresponding `close` command to generate the document.

`documentObj = Document(outputPath)` creates an HTML document at the specified location.

`documentObj = Document(outputPath, type)` creates a document of the specified type (for example, Word), using the default template for that type.

`documentObj = Document(outputPath, type, templatePath)` creates a document, using the specified document type and Word, PDF, or HTML template corresponding to the `type` setting.

Input Arguments

outputPath — Path for the output file generated by the document

character vector

Full path of output file or folder for this document. If you do not specify a file extension, the extension is based on the document type (for example, `.docx` for Microsoft Word). You can set this property only before opening the document.

How you specify the path depends on the value of the `PackageType` property.

- `'zipped'` — Name of zip file.
- `'unzipped'` — Folder for the output files.
- `'both'` — Name of zip file.

Data Types: `char`

type — Type of output

`'html'` (default) | `'docx'` | `'pdf'` | `'html-file'`

Type of output, specified as `'html'`, `'docx'`, `'pdf'`, or `'html-file'`.

- 'html' — HTML output as a zipped or unzipped folder containing the HTML document text, image, style sheet, and JavaScript files.
- 'docx' — Word output.
- 'pdf' — PDF document based on a PDF template.
- 'html-file' — HTML output consisting of a single file that contains the text, style sheets, JavaScript, and images for the report

If you specify a template using the `templatePath` input argument, the template must be consistent with the `type` argument.

templatePath — Path of a custom template

[] (default) | character vector

Full path of a custom template file or folder, specified as a character vector. If you omit a file extension, the template type is based on the document type, for example, `.docx` for Word.

Data Types: `char`

Output Arguments

documentObj — Report definition document

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object

Report definition document, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CurrentHoleId — ID of current hole in document

character vector

This read-only property is the hole ID of the current hole in this document.

CurrentHoleType — Type of current hole

'Inline' | 'Block'

Type of the current template hole, specified as 'Inline' or 'Block'.

- An inline hole is for document elements that a paragraph element can contain: `Text`, `Image`, `LinkTarget`, `ExternalLink`, `InternalLink`, `CharEntity`, `AutoNumber`.
- A block hole can contain a `Paragraph`, `Table`, `OrderedList`, `UnorderedList`, `DocumentPart`, or `Group`.

CurrentPageLayout — Current page layout of this document

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` object | `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` object

This property applies to Word and PDF documents. For Word documents, the value is a `DOCXPageLayout` object that specifies the current page layout. For PDF documents, the value is a `PDFPageLayout` object if the document currently specifies a page layout. For HTML documents, the value is always [].

ForceOverwrite — Option to overwrite existing output file

[] (default) | logical value

Set this property to `true` to overwrite an existing output file of the same name for a report from this document. If this property is `false` and a writable file of the same name exists, attempting to close (i.e., write) this document causes an error. If the existing file is read-only, closing this document causes an error regardless of the setting of this property.

Data Types: `logical`**HTMLHeadExt — Custom content for HTML header**

character vector

Custom content for HTML header, specified as a character vector. The value of this property is appended to the `<head>` element of this document after the content specified by the head section of the document's template. Set this property only before opening the document.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

OpenStatus — Open status of document element

unopened (default) | open | closed

This read-only property lists the open status of this document element.

OutputPath — Path of output file or folder for this document

character vector

Path of this document's output file, specified as a character vector. If you do not specify the file extension, the DOM adds an extension based on the output type of the document. You can set this property only before opening the document.

For unzipped output packaging, the path specifies the folder for the output files. The default is the current folder.

PackageType — Packaging for generated files

'zipped' | 'unzipped' | 'both' | 'single-file'

Packaging used for the generated files, specified as one of the values in the table.

Value	Supported Report Types	Description
'zipped'	'docx' or 'html'	Generates the report as a zip file at the location specified by the <code>OutputPath</code> property. The zip file has an extension that matches the document type (<code>docx</code> for Word output or <code>html</code> for HTML output.) For example, if the document type is <code>docx</code> and <code>OutputPath</code> is <code>s:\docs\MyDoc</code> , the output is packaged in a zip file named <code>s:\docs\MyDoc.docx</code> .
'unzipped'	'docx' or 'html'	Generates the report as separate files in a folder that has the file name of the <code>OutputPath</code> property. For example, if the <code>OutputPath</code> is <code>s:\docs\MyDoc</code> , the output folder is <code>s:\docs\MyDoc</code> .
'both'	'docx' or 'html'	Generates zipped and unzipped outputs.
'single-file'	'pdf' or 'html-file'	Generates the report as a single file.

When the `Type` property is `'html'`, to generate an HTML report that you can open without unzipping, set `PackageType` to `'unzipped'` or `'both'`. In the folder that contains the generated files, open the `root.html` file.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

StreamOutput — Option to stream output to disk

`false` (default) | logical value

By default, document elements are stored in memory until the document is closed. Set this property to `true` to write document elements to disk as the elements are appended to the document.

Data Types: `logical`

Tag — Tag for this document

session-unique tag when the document is generated (default) | custom tag

Tag for this document, in the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the document class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object. You can specify a custom tag as a character vector.

An example of a reason for specifying your own tag value is to make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Data Types: `char`

TemplatePath — Path of the template to use

character vector

The full path to the template to use, specified as a character vector.

TitleBarText — Title for HTML browser title bar

character vector

For HTML documents, this property specifies the text that appears in the title bar of the browser used to display this document. Word and PDF documents ignore this property.

Set this property before opening the document for output.

Type — Type of output

'html' (default) | 'docx' | 'pdf' | 'html-file'

Type of output, specified as 'html', 'docx', 'pdf', or 'html-file'.

- 'html' — HTML output as a zipped or unzipped folder containing the HTML document text, image, style sheet, and JavaScript files.
- 'docx' — Word output.
- 'pdf' — PDF output.
- 'html-file' — HTML output consisting of a single file that contains the text, style sheets, JavaScript, and images for the report.

If you specify a template using the `TemplatePath` property, the template must be consistent with the `Type` argument. You must specify a Word template (.dotx) for docx output, an HTML template package (.htmxt) for HTML output, a PDF template package (.pdftx) for PDF output, and a single-file HTML template (.html) for html-file output.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>addHTML</code>	Append HTML text to document
<code>addHTMLFile</code>	Append HTML file contents to document
<code>append</code>	Append document element to the document
<code>close</code>	Close this document. You cannot close a document if it has not been opened or was previously closed
<code>createAutoNumberStream</code>	Create automatically generated numbering stream
<code>mreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate</code>	Create document template
<code>fill</code>	Fill document hole
<code>getAutoNumberStream</code>	Get the automated numbering stream
<code>mreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties</code>	Get core properties of document

Method	Purpose
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImageDirectory</code>	Get image folder of document
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImagePrefix</code>	Get generated image name prefix
<code>getMainPartPath</code>	Get relative path of main part of output document
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart</code>	Get full path of main part of output document
<code>moveToNextHole</code>	Move to next template hole
<code>open</code>	Open this document. You cannot open a document if it was previously opened or closed
<code>package</code>	Append file to OPC package of document
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties</code>	Set core properties of document element

Examples

Create a Word Document

Create a Word document, add content, and view the report in Word.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');

append(d, 'Hello World');

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Create an HTML Document as a Single File

Create an HTML document as a single HTML file that includes the images of the document. The example assumes that there is a `MyImage.jpg` image and a `myHTMLTemplate.html` HTML template file.

Create a document whose output is a single HTML file and uses the template `myHTMLTemplate`. Add text and an image to the report. Close the document and view it.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'html-file', 'myHTMLTemplate');
open(d);

append(d, 'Hello world');
append(d, Image('C:/images/LocalSystem/MyImage.jpg'));
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`

mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create a document part object

Description

Define a document part, a repeatable part of a report. A document part typically has holes that you fill during report generation. You can append a part to a document or to a document part of the same output type.

Construction

`documentPartObj = DocumentPart()` creates an HTML document part using the default HTML template.

`documentPart = DocumentPart(type)` creates a document part of the specified type (for example, Microsoft Word) based on the default template for that part.

`documentPartObj = DocumentPart(type, templatePath)` creates a document part based on the specified template.

`documentPartObj = DocumentPart(type, templatePath, docPartTemplateName)` creates a document part based on the specified document part template in the specified template.

`documentPartObj = DocumentPart(templateSrc, docPartTemplateName)` creates a document part based on the specified document part template stored in the template used by the specified source. The source can be a document or a document part.

Input Arguments

type — Type of output

'html' (default) | 'docx' | 'pdf' | 'html-file'

Type of output, specified as one of these values:

- 'html' — HTML output
- 'pdf' — PDF based on a PDF template
- 'docx' — Word output
- 'html-file' — HTML output, using a single file that contains the CSS, JavaScript, and images for the report

If you specify a template using the `templatePath` argument, the value for `type` must match the template type.

templatePath — Path of this part's template

[] (default) | character vector

Full path of this part's template file or folder, specified as a character vector. If you omit a file extension, the template type is based on the document type, for example, `.docx` for Word.

Data Types: char

docPartTemplateName — Document part template name

character vector

Document part template name, specified as a character vector. Specify where the part is stored using the `templatePath` or `templateSrc` argument.

templateSrc — Document or document part that holds the document part template

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object | `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object

Document or document part object whose template contains the template for this document part, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object for a document or a `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object for a document part.

Output Arguments**documentPartObj — Document part**

`mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object

Document part, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object.

Properties**Children — Children of document element**

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CurrentHoleId — ID of current hole in document

character vector

This read-only property is the hole ID of the current hole in this document.

CurrentHoleType — Type of current hole

'Inline' | 'Block'

Type of the current template hole, specified as 'Inline' or 'Block'.

- An inline hole is for document elements that a paragraph element can contain: Text, Image, LinkTarget, ExternalLink, InternalLink, CharEntity, AutoNumber.
- A block hole can contain a Paragraph, Table, OrderedList, UnorderedList, DocumentPart, or Group.

CurrentPageLayout — Current page layout of this document

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` object | `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` object

This property applies to Word and PDF documents. For Word documents, the value is a `DOCXPageLayout` object that specifies the current page layout. For PDF documents, the value is a `PDFPageLayout` object if the document currently specifies a page layout. For HTML documents, the value is always [].

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

OpenStatus — Open status of document element

unopened (default) | open | closed

This read-only property lists the open status of this document element.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

TemplateName — Name of this part's template

character vector

The name of this part's template if the template is stored in the document part template library of the template specified by this part's `TemplatePath` property. If this property is [], the template specified by the `TemplatePath` property is used as this part's template.

TemplatePath — Path of the template

character vector

Path of this part's template or of a template whose template library contains this part's template, specified as a character vector.

Type — Output type

'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx' | 'pdf'

Output type, specified as one of these values.

- 'HTML' - HTML report packaged as a zipped file containing the HTML file, images, style sheet, and JavaScript files of the report.
- 'HTML-FILE' - HTML report as a single HTML file containing the text, style sheet, JavaScript, and base64-encoded images of the report
- 'PDF' - PDF file
- 'DOCX' - Microsoft Word document

If you specify a template using the `TemplatePath` property, the value for `Type` must match the template type.

Methods

Use `DocumentPart` methods like you use the corresponding `Document` methods.

Method	Purpose
addHTML Use <code>DocumentPart.addHTML</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Document.addHTML</code> .	Append HTML text to document
addHTMLFile Use <code>DocumentPart.addHTMLFile</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Document.addHTMLFile</code> .	Append HTML file contents to document
append	Append document element to the document part.
close	Close this document part. You cannot close a document part if it has not been opened or was previously closed.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate</code>	Create document part template.
fill	Fill document hole.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties</code>	Get core properties of document part.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart</code>	Get full path of main part of output document.
moveToNextHole	Move to next template hole.
open	Open this document part. You cannot open a document part if it was previously opened or closed. You also cannot open a document part if its library source is closed.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties</code>	Set core properties of document part.

Examples

Document Part from Blank Document Part Template

This example creates a function `createMagicParts` that defines a document part based on a blank document part template. The new document part has a heading whose text depends on the input. Each document part generated contains a magic square table whose appearance is also based on the input. The example creates a containing function `magicparts` that appends the document part to the report iteratively based on the input.

Create the function.

```
function magic_square_report(square_sizes, report_type)
%MAGIC_SQUARE_REPORT Report on magic squares
%   magic_square_report(square_sizes, report_type)
%   creates a report of the specified output type
%   (docx, pdf, or html) on the specified magic
%   squares. For example, to create a PDF report on
%   squares of size 5, 10, and 15, enter the following
%   line at the MATLAB command line:
```

```

%
%      magic_square_report([5,10,15], 'pdf');

import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MagicSquareReport', report_type);
open(rpt);
for i = 1:length(square_sizes)
    sz = square_sizes(i);
    section = createSquareSection(rpt,sz);
    append(rpt,section);
end
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);

function section = createSquareSection(rpt,square_size)
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
% Create document part to hold section
section = DocumentPart(rpt.Type);
% Create magic square heading
h1 = Heading1(sprintf('magic(%i)',square_size));
% Put each square on a separate page.
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(section,h1);
% Create table to hold square
table = append(section, Table(magic(square_size)));
% Format table
table.Border = 'solid';
table.ColSep = 'solid';
table.RowSep = 'solid';

```

Call the function to generate the report. Change the input arguments to change the contents or output format. This example creates a Word document that contains three squares.

```
magic_square_report([5,8,12], 'docx');
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Document

Topics

“Use Subforms in a Report” on page 13-26

“Form-Based Reporting” on page 13-24

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page footer definition for Microsoft Word document

Description

Add a footer to the first page of a Word document layout or to odd pages, even pages, or both.

Construction

`docxFooter = DOCXPageFooter()` creates a page footer based on the default Word template.

`docxFooter = DOCXPageFooter(pageType)` creates a page footer for the specified type of page, that is, odd, even, or first, based on the default Word template.

`docxFooter = DOCXPageFooter(pageType, templatePath)` creates a page footer for the specified type of page based on the specified template.

`docxFooter = DOCXPageFooter(pageType, templatePath, docPartTemplateName)` creates a page footer for the specified type of page, based on the specified document part template in the specified template.

`docxFooter = DOCXPageFooter(pageType, templateSrc, docPartTemplateName)` creates a page footer for the specified type of page, based on the specified document part template from the specified source. The source can be a document or a document part.

Input Arguments

pageType — Type of pages the footer appears on

`[]` (default) | `default` | `first` | `even`

Type of pages the footer appears on, specified as one of these values:

- `default` — Footer for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page footer, and first page if you do not specify a first-page footer.
- `first` — Footer for first page of a section.
- `even` — Footer for even pages of a section.

For example, to make different footers appear on odd pages and on even pages, define two footers. Set `pageType` to `default` for one and to `even` for the other.

templatePath — Full path of footer template

character vector

Full path of footer template, specified as a character vector.

docPartTemplateName — Document part template name

character vector

Name of this part's template if it is stored in a template specified by the `templatePath` or `templateSrc` argument, specified as a character vector.

templateSrc — Document or document part that holds the document part template

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object | `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object

Document or document part object whose template contains the template for this document part, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object for a document or a `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object for a document part.

Output Arguments

docxFooter — Page footer for Word document

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter` object

Page footer for a Word document, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter` object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CurrentPageLayout — Ignored by page footers

not applicable

This property does not apply to page footers.

CurrentHoleId — ID of current hole in document

character vector

This read-only property is the hole ID of the current hole in this document.

CurrentHoleType — Type of current hole

'Inline' | 'Block'

Type of the current template hole, specified as 'Inline' or 'Block'.

- An inline hole is for document elements that a paragraph element can contain: Text, Image, LinkTarget, ExternalLink, InternalLink, CharEntity, AutoNumber.
- A block hole can contain a Paragraph, Table, OrderedList, UnorderedList, DocumentPart, or Group.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

PageType — Type of pages on which footer appears

[] (default) | default | first | even

Type of page on which the footer appears, specified as one of these values:

- `default` — Footer for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page footer, and first page if you do not specify a first-page footer.
- `first` — Footer for first page of a section.
- `even` — Footer for even pages in a section.

To have a footer appear on odd pages and on even pages, define two footers, one with `pageType` set to `default` and the other with `pageType` set to `even`.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

TemplatePath — Path to template used for footer

character vector

Full path to the template to use for this footer, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use `DocumentPageFooter` methods as you use the corresponding `Document` methods.

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append one of these DOM objects to the footer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>CustomElement</code> • <code>FormalTable</code> • <code>Group</code> • <code>ExternalLink</code> • <code>Image</code> • <code>InternalLink</code> • <code>OrderedList</code> • <code>Paragraph</code> • <code>RawText</code> • <code>Table</code> • <code>Text</code> • <code>UnorderedList</code>
<code>close</code>	Close the footer.

Method	Purpose
fill	Fill the template hole.
moveToNextHole	Move to the next template hole.
open	Open the footer.

Examples

Add Footer to Word Document

This example defines first, even, and odd page footers in a Word document. It inserts a page number in each footer, using a different alignment for each page type.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

% Create page footer objects for each type of page
% Assign a matrix of page footer objects to the current page layout
firstfooter = DOCXPageFooter('first');
evenfooter = DOCXPageFooter('even');
oddfooter = DOCXPageFooter('default');
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = [firstfooter, evenfooter, oddfooter];

% Add title to first page footer
p = Paragraph('My Document Title');
p.HAlign = 'center';
append(d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters(1), p);

% Add page number to even page footer
% Align even page numbers left
pg2 = Page();
p2 = Paragraph();
p2.HAlign = 'left';
append(p2, pg2);
append(d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters(2), p2);

% Add page number to odd page footer
% Align odd page numbers right
pg3 = Page();
p3 = Paragraph();
p3.HAlign = 'right';
append(p3, pg3);
append(d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters(3), p3);

% Create several pages.
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
append(d, p);
p = Paragraph('Another page');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d, p);
append(d, clone(p));
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout](#)

Topics

“Create Page Footers and Headers” on page 13-142

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page header definition for Microsoft Word document

Description

Add a header to the first page of a section or to odd pages, even pages, or both.

Construction

`docxHeader = DOCXPageHeader()` creates a page header based on the default Word template.

`docxHeader = DOCXPageHeader(pageType)` creates a page header for the specified type of page, that is, odd, even, or first, based on the default Word template.

`docxHeader = DOCXPageHeader(pageType, templatePath)` creates a page header for the specified type of page based on the specified template.

`docxHeader = DOCXPageHeader(pageType, templatePath, docPartTemplateName)` creates a page header for the specified type of page, based on the specified document part template in the specified template.

`docxHeader = DOCXPageHeader(pageType, templateSrc, docPartTemplateName)` creates a page header for the specified type of page, based on the specified document part template used by the specified source. The source can be a document or a document part.

Input Arguments

pageType — Type of pages header appears on

`[] (default) | default | first | even`

Type of page header appears on, specified as one of these values:

- `default` — Header for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page header, and first page if you do not specify a first-page header.
- `first` — Header for first page of a section.
- `even` — Header for even pages in a section.

For example, to have a blank header appear on the first page of a section and a different header appear on the other pages, define two headers, one with `pageType` set to `first` and the other with `pageType` set to `default`.

templatePath — Full path of header template

character vector

Full path of header template, specified as a character vector.

docPartTemplateName — Document part template name

character vector

Name of this part's template if it is stored in a template specified by the `templatePath` or `templateSrc` argument, specified as a character vector.

templateSrc — Document or document part that holds the document part template

`mreportgen.dom.Document` object | `mreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object

Document or document part object whose template contains the template for this document part, specified as an `mreportgen.dom.Document` object for a document or a `mreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object for a document part.

Output Arguments**docxHeader — Page header for Word document**

`mreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader` object

Page header for a Word document, returned as an `mreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader` object.

Properties**Children — Children of document element**

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CurrentHoleId — ID of current hole in document

character vector

This read-only property is the hole ID of the current hole in this document.

CurrentHoleType — Type of current hole

'Inline' | 'Block'

Type of the current template hole, specified as 'Inline' or 'Block'.

- An inline hole is for document elements that a paragraph element can contain: Text, Image, LinkTarget, ExternalLink, InternalLink, CharEntity, AutoNumber.
- A block hole can contain a Paragraph, Table, OrderedList, UnorderedList, DocumentPart, or Group.

CurrentPageLayout — Current page layout of this document

`mreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` object | `mreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` object

This property applies to Word and PDF documents. For Word documents, the value is a `DOCXPageLayout` object that specifies the current page layout. For PDF documents, the value is a `PDFPageLayout` object if the document currently specifies a page layout. For HTML documents, the value is always [].

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

PageType — Type of pages header appears on

[] (default) | default | first | even

Type of page header appears on, specified as one of these values:

- `default` — Header for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page header, and first page if you do not specify a first-page header.
- `first` — Header for first page of a section.
- `even` — Header for even pages in a section.

For example, to have a blank header appear on the first page and a different header appear on the other pages, define two headers, one with `pageType` set to `first` and the other with `pageType` set to `default`.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

TemplatePath — The path to template used for header

character vector

Full path to the template to use for this header, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use `DOCXPageHeader` methods as you use the corresponding `Document` methods.

Method	Purpose
append	Append one of these DOM objects to the header: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CustomElement • DOCXPageLayout • FormalTable • Group • ExternalLink • Image • InternalLink • OrderedList • Paragraph • RawText • Table • Text • UnorderedList
close	Close header.
fill	Fill template hole.
moveToNextHole	Move to next template hole.
open	Open header.

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout](#)

Topics

“Create Page Footers and Headers” on page 13-142

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page format and layout for Microsoft Word document section

Description

Use an mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout object to define the page format, headers, and footers of a Word document section.

Construction

PageLayoutObj = DOCXPageLayout() creates an empty document page layout object.

Output Arguments

PageLayoutObj — Page layout object

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout object

Page format and layout for Word document section, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

FirstPageNumber — Number of first page in section

integer

Number of the first page in a section, specified as an integer.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

PageFooters — Page footers for this layout

array of mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter objects

You can define up to three page footers for a layout, one each for:

- The first page of the section
- Even pages
- Odd pages

PageHeaders — Page headers for this layoutarray of `m1reportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader` objects

You can define up to three page headers for a layout, one each for:

- The first page of the section
- Even pages
- Odd pages

PageMargins — Margin sizes for this layout`m1reportgen.dom.PageMargins` object

Margin sizes for this layout, specified as an `m1reportgen.dom.PageMargins` object.

Format — Type of page numbering to use

character vector

Type of page numbering to use, specified as one of these values.

Value	Meaning	Applies To	
		DOCX	PDF
'a'	Lowercase alphabetic	✓	✓
'A'	Uppercase alphabetic	✓	✓
'i'	Lowercase Roman numerals	✓	✓
'I'	Uppercase Roman numerals	✓	✓
'n'. 'N', '1', 'decimal'	Arabic numerals	✓	✓
'numberInDash'	Number with dashes on either side	✓	
'hebrew1'	Hebrew numerals	✓	
'hebrew2'	Hebrew alphabetic	✓	
'arabicAlpha'	Arabic alphabetic	✓	
'arabicAbjad'	Arabic abjad numerals	✓	
'thaiLetters'	Thai letters	✓	
'thaiNumbers'	Thai numerals	✓	
'thaiCounting'	Thai counting system	✓	

PageSize — Size and orientation of pages in this layout

mlreportgen.dom.PageSize object

Size and orientation of pages in this layout, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.PageSize object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

RawFormats — XML markup for unsupported layout formats

cell array

XML markup for unsupported section formats, specified as a cell array of character vectors. For information about XML markup for Word formats, see <https://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-376.htm>.

SectionBreak — Section break options

'Next Page' | 'Same Page' | 'Odd Page' | 'Even Page'

Option to create a section break for this layout, specified as one of these values:

- 'Next Page' — Start the section on the next page.
- 'Same Page' — Start the section on the same page as the current section.
- 'Odd Page' — Start the section on an odd page.
- 'Even Page' — Start the section on an even page.

Style — Formats to apply to layout

array of format objects

Formats to apply to this layout, specified as an array of format objects. The formats you specify using this property override the same formats defined by the style applied with the StyleName property. Formats that do not apply to a page layout are ignored.

StyleName — Ignored by page layouts

not applicable

This property does not apply to page layouts.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as class:id, where class is the class of the element and id is the value of the Id property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Change Page Margins of a Document Section

Create a Word report using the default template. Open the document and assign the document's `CurrentPageLayout` property to a variable. Change the left and right margins for this layout.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');

open(d);
s = d.CurrentPageLayout;
s.PageMargins.Left = '2in';
s.PageMargins.Right = '2in';
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader` |
`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSubDoc` | `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` |
`mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins` | `mlreportgen.dom.PageRawFormat` |
`mlreportgen.dom.PageSize`

Topics

"Report Formatting Approaches" on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSubDoc class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Reference to external Microsoft Word document

Description

Reference to external Microsoft Word document.

Construction

`docxSubDocObj = DOCXSubDoc()` creates an empty document reference.

`docxSubDocObj = DOCXSubDoc(path)` creates a reference to a Word document at the specified path. Appending this reference to a Word document (the master document) inserts a link to the subdocument at the point at which the reference is appended.

Opening a master document in Word causes the link to the subdocument to be displayed, instead of its content. To replace the link with the content, select **Expand Subdocuments** from the **Outlining** tab of the **View** tab on the Word toolstrip.

The `rptview` command expands subdocuments when it opens a Word document. You can also use `docview` to expand and unlink subdocuments.

Input Arguments

path — Path of document targeted by this reference

character vector

Path of document targeted by this reference, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

docxSubDocObj — Reference to external Word document

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSubDoc object

Path of Word document targeted by this reference, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSubDoc object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Target — Path of document targeted by this reference

character vector

Path of document targeted by this reference, specified as a character vector. Use ASCII characters. Use the following format for specifying a full path involving a mapped drive.

```
'file:///C:/UserPath/FileName.docx'
```

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>clone</code> Use <code>DOCXSubDoc.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Clone this Word document reference.

Examples

Append a Word Document to a Report

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

info = Document('CompanyInfo','docx');
append(info,'XYZ, Inc., makes widgets. ');
close(info);

infoPath = info.OutputPath;

rpt = Document('Report','docx');
open(rpt);

append(rpt,Paragraph('About XYZ, Inc. '));

append(rpt,DOCXSubDoc(infoPath));

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`docview` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection` | `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`

mlreportgen.dom.ErrorMessage class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Error message

Description

Specifies error message text originating from a specified source object.

Construction

`errorMsgObj = ErrorMessage(text, sourceObject)` creates an error message with the specified text originating from the specified source object.

Input Arguments

text — Message text

character vector

The text to display for the message.

sourceObject — The DOM object from which the message originates

a DOM object

The DOM object from which the message originates.

Output Arguments

errorMsgObj — Error message

mlreportgen.dom.ErrorMessage object

Error message, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.ErrorMessage object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Source — Source object from which the message originates

a DOM object

Source DOM object from which the message originates.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Text — Text of message

character vector

Message text, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use `ErrorMessage` methods similar to how you use `ProgressMessage` methods.

Method	Purpose
<code>formatAsHTML</code>	Format message as HTML.
<code>formatAsText</code>	Format message as text.
<code>passesFilter</code>	Determine whether message passes filter.

Examples

Create an Error Message

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message',...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);

dom.Document:354 opening
dom.Document:354 parsing template "B:/matlab/toolbox/shared/mlreportgen/dom/resources/templates/
dom.Document:354 appended dom.TemplateText:370
dom.Document:354 appended dom.TemplateText:373
dom.Document:354 appended dom.TemplateText:376
dom.Document:354 moved to hole "#start#"

dispatch(dispatcher,ErrorMessage('invalid chapter',d));

dom.Document:354 invalid chapter

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'),...
    CounterReset('table'),WhiteSpace('pre')};
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

dom.Document:354 appended chapter title

close(d);
```

```
dom.Document:354 appended dom.TemplateText:391  
dom.Document:354 moved to hole "#end#"  
dom.Document:354 closed
```

```
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB® session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

dispatch

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Hyperlink to a location outside of document

Description

Defines a hyperlink to a location outside of the document.

Construction

`externalLinkObj = ExternalLink(target, linkText)` creates a hyperlink to the specified target and having the specified link text. This constructor creates a text object (`mlreportgen.dom.Text`) to hold the link text.

`externalLinkObj = ExternalLink(target, linkText, linkTextStyleName)` creates a hyperlink with the specified link text and style name.

`externalLinkObj = ExternalLink(target, textObj)` creates a hyperlink to the specified target using the specified `Text` object.

Input Arguments

target — Target of link

character vector | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

The link target of the external link, specified as either a character vector (for a URL) or as an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object.

linkText — Link text

character vector

The text to use for the link text.

linkTextStyleName — Name of style for link text

character vector

Name of style to use for the link text.

textObj — Text object containing link text

`mlreportgen.dom.Text` object

Text object containing link text, specified by an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object.

Output Arguments

externalLinkObj — External link

`mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object

External link, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object.

Properties

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Name of link style defined in the template

character vector

Name of link style defined in the template, specified as a character vector. The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document to which the link is appended.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Target — Target URL of link

character vector

This read-only property displays the URL of the link target of this hyperlink.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append text or a <code>Text</code> , <code>Image</code> , or <code>CustomElement</code> object.
<code>clone</code> Use <code>ExternalLink.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy the external link

Examples

Add an External Link

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('mydoc');

append(d,ExternalLink('https://www.mathworks.com/', 'MathWorks'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`

Topics

“Create Links” on page 13-78

mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Indent first line of paragraph

Description

Indent first line of a paragraph.

Construction

`firstLineIndentObj = FirstLineIndent()` creates an empty first line indentation format object.

`firstLineIndentObj = FirstLineIndent(width)` indents first line of paragraph by the specified amount.

`firstLineIndentObj = FirstLineIndent(style,width)` indents either the first line of the paragraph relative to the page margin or indents the subsequent lines relative to the page margin (hanging indentation).

Input Arguments

width — Width of indentation of first line of paragraph

character vector

Width of indentation of the first line of the paragraph, specified in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

style — Type of indentation

'normal' | 'hanging'

Type of indentation of the first line of the paragraph, specified as one of these values:

- `'normal'` (default) — indent relative to the page margin
- `'hanging'` — indent relative to the subsequent lines

Output Arguments

firstLineIndentObj — Indentation for first line of paragraph

mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent object

Indentation for first line of paragraph, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Type of indentation

'normal' | 'hanging'

Type of indentation of the first line of the paragraph, specified as one of these values:

- 'normal' (default) — indent relative to the page margin
- 'hanging' — indent relative to the subsequent lines

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Amount of indentation

character vector

Width of indentation of first line of paragraph in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.FlowDirection class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Direction of text or table column flow

Description

Specifies the direction for text to flow across a page or the order of columns.

Construction

`flowDirectionObj = FlowDirection()` causes text to flow from left to right and for the first column to be on the left side of a table.

`flowDirectionObj = FlowDirection(flow)` causes text to flow or column to appear in the specified direction (left-to-right or right-to-left).

Input Arguments

flow — Direction for text to flow or table column ordering

'ltr' | 'rtl'

Direction for text to flow or for table columns to appear, specified as one of these values:

- 'ltr' — text flow or table column order is from left to right
- 'rtl' — text flow or table column order is from right to left

Output Arguments

flowDirectionObj — Text flow direction or column order

mlreportgen.dom.FlowDirection object

Text flow or table column order, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.FlowDirection object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Text flow direction or column order direction`'ltr' | 'rtl'`

Text flow direction or column order direction, specified as one of these values:

- 'ltr' — text flow or table column order is from left to right
- 'rtl' — text flow or table column order is from right to left

Examples**Flow Text from Right to Left**

In this example, changing the text flow direction changes “stressed” into “desserts”.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'docx';
d = Document('test',doctype);

p = Paragraph('desserts');
p.Style = {FlowDirection('rtl')};
append(d,p);

q = clone(p);
q.Style = {FlowDirection('ltr')};
append(d,q);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.dom.TextOrientation`

Topics

“Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67

mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Font family

Description

Properties of font family to be used to format document text.

Construction

`fontFamilyObj = FontFamily()` creates a Times New Roman font family.

`fontFamilyObj = FontFamily(fontStr)` creates the specified font family.

Input Arguments

fontStr — Font family

character vector

Font family, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

fontFamilyObj — Font family

mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily object

Font family, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily object.

Properties

BackupFamilyNames — Backup font families

cell array

For HTML documents only. Cell array of character vectors specifying font families that a browser can use if the font family specified in `FamilyName` is not available on a system.

ComplexScriptFamilyName — Font family for complex scripts

character vector

For Word documents only. Font family to substitute in a locale that requires a complex script (such as Arabic) to render text, specified as a character vector.

EastAsiaFamilyName — Font family for East Asian locales

character vector

For Word documents only. Font family to substitute in an East Asian locale, such as China, Japan, or Korea, specified as a character vector.

FamilyName — Font family to use

character vector

Font family to use for document text, specified as a character vector.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity` | `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.dom.Text`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.FontSize class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Font size

Description

Specifies the size of a font.

Construction

`fontSizeObj = FontSize()` creates a 12-point font.

`fontSizeObj = FontSize(sizeStr)` creates the specified font size.

Input Arguments

sizeStr — Font size

'12pt' (default) | character vector

Font size, specified in the format `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. The following abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Output Arguments

fontSizeObj — Font size

mlreportgen.dom.FontSize object

Font size, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Font size

'12pt' (default) | character vector

Font size, in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. The following abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` | `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.dom.Text`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject class

Package: mlreportgen.dom mlreportgen.dom mlreportgen.dom

Superclasses: mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink

Embed a file in a document

Description

Use an object of the `mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject` class to embed a file in a document. The advantage of embedding a file in a document, instead of linking to it, is that you can move the document without moving the target file.

You can append an `mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject` object to objects of these DOM classes:

- `mlreportgen.dom.Document`
- `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
- `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry`
- `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry`
- `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem`

The effect of appending an `EmbeddedObject` object to a DOM object depends on the document output type and the external file type, as described in this table.

Document Output Type	External File Type	Behavior
Word	xlsx, pptx, docx	Embeds the external file in the document and inserts an Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) link to the embedded file. If you open the document without first opening it with <code>rptview</code> , the OLE link displays a placeholder image. After you open the document with <code>rptview</code> , the OLE link displays an image of the embedded file content. To see and edit the embedded file content, double-click the image.
Word	Any type except xlsx, pptx, or docx	Does not embed the file in the document. Inserts a hyperlink to the external file.

Document Output Type	External File Type	Behavior
PDF, HTML	Any	<p>Embeds the external file in the document and inserts a hyperlink to the embedded file.</p> <p>In an HTML document, the hyperlink works only if you open the document outside of MATLAB.</p> <p>In a PDF document, the hyperlink works only if you open the document using a PDF viewer, such as Adobe Acrobat, that supports embedded files. If you need to open the PDF document with a viewer that does not support embedded files, instead of embedding a document, consider linking to the document by using an <code>mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink</code> object.</p>
Single-file HTML	Any	<p>Does not embed the file in the document. Inserts a hyperlink to the external file.</p> <p>The hyperlink works only if you open the document outside of MATLAB.</p>

The `mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject` class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

<code>ConstructOnLoad</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>HandleCompatible</code>	<code>true</code>

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`embObj = mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject()` creates an empty `EmbeddedObject` object. To specify the file to embed, use the `Target` property.

`embObj = mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject(path)` sets the `Target` property to the path of the file to embed.

`embObj = mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject(path, linkText)` also specifies the link text. The link text applies only when the reference to a file is a hyperlink. This constructor creates an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object to hold the link text.

`embObj = mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject(path, linkTextObj)` uses an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object to specify the link text.

Input Arguments

path — Path of file to embed

character vector | string scalar

Path of the file to embed, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

linkText — Link text

character vector | string scalar

Link text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The link text applies only when the reference to a file is a hyperlink.

linkTextObj — Link text

`mlreportgen.dom.Text` object

Link text, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object. The link text applies only when the reference to a file is a hyperlink.

Properties

Target — Path of file to embed in document

character vector | string scalar

Path of the file to embed in the document, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

StyleName — Name of style to use for link

character vector | string scalar

Name of the style to use for the link, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The style specified by the `StyleName` property must be defined in the template that is used to create the document to which the `EmbeddedObject` is appended. The `StyleName` property applies only when the reference to a file is a hyperlink.

Style — Formats that define link style

cell array of DOM format objects

Formats that define the style of a link, specified as a cell array of DOM format objects. Formats specified in the `Style` property override formats specified by a template-defined style. The `Style` property applies only when the reference to a file is a hyperlink.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of link

[] | cell array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of a link, specified as a cell array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The output format must support the custom attributes. The `CustomAttributes` property applies only when the reference to a file is a hyperlink.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Methods**Public Methods**

append	<p>Append text, an image, or a custom element to the reference to the file in a document. Use <code>append</code> with an <code>m1reportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject</code> object the same way as you use <code>append</code> with an <code>m1reportgen.dom.ExternalLink</code> object.</p> <p>The <code>append</code> method applies only when the reference to a file is a hyperlink.</p>
clone	<p><code>clone = clone(embeddedObj)</code> creates a copy of this <code>m1reportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject</code> object.</p> <p>To repeat the content in a document, use <code>clone</code>. Do not append the same object to a document more than one time.</p>

Examples

Embed a Word Document in a Different Word Document

Create a Word document, `CompanyInfo.docx`, and embed it in a second Word document, `CompanyReport.docx`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

doc1 = Document('CompanyInfo','docx');
append(doc1, 'XYZ, Inc., makes widgets. ');
close(doc1);

doc1Path = doc1.OutputPath;

doc2 = Document('CompanyReport','docx');
open(doc2);

para = append(doc2, Paragraph('About XYZ, Inc. '));
append(doc2, EmbeddedObject(doc1Path));
close(doc2);
rptview(doc2);
```

The document, `CompanyReport.docx`, displays an image of the embedded file.

About XYZ, Inc.



To open the embedded document, double-click the image.

Embed a PDF in an HTML Document

Create a PDF, `bio.pdf`, and embed it in an HTML document, `author.html`. Specify the link text in the `mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject` constructor. Make the link green.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
doc1 = Document('bio','pdf');
para = 'The author was born in New York, NY in 1970.';
append(doc1, para);
close(doc1);

doc2 = Document('author','html');
doc2.PackageType = 'unzipped';

embedObj = EmbeddedObject('bio.pdf', 'Author Biography');
embedObj.Style={Color('green')};
p = Paragraph();
append(p, embedObj);
append(doc2, p);

close(doc2);
rptview(doc2);
```

The document `author` displays a link to the embedded document.

Author Biography

To open the embedded document, open `author/root.html` outside of MATLAB.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` | `mlreportgen.dom.Text`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.dom.FOProperties class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Array of FO properties for formatting PDF output

Description

Creates an object that contains one or more Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) formatting objects (FO) for PDF output. Specify the formats using `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty`. For information on FO properties, see www.w3.org/2002/08/XSLFOsummary.html.

Note Use `FOProperties` objects only for FO properties not supported by other DOM format objects. Most DOM format objects work for all output types. Using `FOProperty` objects makes your report application specific to PDF output.

Construction

`props = FOProperties(prop)` creates an `FOProperties` object based on `mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperty` objects. The `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` object specifies the CSS format to use and its value.

Input Arguments

prop — FO property

`mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` object | array of `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` objects | cell array of `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` objects

FO property, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` object or as an array or cell array of `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` objects.

Output Arguments

props — FO properties

`mlreportgen.dom.FOProperties` object

FO properties, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperties` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Properties — FO properties

array of `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` objects

FO properties, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` objects.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Apply FO Property to a List

This example shows how to apply an FO property to a `List` object. Using the DOM API, you can set a page break property on a paragraph using `PageBreakBefore`. However, you cannot use the `PageBreakBefore` property on a list. Instead, for PDF output, you can use the FO property `'break-before'` with the value `'page'`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

d = Document('Break Before List', 'pdf');

p = Paragraph('First Page');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore};
append(d, p);

p = Paragraph('Second Page');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore};
append(d, p);

list = UnorderedList({'Earl Grey', 'Jasmine', 'Honeybush'});
list.Style = {FOProperties(FOProperty('break-before', 'page'))};
append(d, list);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` | `mlreportgen.dom.Page` | `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

FO property for PDF output

Description

Creates an object that specifies an XML Style Sheet Language (XSL) Formatting Object (FO) property. The DOM API uses FO objects to format PDF output. Use this object with `mlreportgen.FOProperties` to apply FO properties not supported by DOM format objects. For more information, see w3.org/2002/08/XSLFOsummary.html.

Construction

`prop = FOProperty(Name, Value)` creates an FO format property having the specified name and value.

Input Arguments

Name — FO property name

character vector

FO property name, specified as a character vector.

Value — Property value

character vector

Property value for the corresponding property name, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

prop — FO format object

mlreportgen.dom.FOproperty object

FO format object, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.FOProperty` object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Name — FO property name

character vector

FO property name, specified as a character vector.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Property value

character vector

Property value for the corresponding property name, specified as a character vector.

Examples

Use FO Property to Break a Page on List

This example shows how to apply an FO property to a `List` object. Using the DOM API, you can set a page break property on a paragraph using `PageBreakBefore`. However, you cannot use the `PageBreakBefore` property on a list. Instead, for PDF output, you can use the FO property `'break-before'` with the value `'page'`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

d = Document('Break Before List', 'pdf');

listbreak = FOProperty('break-before', 'page');
p = Paragraph('First Page');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore};
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Second Page');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore};
append(d,p);

list = UnorderedList({'Earl Grey', 'Jasmine', 'Honeybush'});
list.Style = {FOProperties(listbreak)};
append(d,list);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.CSSProperties](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.FOProperties](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Formal table

Description

Defines a formal table, which is a table that has a body and optionally a table header, a table footer, or both. The table header, body, and footer are mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader, mlreportgen.dom.TableBody, and mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter objects, respectively.

Construction

`formalTableObj = FormalTable()` creates an empty formal table. Use this constructor as the starting point to create a formal table from scratch.

`formalTableObj = FormalTable(ncols)` creates an empty formal table having the specified number of columns.

`formalTableObj = FormalTable(body)` creates a formal table with the body content specified. The constructor converts basic MATLAB types to corresponding DOM objects. For example, the constructor converts character vectors to mlreportgen.dom.Text objects.

`formalTableObj = FormalTable(body, styleName)` creates a formal table having the specified body content and style.

`formalTableObj = FormalTable(header, body)` creates a formal table with a header and a body using the specified contents, and an empty footer.

`formalTableObj = FormalTable(header, body, styleName)` creates a formal table using the specified content and style. The table has an empty footer.

`formalTableObj = FormalTable(header, body, footer)` creates a formal table with the specified content for the body, header, and footer.

Input Arguments

ncols — Number of columns in table

numeric value

Number of columns in a table, specified as a numeric value.

Data Types: double

body — Table body content

two-dimensional numeric array | two-dimensional categorical array | two-dimensional cell array

Table body content, specified as:

- A two-dimensional numeric array
- A two-dimensional categorical array

- A two-dimensional cell array that can contain:
 - Character vectors
 - One- or two-dimensional cell array
 - `double`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Image` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` object
 - `mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity` object

styleName — Style for table

character vector

The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document that contains this table.

header — Header content

two-dimensional numeric array | two-dimensional cell array of character vectors

The cell array may contain:

- Character vectors
- One- or two-dimensional cell array
- `double`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity` object

footer — Footer content

two-dimensional numeric array | two-dimensional cell array of character vectors

The cell array may contain:

- Character vector
- One- or two-dimensional cell array
- double
- `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity` object

Output Arguments

formalTableObj — Formal table

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` object

Formal table, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` object.

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form `#RRGGBB`.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Body — Table body

`mlreportgen.dom.TableBody` object

The table constructor creates a table body object and assigns it to this property when the formal table is constructed. You cannot subsequently set this property. However, you can append content to the table body and set its properties via this property.

Border — Type of border to draw

character vector

Type of border to draw, specified as one of these values.

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashed'	Dashed line	All output types
'dashdotstroked'	Line with alternating diagonal dashes and dot	Word
'dashsmallgap'	Dashed line with a small gap between dashes	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	All output types
'dotdash'	Line with alternating dots and dashes	Word
'dotdotdash'	Line with alternating double dots and a dash	Word
'double'	Double line	All output types
'doublewave'	Double wavy line	Word
'groove'	3-D effect grooved line	HTML and PDF
'hidden'	No line See discussion below this table.	HTML and PDF
'inset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'none'	No line See discussion below this table.	All output types
'outset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'ridge'	3-D effect ridged line	HTML and PDF
'single'	Single line	Word
'solid'	Single line	HTML and PDF
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'thickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a large gap	Word
'thickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthicklargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes, with a medium gap	Word

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'thinthicksmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a large gap	Word
'thinthickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'threedemboss'	Embossed effect line	Word
'threedengrave'	Engraved effect line	Word
'triple'	Triple line	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word

BorderCollapse — Collapse borders of adjacent cells into single border (HTML only)

'on' | 'off'

A value of 'on' collapses borders of adjacent cells into a single border. A value of 'off' keeps borders of adjacent cells.

BorderColor — Border color

character vector

Border color, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

BorderWidth — Table border width

character vector

Table border width, specified in the form valueUnits, where Units is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

ColSep — Style of line separating columns

character vector

The style of the line separating the columns of a table or table section (header, body, footer), as specified by a `mlreportgen.dom.ColSep` object.

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

ColSepColor — Color of line separating columns

character vector

Color of line separating columns, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.

ColSepWidth — Width of line separating table columns

character vector

Width of the line separating table columns, in the form `valueUnits`. Use one of these abbreviations for the `Units`:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

For example, for a column separator of 3 points, set the `ColSepWidth` property to `'3pt'`.

ColSpecGroups — Properties of group of columns in table

array of `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup` objects

An array of `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup` objects that specifies the width, alignment, and other properties of a group of columns. The first object applies to the first group of columns, the second object to the second group, and so on. Specify the number of columns belonging to each group using the `Span` property of the `TableColSpecGroup` object. For example, if the first object has a span of 2, it applies to the first two columns. If the second group has a span of 3, it applies to the next three columns, and so on.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes for document element

array of `mlreportgen.doc.CustomAttribute` objects

The custom attributes must be supported by the output type of the document to which this document element is appended.

FlowDirection — Column flow direction

'ltr' | 'rtl'

Column flow direction, specified as:

- 'ltr' — Flow from left to right (column 1 is to the left in the table).
- 'rtl' — Flow from right to left (column 1 is to the right in the table).

Footer — Footer for this table

`mreportgen.dom.TableFooter` object

The table constructor creates a table footer object and assigns it to this property when the formal table is constructed. You cannot subsequently set this property. However, you can append content to the table body and set its properties via this property.

HAlign — Horizontal alignment of this table

'center' | 'left' | 'right'

Horizontal alignment of this table, specified as one of these values:

- 'center'
- 'left'
- 'right'

Note To prevent the overflow of large tables in PDF output, set the `Width` property.

Header — Table header

`mreportgen.dom.TableHeader` object

The table constructor creates a table header object and assigns it to this property when the formal table is constructed. You cannot subsequently set this property. However, you can append content to the table body and set its properties via this property.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

OuterLeftMargin — Left margin (indentation) of document element

character vector

Left indentation in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

RowSep — Style of lines separating rows

character vector

The style of a line separating the rows of a table or table section (header, body, or footer).

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

RowSepColor — Color of row separator

character vector

You can specify:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

RowSepWidth — Width of row separator

character vector

Width of the row separator, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Style — Format for table

array of format objects

Array of format objects (such as `Bold` objects) that specify the format for this table.

This property overrides corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

StyleName — Style in document or document part style sheet

character vector

Name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which this table is appended

The style that specifies the appearance of this table in the output document, for formats not specified by `Style` property.

You can set the `StyleName` property of any formal table section. Setting `StyleName` overrides the style specified by the formal table itself. However, if you do this for a Word document, you must explicitly specify the width of each column in a section to ensure that all sections have the same width. Word, unlike HTML and PDF, has no built-in support for formal tables. To handle this, the DOM interface represents a formal table as three tables, one for each section, embedded in a 3x1 table.

TableEntriesStyle — Style to use for table entries

cell array

Cell array of format objects that specify the format for table entries.

TableEntriesInnerMargin — Inner margin for table entries

character vector

The inner margin is the margin between table cell content and the cell borders in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Table width

character vector

A percentage (for example, `'100%'`) of the page width (minus margins for Word reports) or a number of units of measurement, having the format `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These are valid abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code> Use <code>FormalTable.append</code> similar to how you use <code>TableRow.append</code> .	Append a row of table entries to table

Method	Purpose
appendFooterRow	Append row to table footer
appendHeaderRow	Append row to table header
clone Use FormalTable.clone the same way you use Paragraph.clone.	Copy the table

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.ResizeToFitContents | mlreportgen.dom.Table |
mlreportgen.dom.TableBody | mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec |
mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry | mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter |
mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader | mlreportgen.dom.TableRow

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.Group class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Group of document objects

Description

Group of document objects that you can append multiple times in a document without you having to clone the group. When you append a group to a document, the DOM interface clones the group.

Tip You can use `mlreportgen.dom.Group` and `mlreportgen.dom.Container` objects to produce collections of document elements.

- Use a group object to append the same content in multiple places in a document without having to clone the group. Group objects do not have a `Style` property for using the same applicable styles to all document elements in the group.
 - Use a container object to create a `div`, `section`, or `article` container element and to use the same applicable styles to all document elements in the container. To append the same container object contents in multiple places in a document, use the `mlreportgen.dom.Container.clone` method.
-

Construction

`groupObj = Group()` creates an empty group.

Output Arguments

groupObj — Group of document objects

mlreportgen.dom.Group object

Group of document objects, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Group` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append	Append a DOM object to the group

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Container

Topics

“Add Content as a Group” on page 13-12

mlreportgen.dom.HAlign class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Specify horizontal alignment of document object

Description

Specifies horizontal alignment of a document object.

Construction

`alignObj = HAlign()` creates an alignment object having the value 'left'.

`alignObj = HAlign(value)` creates an alignment object having the specified value.

Input Arguments

value — Horizontal alignment

'center' | 'left' | 'right'

Horizontal alignment of a document object, specified as one of these values:

- 'center'
- 'left'
- 'right'
- 'justify'

Output Arguments

horizontalAlignObj — Horizontal alignment

mlreportgen.dom.HAlign object

Horizontal alignment, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.HAlign object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Horizontal alignment

'center' | 'left' | 'right' | 'justify'

Horizontal alignment, specified as one of these values:

- 'center' — Center object between the sides of the container
- 'left' — Align object to the left side of the container
- 'right' — Align object to the right side of the container
- 'justify' — Align text to the left and right sides of the container, adjusting word and letter spacing and hyphenating as necessary (if hyphenation is enabled).

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.VAlign

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.Heading class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Heading paragraph using variable level

Description

Create a heading paragraph at a particular level or whose level is calculated during report generation.

Tip Use this class if you need to determine the heading level at runtime. Otherwise, you can use the `Heading1`, `Heading2`, etc. classes to avoid having to set the level explicitly.

Construction

`headingObj = Heading(level)` creates an empty heading at the specified level.

`headingObj = Heading(level, text)` creates the specified level heading containing the specified text.

`headingObj = Heading(level, text, styleName)` creates the specified level heading containing the specified text and using the specified style.

`headingObj = Heading(level, domObj)` creates the specified level heading containing the specified DOM object.

Input Arguments

level — Heading level

numeric value | variable

Heading level, specified as a numeric value or variable. Use a variable to use a value calculated during report generation to determine the level number.

Data Types: double

text — Heading text

character vector

Text to use for the heading, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Style for text

character vector

The style specified by `styleName` must specify a paragraph style defined in the template used to create the document to which this heading is appended.

domObj — DOM object to include in heading

mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.Image object |
mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object |
mlreportgen.dom.Text object

DOM object to include in the heading, specified as any of these DOM object types:

- ExternalLink
- Image
- InternalLink
- LinkTarget
- Text

Output Arguments

headingObj — Heading paragraph

mlreportgen.dom.Heading object

Heading paragraph, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.Heading object.

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the BackgroundColor property adds a corresponding mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor format object to the Style property. Setting the BackgroundColor property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text bold, set Bold to true or 1.

Setting the Bold property adds a corresponding mlreportgen.dom.Bold format object to the Style property. Setting the Bold property to an empty value removes the object.

Color — Text color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the Color property adds a corresponding mlreportgen.dom.Color format object to the Style property. Setting the Color property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document elementarray of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomButton` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomButton` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: '0.5in'

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

[] | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: 'Courier New'

FontSize — Font size for text

character vector

Font size for text, in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Use one of these abbreviations for the units.

- px — pixels (default)

- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points
- px — pixels

HALign — Horizontal alignment of paragraph

'center' | 'distribute' | ...

Horizontal alignment for this paragraph, relative to page margins or table cell borders, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'center'	Center the paragraph	All
'distribute'	Distribute all characters equally	Word
'justify'	Align left side of paragraph on left side of page or table entry, and right side of paragraph on the right side of the page or table entry.	All
'KashidaHigh'	Use widest Kashida length. Kashida is a type of justification used for some cursive scripts, such as Arabic and Persian.	Word
'KashidaLow'	Use lowest Kashida length	Word
'KashidaMedium'	Use medium Kashida length	Word
'left'	Align paragraph left	All
'right'	Align paragraph right	All
'ThaiDistribute'	Thai language justification	Word

Setting the HALign property adds a corresponding mlreportgen.dom.HAlign format object to the Style property for this document element. Setting the HALign property to an empty value removes the object.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set Italic to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

OuterLeftMargin — Left margin (indentation) of document element

character vector

Left indentation in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- `'none'` — No strikethrough
- `'single'` — Single line
- `'double'` — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Text formatting

array of `mreportgen.dom.DOCXSection` objects

An array of `mreportgen.dom.DOCXSection` objects that specifies the format for the text.

StyleName — Name of style to apply to text

character vector

The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document element to which this text is appended.

Data Types: `char`

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the `Underline` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Underline` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the `Underline` property. Instead, set the `Style` property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace — How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code> Use <code>Heading.append</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.append</code> .	Append content to heading.
<code>clone</code> Use <code>Heading.clone</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy heading.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Heading1` | `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

mlreportgen.dom.Heading1 class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create Heading1 paragraph

Description

Create an mlreportgen.dom.Heading1 paragraph object.

Construction

headingObj = Heading1() creates an empty Heading1 object.

headingObj = Heading1(text) creates the heading containing the specified text.

headingObj = Heading1(text, styleName) creates the heading using the specified style.

headingObj = Heading1(domObj) creates the heading containing the specified DOM object.

Input Arguments

text — Heading text

character vector

Heading text, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Style for the heading

character vector

The name of a style, specified as a character vector. The style must be defined in the template used to create the document that contains this heading.

domObj — DOM object to include in heading

mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.Image object |
mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object |
mlreportgen.dom.Text object

DOM object to include in the heading, specified as any of these DOM object types:

- ExternalLink
- Image
- InternalLink
- LinkTarget
- Text

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

`[]` (default) | `true` or `1` | `false` or `0`

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical `1` (`true`) or `0` (`false`). To make text bold, set `Bold` to `true` or `1`.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Color — Text color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'0.5in'` specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'0.5in'`

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: `'Courier New'`

FontSize — Font size for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'12pt'` specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'12pt'`

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

OuterLeftMargin — Left indentation for paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Left indentation for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

The left indentation is the space between the left outer boundary of this paragraph and the left inner boundary of its container. This is equivalent to the left indentation property of a Microsoft Word paragraph.

Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.OuterMargin` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property to an empty value removes the object.

To indent a paragraph from both the left and right margin of a page, do not set this property. Instead, create an `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` that specifies the left and right indentations and add the object to the `Style` property of this paragraph.

OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace – How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>Heading1.append</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.append</code> .	Append content to heading.
clone Use <code>Heading1.clone</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy heading.

Examples

Create Three Levels of Headings

This example shows how to add three levels of headings, each formatted according to its level. This example inserts three heading objects into a document: a `Heading1`, a `Heading2`, and a `Heading3`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('Document Title'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

h1 = append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading2('Section 1.1'));
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this section. '));

h3 = append(d, Heading3('My Subsection 1.1.a'));
p3 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this subsection'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Heading](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading2](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading3](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading4](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading5](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading6](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Heading2 class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create Heading2 paragraph

Description

Create an mlreportgen.dom.Heading2 paragraph object.

Construction

headingObj = Heading2() creates an empty Heading2 object.

headingObj = Heading2(text) creates the heading containing the specified text.

headingObj = Heading2(text, styleName) creates the heading using the specified style.

headingObj = Heading2(domObj) creates the heading containing the specified DOM object.

Input Arguments

text — Heading text

character vector

Heading text, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Style for the heading

character vector

The name of a style, specified as a character vector. The style must be defined in the template used to create the document that contains this heading.

domObj — DOM object to include in heading

mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.Image object |
mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object |
mlreportgen.dom.Text object

DOM object to include in the heading, specified as any of these DOM object types:

- ExternalLink
- Image
- InternalLink
- LinkTarget
- Text

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

`[]` (default) | `true` or `1` | `false` or `0`

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical `1` (`true`) or `0` (`false`). To make text bold, set `Bold` to `true` or `1`.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Color — Text color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'0.5in'` specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'0.5in'`

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: `'Courier New'`

FontSize — Font size for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'12pt'` specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'12pt'`

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

OuterLeftMargin — Left indentation for paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Left indentation for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

The left indentation is the space between the left outer boundary of this paragraph and the left inner boundary of its container. This is equivalent to the left indentation property of a Microsoft Word paragraph.

Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.OuterMargin` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property to an empty value removes the object.

To indent a paragraph from both the left and right margin of a page, do not set this property. Instead, create an `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` that specifies the left and right indentations and add the object to the `Style` property of this paragraph.

OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace – How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>Heading2.append</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.append</code> .	Append content to heading.
clone Use <code>Heading2.clone</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy heading.

Examples

Create Three Levels of Headings

This example shows how to add three levels of headings, each formatted according to its level. This example inserts three heading objects into a document: a `Heading1`, a `Heading2`, and a `Heading3`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('Document Title'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

h1 = append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading2('Section 1.1'));
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this section. '));

h3 = append(d, Heading3('My Subsection 1.1.a'));
p3 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this subsection'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Heading](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading1](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading3](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading4](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading5](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading6](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Heading3 class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create Heading3 paragraph

Description

Create an mlreportgen.dom.Heading3 paragraph object.

Construction

headingObj = Heading3() creates an empty Heading3 object.

headingObj = Heading3(text) creates the heading containing the specified text.

headingObj = Heading3(text, styleName) creates the heading using the specified style.

headingObj = Heading3(domObj) creates the heading containing the specified DOM object.

Input Arguments

text — Heading text

character vector

Heading text, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Style for the heading

character vector

The name of a style, specified as a character vector. The style must be defined in the template used to create the document that contains this heading.

domObj — DOM object to include in heading

mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.Image object |
mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object |
mlreportgen.dom.Text object

DOM object to include in the heading, specified as any of these DOM object types:

- ExternalLink
- Image
- InternalLink
- LinkTarget
- Text

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

`[]` (default) | `true` or `1` | `false` or `0`

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical `1` (`true`) or `0` (`false`). To make text bold, set `Bold` to `true` or `1`.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Color — Text color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'0.5in'` specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'0.5in'`

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: `'Courier New'`

FontSize — Font size for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'12pt'` specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'12pt'`

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

OuterLeftMargin — Left indentation for paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Left indentation for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

The left indentation is the space between the left outer boundary of this paragraph and the left inner boundary of its container. This is equivalent to the left indentation property of a Microsoft Word paragraph.

Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.OuterMargin` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property to an empty value removes the object.

To indent a paragraph from both the left and right margin of a page, do not set this property. Instead, create an `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` that specifies the left and right indentations and add the object to the `Style` property of this paragraph.

OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace – How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>Heading3.append</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.append</code> .	Append content to heading.
clone Use <code>Heading3.clone</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy heading.

Examples

Create Three Levels of Headings

This example shows how to add three levels of headings, each formatted according to its level. This example inserts three heading objects into a document: a `Heading1`, a `Heading2`, and a `Heading3`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('Document Title'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

h1 = append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading2('Section 1.1'));
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this section. '));

h3 = append(d, Heading3('My Subsection 1.1.a'));
p3 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this subsection'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Heading](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading1](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading2](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading4](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading5](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading6](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Heading4 class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create Heading4 paragraph

Description

Create an mlreportgen.dom.Heading4 paragraph object.

Construction

headingObj = Heading4() creates an empty Heading4 object.

headingObj = Heading4(text) creates the heading containing the specified text.

headingObj = Heading4(text, styleName) creates the heading using the specified style.

headingObj = Heading4(domObj) creates the heading containing the specified DOM object.

Input Arguments

text — Heading text

character vector

Heading text, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Style for the heading

character vector

The name of a style, specified as a character vector. The style must be defined in the template used to create the document that contains this heading.

domObj — DOM object to include in heading

mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.Image object |
mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object |
mlreportgen.dom.Text object

DOM object to include in the heading, specified as any of these DOM object types:

- ExternalLink
- Image
- InternalLink
- LinkTarget
- Text

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

`[]` (default) | `true` or `1` | `false` or `0`

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical `1` (`true`) or `0` (`false`). To make text bold, set `Bold` to `true` or `1`.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Color — Text color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'0.5in'` specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'0.5in'`

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: `'Courier New'`

FontSize — Font size for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'12pt'` specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'12pt'`

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

OuterLeftMargin — Left indentation for paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Left indentation for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

The left indentation is the space between the left outer boundary of this paragraph and the left inner boundary of its container. This is equivalent to the left indentation property of a Microsoft Word paragraph.

Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.OuterMargin` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property to an empty value removes the object.

To indent a paragraph from both the left and right margin of a page, do not set this property. Instead, create an `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` that specifies the left and right indentations and add the object to the `Style` property of this paragraph.

OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace – How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>Heading4.append</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.append</code> .	Append content to heading.
clone Use <code>Heading4.clone</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy heading.

Examples

Create Three Levels of Headings

This example shows how to add three levels of headings, each formatted according to its level. This example inserts three heading objects into a document: a `Heading1`, a `Heading2`, and a `Heading3`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('Document Title'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

h1 = append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading2('Section 1.1'));
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this section. '));

h3 = append(d, Heading3('My Subsection 1.1.a'));
p3 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this subsection'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Heading](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading1](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading2](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading3](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading5](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading6](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Heading5 class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create Heading5 paragraph

Description

Create an mlreportgen.dom.Heading5 paragraph object.

Construction

headingObj = Heading5() creates an empty Heading5 object.

headingObj = Heading5(text) creates the heading containing the specified text.

headingObj = Heading5(text, styleName) creates the heading using the specified style.

headingObj = Heading5(domObj) creates the heading containing the specified DOM object.

Input Arguments

text — Heading text

character vector

Heading text, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Style for the heading

character vector

The name of a style, specified as a character vector. The style must be defined in the template used to create the document that contains this heading.

domObj — DOM object to include in heading

mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.Image object |
mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object |
mlreportgen.dom.Text object

DOM object to include in the heading, specified as any of these DOM object types:

- ExternalLink
- Image
- InternalLink
- LinkTarget
- Text

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

`[]` (default) | `true` or `1` | `false` or `0`

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical `1` (`true`) or `0` (`false`). To make text bold, set `Bold` to `true` or `1`.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Color — Text color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'0.5in'` specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'0.5in'`

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: `'Courier New'`

FontSize — Font size for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'12pt'` specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'12pt'`

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

OuterLeftMargin — Left indentation for paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Left indentation for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

The left indentation is the space between the left outer boundary of this paragraph and the left inner boundary of its container. This is equivalent to the left indentation property of a Microsoft Word paragraph.

Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property adds a corresponding `mlreportGen.dom.OuterMargin` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property to an empty value removes the object.

To indent a paragraph from both the left and right margin of a page, do not set this property. Instead, create an `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` that specifies the left and right indentations and add the object to the `Style` property of this paragraph.

OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace – How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>Heading5.append</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.append</code> .	Append content to heading.
clone Use <code>Heading5.clone</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy heading.

Examples

Create Three Levels of Headings

This example shows how to add three levels of headings, each formatted according to its level. This example inserts three heading objects into a document: a `Heading1`, a `Heading2`, and a `Heading3`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('Document Title'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

h1 = append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading2('Section 1.1'));
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this section. '));

h3 = append(d, Heading3('My Subsection 1.1.a'));
p3 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this subsection'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Heading` | `mlreportgen.dom.Heading1` | `mlreportgen.dom.Heading2` | `mlreportgen.dom.Heading3` | `mlreportgen.dom.Heading4` | `mlreportgen.dom.Heading6` | `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Heading6 class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create Heading6 paragraph

Description

Create an mlreportgen.dom.Heading6 paragraph object.

Construction

headingObj = Heading6() creates an empty Heading6 object.

headingObj = Heading6(text) creates the heading containing the specified text.

headingObj = Heading6(text, styleName) creates the heading using the specified style.

headingObj = Heading6(domObj) creates the heading containing the specified DOM object.

Input Arguments

text — Heading text

character vector

Heading text, specified as a character vector.

styleName — Style for the heading

character vector

The name of a style, specified as a character vector. The style must be defined in the template used to create the document that contains this heading.

domObj — DOM object to include in heading

mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.Image object |
mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object |
mlreportgen.dom.Text object

DOM object to include in the heading, specified as any of these DOM object types:

- ExternalLink
- Image
- InternalLink
- LinkTarget
- Text

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

`[]` (default) | `true` or `1` | `false` or `0`

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical `1` (`true`) or `0` (`false`). To make text bold, set `Bold` to `true` or `1`.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Color — Text color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'0.5in'` specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'0.5in'`

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: `'Courier New'`

FontSize — Font size for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'12pt'` specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'12pt'`

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

OuterLeftMargin — Left indentation for paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Left indentation for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

The left indentation is the space between the left outer boundary of this paragraph and the left inner boundary of its container. This is equivalent to the left indentation property of a Microsoft Word paragraph.

Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property to an empty value removes the object.

To indent a paragraph from both the left and right margin of a page, do not set this property. Instead, create an `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` that specifies the left and right indentations and add the object to the `Style` property of this paragraph.

OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace – How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>Heading6.append</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.append</code> .	Append content to heading.
clone Use <code>Heading6.clone</code> similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy heading.

Examples

Create Three Levels of Headings

This example shows how to add three levels of headings, each formatted according to its level. This example inserts three heading objects into a document: a `Heading1`, a `Heading2`, and a `Heading3`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('Document Title'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

h1 = append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading2('Section 1.1'));
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this section. '));

h3 = append(d, Heading3('My Subsection 1.1.a'));
p3 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this subsection'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Heading](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading1](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading2](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading3](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading4](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Heading5](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Height class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Height of object

Description

Specifies the height of an image.

Construction

`heightObj = Height()` creates a format object that specifies a height of 1 inch.

`heightObj = Height(value)` creates a height object having the specified height.

Input Arguments

value — Height of object

'lin' (default) | character vector

Height of the object, in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Output Arguments

heightObj — Height of object

mlreportgen.dom.Height object

Height of object, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Height` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Object height

`lin` (default) | character vector

character vector having the format `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units in which the height is expressed. The following abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight` | `mlreportgen.dom.Width`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.HTML class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Use HTML markup to create DOM document

Description

Converts a string of HTML markup to DOM objects and appends them to an HTML object that it also creates. You can append the HTML object to a DOM document of any type, including Word and PDF documents.

Construction

`htmlObj = HTML()` creates an empty HTML object.

`htmlObj = HTML(htmlText)` converts HTML text to an HTML object containing DOM objects having the same content and format.

An HTML object supports these HTML elements and attributes. In addition, HTML objects accept HTML that contains custom CSS properties, which begin with a hyphen. Custom CSS properties are supported in HTML, Microsoft Word, and PDF output.

HTML Element	Attributes
a	class, style, href, name
b	class, style
body	class, style
br	n/a
code	class, style
del	class, style
div	class, style
font	class, style, color, face, size
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6	class, style, align
hr	class, style, align
i	class, style
ins	class, style
img	class, style, src, height, width
li	class, style
ol	class, style
p	class, style, align
pre	class, style
s	class, style

HTML Element	Attributes
span	class, style
strike	class, style
sub	class, style
sup	class, style
table	class, style, align, bgcolor, border, cellpadding, cellspacing, frame, rules, width
tbody	class, style, align, valign
tfoot	class, style, align, valign
thead	class, style, align, valign
td	class, style, bgcolor, height, width, colspan, rowspan, valign, nowrap
tr	class, style, bgcolor, valign
tt	class, style
u	class, style
ul	class, style

For information about these elements, see <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>.

Input Arguments

htmlText – HTML text

character vector

HTML text, specified as a character vector

Example: `html = HTML('<p>Hello <i style="color:green"> World</i></p>');`

Properties

Note For HTML markup to display correctly in your report, you must include end tags for empty elements and enclose attribute values in quotation marks. If you want to show a reserved XML markup character as text, you must use its equivalent named or numeric XML character.

Reserved Character	Description	Equivalent Character
>	Greater than	>
<	Less than	<
&	Ampersand	&
"	Double quotation mark	"
'	Single quotation mark	'
%	Percent	%

Id — ID for HTML object

character vector

A session-unique ID is generated as part of HTML object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

HTMLTag — Tag name of HTML container element

'div' (default) | character vector

Tag name of HTML container element, specified as a character vector, such as 'div', 'section', or 'article' corresponding to this HTML object. This property applies only to HTML output.

Children — Children of this HTML object

cell array of mlreportgen.dom.Element objects

This read-only property lists child elements that the HTML object contains.

Parent — Parent of this HTML object

a DOM object

This read-only property lists the parent of this HTML object.

Style — Formatting to apply to this HTML object

cell array of format objects

Formatting to apply to this HTML object, specified as a cell array of DOM format objects. The children of this HTML object inherit any of these formats that they do not override.

StyleName — Style name of this HTML object

character vector

Style name of this HTML object, specified as a character vector. Use a name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document to which this HTML object is appended. The specified style defines the appearance of the HTML object in the output document where not overridden by the formats specified by this StyleName property of the HTML object.

Tag — Tag for HTML object

character vector

Tag for HTML object, specified as a character vector.

A session-unique ID is generated as part of HTML object creation. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the class of the element and ID is the value of the Id property of the object. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag.

Specify your own tag value, for example, to make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

KeepInterElementWhiteSpace — Whether to convert white space between elements

false (default) | true

Whether to convert white space between elements, specified as true or false. If KeepInterElementWhiteSpace is true, the DOM API converts white space between elements in the input HTML markup to mlreportgen.dom.Text objects. If false, the DOM API ignores white space between elements.

Setting the `KeepInterElementWhiteSpace` property to `true` does not preserve white space. To preserve white space, set the `KeepInterElementWhiteSpace` property to `true` and add a `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property of the HTML object. The `WhiteSpace` property of the `WhiteSpace` object must be set to `'preserve'`. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d2 = mlreportgen.dom.Document("ex2", "pdf");
h2 = HTML();
h2.Style = {WhiteSpace('preserve')};
h2.KeepInterElementWhiteSpace = true;
append(h2, '<p>    <span>Hello</span>    <span>World!</span></p>');
append(d2, h2);
close(d2);
rptview(d2)
```

If the input HTML preserves white space using a `style` attribute, you do not need to use the `KeepInterElementWhiteSpace` property and `WhiteSpace` object. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d1 = mlreportgen.dom.Document("ex1", "pdf");
h1 = HTML();
append(h1, '<p style="white-space:pre"> <span>Hello</span>    <span>World!</span></p>');
append(d1, h1);
close(d1);
rptview(d1);
```

If the input HTML uses a CSS style to preserve white space, the DOM API does not preserve the white space unless you use the `KeepInterElementWhiteSpace` and the `WhiteSpace` object. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d3 = mlreportgen.dom.Document("ex3", "pdf");
h3 = HTML();
h3.Style = {WhiteSpace('preserve')};
h3.KeepInterElementWhiteSpace = true;
append(h3, [ ...
    '<style type="text/css">.myStyle { white-space: pre}</style>' ...
    '<p class="myStyle"> <span>Hello</span>    <span>World!</span></p>']];
append(d3, h3);
close(d3);
rptview(d3);
```

Alternatively, if the input HTML uses a CSS style to preserve white space, you can prepare the HTML using `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` or `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile`. Then, create an HTML object from the prepared HTML. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d3 = mlreportgen.dom.Document("ex3", "pdf");
h3 = HTML();
htmlStr = ['<style type="text/css">.myStyle { white-space: pre}</style>' ...
    '<p class="myStyle"> <span>Hello</span>    <span>World!</span></p>'];
preppedhtml = mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString(htmlStr);
append(h3, preppedhtml);
append(d3, h3);
close(d3);
rptview(d3);
```

See “Prepare HTML Before Conversion” on page 13-101.

EMBaseFontSize — Font size of one em unit in points

12 (default) | integer

Font size of one em unit, in points, specified as an integer. If a style in the HTML text specifies font size in em units, the number of em units is multiplied by the value of the `EMBaseFontSize` property to determine the font size in points. For example, the following code results in a font size of 20 points.

```
h = HTML();
    h.EMBaseFontSize = 10;
    append(h, '<p style="font-size:2em">Hello</p>');
```

Set the `EMBaseFontSize` property in an empty `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object. Then add the HTML to the object. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'pdf');
htmlobj = HTML();
htmlobj.EMBaseFontSize = 14;
append(htmlobj, '<p style="font-size:2em">Hello</p>');
append(rpt, htmlobj);
close(rpt);
rptview('MyReport.pdf');
```

Setting the `EMBaseFontSize` property in an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object that already contains the HTML has no effect.

Methods

<code>append</code>	Append HTML string to HTML object
<code>clone</code>	Copy HTML object

Examples

Convert HTML Markup to a Word Report

Create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object from HTML markup and add it to a Word report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'docx');
html = HTML('<p><b>Hello</b> <i style="color:green"> World</i></p>');
append(html, '<p>This is <u>me</u> speaking</p>');
append(rpt, html);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

The resulting Word report looks like this:

Hello *World*¶

This is me speaking¶

Tips

- MATLAB Report Generator `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects typically cannot accept the raw HTML output of third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word, that export native documents as HTML markup. In these cases, your Report API report generation program can use the `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` and `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` functions to prepare the raw HTML for use with the `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. Typically, your program will have to further process the prepared HTML to remove valid but undesirable objects, such as line feeds that were in the raw content.
- Word and PDF documents require inline elements, such as text and links, to be contained in a paragraph. To meet this requirement, the HTML parser creates wrapper paragraphs to contain inline elements that are not already in a paragraph. If you create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object from HTML that contains inline elements that are not in paragraphs and add the object to an HTML document, the generated HTML can differ from the input HTML. To generate the inline elements without the added wrapper paragraphs, insert the HTML markup into an HTML document by using an `mlreportgen.dom.RawText` object.
- By default, the DOM API uses a base font size of 12 points to convert em units to actual font sizes. For example, a font size specified as 2em converts to 24 points. To specify a different base font size, add your content to a report by using an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object. Set the `EMBaseFontSize` property of the object to the base font size. For example, if you set the `EMBaseFontSize` property to 14, a font size of 2em converts to 28 points.

See Also

`addHTML` | `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` | `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` | `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`

Topics

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

“Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104

“Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object” on page 13-106

External Websites

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>

Introduced in R2015a

mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Convert an HTML file to a DOM document

Description

Converts the contents of an HTML file to an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object containing DOM objects having the same content and format. You can append the `HTMLFile` object to a DOM document of any type, including Word and PDF documents.

Construction

`htmlFileObj = HTMLFile(htmlFile)` converts the HTML file to an `HTMLFile` object containing DOM objects having the same content and format.

An `HTMLFile` object supports these HTML elements and attributes. In addition, `HTMLFile` objects accept HTML that contains custom CSS properties, which begin with a hyphen. Custom CSS properties are supported in HTML, Microsoft Word, and PDF output.

HTML Element	Attributes
a	class, style, href, name
b	class, style
body	class, style
br	n/a
code	class, style
del	class, style
div	class, style
font	class, style, color, face, size
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6	class, style, align
hr	class, style, align
i	class, style
ins	class, style
img	class, style, src, height, width
li	class, style
ol	class, style
p	class, style, align
pre	class, style
s	class, style
span	class, style

HTML Element	Attributes
strike	class, style
sub	class, style
sup	class, style
table	class, style, align, bgcolor, border, cellpadding, cellspacing, frame, rules, width
tbody	class, style, align, valign
tfoot	class, style, align, valign
thead	class, style, align, valign
td	class, style, bgcolor, height, width, colspan, rowspan, valign, nowrap
tr	class, style, bgcolor, valign
tt	class, style
u	class, style
ul	class, style

For information about these elements, see <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>.

These CSS formats are supported:

- background-color
- border
- border-bottom
- border-bottom-color
- border-bottom-style
- border-bottom-width
- border-color
- border-left
- border-left-color
- border-left-style
- border-left-width
- border-right
- border-right-color
- border-right-style
- border-right-width
- border-style
- border-top
- border-top-color
- border-top-style
- border-top-width

- border-width
- color
- counter-increment
- counter-reset
- display
- font-family
- font-size
- font-style
- font-weight
- height
- line-height
- list-style-type
- margin
- margin-bottom
- margin-left
- margin-right
- margin-top
- padding
- padding-bottom
- padding-left
- padding-right
- padding-top
- text-align
- text-decoration
- text-indent
- vertical-align
- white-space
- width

For information about these formats, <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>.

Input Arguments

htmlFile — HTML file path

character vector

HTML file path, specified as a character vector.

Properties

Note For HTML markup to display correctly in your report, you must include end tags for empty elements and enclose attribute values in quotation marks. If you want to show a reserved XML markup character as text, you must use its equivalent named or numeric XML character.

Reserved Character	Description	Equivalent Character
>	Greater than	>
<	Less than	<
&	Ampersand	&
"	Double quotation mark	"
'	Single quotation mark	'
%	Percent	%

Id — ID for HTMLFile object

character vector

A session-unique ID is generated as part of HTMLFile object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

HTMLTag — HTML tag name of HTML container element

'div' (default) | character vector

Tag name of HTML container element, specified as a character vector, such as 'div', 'section', or 'article' corresponding to this HTMLFile object. This property applies only to HTML output.

Children — Children of this HTMLFile object

cell array of `mlreportgen.dom.Element` objects

This read-only property lists child elements that the HTMLFile object contains.

Parent — Parent of this HTMLFile object

a DOM object

This read-only property lists the parent of this HTMLFile object.

Style — Formatting to apply to HTMLFile object

cell array of format objects

Formatting to apply to the HTMLFile object, specified as a cell array of DOM format objects. The children of this HTMLFile object inherit any of these formats that they do not override.

StyleName — Style name of HTMLFile object

character vector

Style name of this HTMLFile object, specified as a character vector. Use a name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document to which this HTMLFile object is appended. The specified style defines the appearance of the HTMLFile object in the output document where not overridden by the formats specified by this StyleName property of the HTMLFile object.

Tag — Tag for HTMLFile object

character vector

Tag for HTMLFile object, specified as a character vector.

A session-unique ID is generated as part of HTMLFile object creation. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the class of the element and ID is the value of the Id property of the object. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag.

Specify your own tag value, for example, to make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Note HTMLFile ignores the KeepInterElementWhiteSpace property. If you want to preserve white space, use fileread to read your HTML file as text and then follow the procedure described for the mlreportgen.dom.HTMLKeepInterElementWhiteSpace property.

Methods

append Append HTML to HTMLFile object

Examples

Convert HTML File to a Word Report

Create a text file named myHTML.html and save it in the current folder. Add this text into the file:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>p {font-size:14pt;}</style>
</head>
<body>
<p style='white-space:pre'><b>Hello</b><i style='color:green'> World</i></p>
<p>This is <u>me</u> speaking</p>
</body>
</html>
```

To convert the myHTML.html file to a Word report, run these commands:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport','docx');
htmlFile = HTMLFile('myHTML.html');
append(rpt,htmlFile);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

The resulting Word report contains the text that you specified in the HTML file.

Hello *World*

This is me speaking

Tips

- MATLAB Report Generator mlreportgen.dom.HTML or mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile objects typically cannot accept the raw HTML output of third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word, that export native documents as HTML markup. In these cases, your Report API report generation program can use the mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString and

`mreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` functions to prepare the raw HTML for use with the `mreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. Typically, your program will have to further process the prepared HTML to remove valid but undesirable objects, such as line feeds that were in the raw content.

- Word and PDF documents require inline elements, such as text and links, to be contained in a paragraph. To meet this requirement, the HTML parser creates wrapper paragraphs to contain inline elements that are not already in a paragraph. If you create an `mreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object from HTML that contains inline elements that are not in paragraphs and add the object to an HTML document, the generated HTML can differ from the input HTML. To generate the inline elements without the added wrapper paragraphs, insert the HTML markup into an HTML document by using an `mreportgen.dom.RawText` object.
- By default, the DOM API uses a base font size of 12 points to convert `em` units to actual font sizes. For example, a font size specified as `2em` converts to 24 points. To specify a different base font size, add your content to a report by using an `mreportgen.dom.HTML` object. Set the `EMBaseFontSize` property of the object to the base font size. For example, if you set the `EMBaseFontSize` property to 14, a font size of `2em` converts to 28 points.

See Also

`addHTMLFile` | `mreportgen.dom.HTML` | `mreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` | `mreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`

Topics

“Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

“Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104

“Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object” on page 13-106

External Websites

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>

Introduced in R2015a

mlreportgen.dom.HorizontalRule class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Horizontal line between report content

Description

Horizontal line to visually separate report content in a report. You can append a `HorizontalRule` object to these objects:

- `mlreportgen.dom.Document`
- `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`
- `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Group`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Container`

Construction

`horizontalRuleObj = HorizontalRule()` creates an unspecified horizontal line.

Output Arguments

`horizontalRuleObj` — Horizontal line

`mlreportgen.dom.HorizontalRule` object

Horizontal line, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.HorizontalRule` object.

Properties

`Border` — Line style for horizontal rule

character vector

Line style for horizontal rule, specified as one of these values.

Value	Applies To	
	DOCX	HTML and PDF
'dashed'	✓	✓
'dashdotstroked'	✓	
'dashsmallgap'	✓	
'dotted'	✓	✓
'dotdash'	✓	

Value	Applies To	
	DOCX	HTML and PDF
'dotdotdash'	✓	
'double'	✓	✓
'doublewave'	✓	
'inset'	✓	✓
'none'	✓	✓
'outset'	✓	✓
'single'	✓	
'solid'		✓
'thick'	✓	
'thickthinlargegap'	✓	
'thickthinmediumgap'	✓	
'thickthinsmallgap'	✓	
'thinthicklargegap'	✓	
'thinthickmediumgap'	✓	
'thinthicksmallgap'	✓	
'thinthickthinlargegap'	✓	
'thinthickthinmediumgap'	✓	
'thinthickthinsmallgap'	✓	
'threedemboss'	✓	
'threedengrave'	✓	
'triple'	✓	
'wave'	✓	

BorderColor — Color of line

character vector

Color of the line, specified as a character vector. You can specify:

- The name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

BorderWidth — Width of line (in HTML report)

character vector

Width of line (in an HTML report), specified in the format `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

BackgroundColor — Background color of line

character vector

Background color of the line, specified as a character vector. You can specify:

- The name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Format specification for line

array of format objects

Format specification for the line, specified as an array of format objects.

StyleName — Style sheet style for line

character vector

Style sheet style for line, specified as a character vector. The name of a style must be specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which this element is appended. The specified style defines the appearance of this element in the output document where not overridden by the formats specified by the `Style` property of this element.

Tag — Tag for line

character vector

Tag for line, specified as a character vector.

A session-unique ID is generated as part of document element creation. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the class of the element and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag.

To make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation, you can Specify your own tag value.

Methods

Method	Purpose
clone	Copy horizontal line.
Use <code>HorizontalRule.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	

Examples

Add a Horizontal Rule

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('horizontalRule',doctype);
p1 = Paragraph('Top content');
append(d,p1);

hr = HorizontalRule();
hr.Border = 'dotted';
hr.BorderColor = 'blue';
append(d,hr);

p2 = Paragraph('Bottom content');
append(d,p2);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.dom.Hyphenation class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Enable hyphenation

Description

Specifies whether to hyphenate text and, optionally, the hyphenation character to use.

Construction

`h = Hyphenation(type)` specifies whether to hyphenate or the hyphenation character to use.

Input Arguments

type — Type of hyphenation

Boolean | character vector

Type of hyphenation, specified as:

- Boolean for on or off, using a hyphen as the hyphenation character
- A hyphenation character in the form of a character vector, for example, '-' for hyphen or ' ' for space

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Hyphenation — Hyphenation character

Boolean | character vector

Type of hyphenation, specified as:

- Boolean for on or off using a hyphen as the hyphenation character
- A hyphenation character in the form of a character vector, for example, '-' for hyphen or ' ' for space

Examples

Allow Hyphenation in a PDF Table

Set the `Hyphenation` property on the page layout to enable hyphenation in a PDF page layout.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('myreport', 'pdf');
open(d);
pLayout = d.CurrentPageLayout;
pLayout.Hyphenation = true;
data = '/mylongpath/hyphenation/example/myveryveryveryverylongpathname.doc';
table = Table({data});
table.Width = '2in';
table.entry(1,1).Hyphenation = ' ';
append(d, table);
close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry`

Topics

“Hyphenation Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-135

mlreportgen.dom.Image class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create image to include in report

Description

Create an image to include in a report.

Construction

`imageObj = mlreportgen.dom.Image(imagePath)` creates an image object containing the image file specified by `imagePath`.

Note The contents of the specified image file are copied into the output document when the document is closed. Do not delete or overwrite the image file before it is copied into the document. If you create an image file and the corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Image` object in a loop, for each loop iteration, use a unique file name for the image file.

Input Arguments

imagePath — Path of image file

character vector

Path of an image file, specified as a character vector. You can use these image formats.

Image Format	File Extension	Supported Document Type		
		HTML	Word	PDF
Windows bitmap	.bmp	✓	✓	✓
Windows metafile	.emf		✓	
Graphics Interchange Format	.gif	✓	✓	✓
JPEG image	.jpg	✓	✓	✓
PDF	.pdf			✓
Portable Network Graphics	.png	✓	✓	✓
Scalable Vector Graphics	.svg	✓	✓	✓

Image Format	File Extension	Supported Document Type		
		HTML	Word	PDF
TIFF image	.tif		✓	✓

Output Arguments

imageObj – Image

`m1reportgen.dom.Image` object

Image represented by an `m1reportgen.dom.Image` object.

Properties

CustomAttributes – Custom attributes of document element

array of `m1reportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `m1reportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Height – Watermark height

character vector

Watermark height, specified in the form `valueUnits`. Use any of these values for units:

- `px` – pixels (default)
- `cm` – centimeters
- `in` – inches
- `mm` – millimeters
- `pc` – picas
- `pt` – points

Alternatively, you can specify the image height using the `Image.Style` property. For example:

```
Image.Style = {Height('4in')};
```

Example: `'22pi'`

Id – ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Map – Map of hyperlink areas in image (HTML and PDF)

`m1reportgen.dom.ImageMap` object

Map of hyperlink areas in image, specified as an `m1reportgen.dom.ImageMap` object

Path – Path of image file

character vector

Path of image file, specified as a character vector.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Name of image style

character vector

Name of image style, specified as a character vector. The style name is the name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which this image is appended. The specified style defines the appearance of this image in the output document where not overridden by the formats specified by the `Style` property of this element.

Note Word output ignores the style name.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Image width

character vector

Image width in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code> Use <code>Image.append</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>ExternalLink.append</code> .	Append a custom element to this image.

Method	Purpose
clone Use <code>Image.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Clone this image

Compatibility Considerations

SVG image support for Word reports

Behavior changed in R2019b

Starting in R2019b, you can include Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) images in Word reports. Word reports that contain SVG images require Microsoft Word 2016 or a later version. To generate reports with images that are compatible with earlier versions of Word, create `mlreportgen.dom.Image` objects from images that have a format other than SVG.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea` | `mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap` |
`mlreportgen.dom.ScaleToFit`

Topics

“Create and Format Images” on page 13-84

mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Define image area as hyperlink

Description

Define an area in an image to hyperlink to. When you click an image area, an HTML browser displays the target page, based on the URL or link target you specify. If the target is in the same document, clicking the link moves you to that location in the document. You can provide alternative text for screen readers that support alternative text. Create image areas in reports with PDF or HTML output. Create the image map using `mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap` and append areas to the map.

Construction

`imageAreaObj = ImageArea()` creates an empty image area.

`imageAreaObj = ImageArea(target, altText, x1, y1, x2, y2)` creates a rectangular image area.

`imageAreaObj = ImageArea(target, altText, x, y, radius)` creates a circular image area.

`imageAreaObj = ImageArea(target, altText, polygonCoordinates)` creates a polygonal image area.

Input Arguments

target — Image area hyperlink target

character vector

Image area hyperlink target, specified as either:

- URL of the page to be loaded when this image area is clicked
- Name of a link target

altText — Text to display if image is not visible

character vector

Text to display if the image is not visible, specified as a character vector.

x1 — x coordinate of top-left corner of rectangular image area, in pixels

unsigned integer

Specify relative to the top-left corner of the image.

Data Types: `uint16`

y1 — y coordinate of top-left corner of rectangular image area

unsigned integer

Specify relative to the top-left corner of the image, in pixels.

Data Types: uint16

x2 — x coordinate of bottom-right corner of rectangular image area

unsigned integer

Specify relative to the top-left corner of the image, in pixels.

Data Types: uint16

y2 — y coordinate of bottom-right corner of rectangular image area

unsigned integer

Specify relative to the top-left corner of the image, in pixels.

Data Types: uint16

x — x coordinate of center of circular image area

unsigned integer

Specify relative to the top-left corner of the image, in pixels.

Data Types: uint16

y — y coordinate of center of circular image area

unsigned integer

Specify relative to the top-left corner of the image, in pixels.

Data Types: uint16

radius — Radius of circular image area

unsigned integer

The radius, in pixels.

Data Types: uint16

polygonCoordinates — Coordinates of polygonal image area

array

Specify an array of x and y coordinate pairs, with coordinates for each corner of the polygon, in the form [x1, y1, x2, y2, ... xN, yN]. Specify the coordinates to reflect the corners of the polygon, in sequence.

Specify each coordinate relative to the top-left corner of the image, in pixels.

Output Arguments**imageAreaObj — Image area hyperlink**

mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea object

Image area hyperlink, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea object.

Properties**Target — Image area target**

character vector

Image area target, specified as either:

- URL of the page to be loaded when this image area is clicked
- Name of a link target

AlternateText — Text to display if image is not visible

character vector

Text to display if the image is not visible, specified as a character vector.

Shape — Shape of image area

'rect' | 'circle' | 'poly'

(Read-only) Possible values are:

- 'rect' — rectangular image area
- 'circle' — circular image area
- 'poly' — polygonal image area

Coords — Coordinates for image area

array

(Read-only) The coordinates represent different kinds of points, depending on the shape of the image area. Coordinates are relative to the top-left corner of the image.

- For a rectangle, the coordinates represent the top-left corner and the bottom-right corner.
- For a circle, the array represents the coordinates at the center of the circle and the radius.
- For a polygon, the coordinates represent the corners.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Add Image Area to Image of a MATLAB Plot

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*  
d = Document('imageArea', 'pdf');
```

```
% Create a plot and save it as an image file
x = 0:pi/100:2*pi;
y = sin(x);
plot(x,y);
annotation('textbox', [0.2,0.4,0.1,0.1],...
           'string', 'Help on plot function');
saveas(gcf,'plot_img.png');

% Create the DOM image object and append it to your document
plot1 = Image('plot_img.png');
append(d,plot1);

% Define the area and link target using ImageArea
target = ['https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/' ...
         'plot.html?searchHighlight=plot'];
areal = ImageArea( target, ...
                  'plot function help',160,340,383,392);

% Create the image map object and append the area to it
map = ImageMap();
append(map,areal);
plot1.Map = map;

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Image](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget](#)

Topics

“Create and Format Images” on page 13-84

mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Map of hyperlink areas in image

Description

Map of image areas, which are areas in an image that you can click to open content in a browser or to navigate to another location in the same page. You can create image maps in reports with PDF or HTML output. Define areas using `mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea` and append them to the map.

Construction

`map = ImageMap()` creates an empty image map. Use the `ImageMap.append` method to add image areas to the map.

Output Arguments

map — Map of hyperlink areas in image

`mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap` object

Map of hyperlink areas in image, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append an image area to this image map.

Method	Purpose
clone	Clone this image map.
Use ImageMap.clone in a similar way you how you use Paragraph.clone.	

Examples

Append an Image Area to an Image Map

Define an ImageArea object that specifies the size and location of the area and the action that occurs when you click the area. Then append the area to an ImageMap object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('imageArea', 'pdf');

% Create a plot and save it as an image file
x = 0:pi/100:2*pi;
y = sin(x);
plot(x,y);
annotation('textbox', [0.2,0.4,0.1,0.1],...
           'string', 'Help on plot function');
saveas(gcf, 'plot_img.png');

% Create the DOM image object and append it to your document
plot1 = Image('plot_img.png');
append(d, plot1);

% Define the area and link target using ImageArea
target = ['https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/' ...
         'plot.html?searchHighlight=plot'];
areal = ImageArea( target, ...
                  'plot function help', 160, 340, 383, 392);

% Create the image map object and append the area to it
map = ImageMap();
append(map, areal);
plot1.Map = map;

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Image | mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea

Topics

“Create and Format Images” on page 13-84

mlreportgen.dom.InnerMargin class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Margin between content and bounding box

Description

Specifies the margin between the content and the bounding box of a document object. A bounding box of an object includes the border of the object (if it has a border), the inner margin, and the object content.

Construction

`marginObj = InnerMargin()` creates an unspecified margin between the content of an object and its bounding box.

`marginObj = InnerMargin(all)` creates the specified margin on all sides between the content of an object and its bounding box.

`marginObj = InnerMargin(left, right)` creates the specified margins between the left and right sides of the content of an object and its bounding box.

`marginObj = InnerMargin(left, right, top, bottom)` creates the specified margins between sides of the content of an object and its bounding box.

Input Arguments

all — Margin size on all sides

character vector

Margin on all sides between the content of an object and its bounding box in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

left — Left margin size

character vector

Left margin between the content of an object and its bounding box. See the `all` input argument description for valid values.

right — Right margin size

character vector

Right margin between the content of an object and its bounding box. See the `all` input argument description for valid values.

top — Top margin size

character vector

Top margin between the content of an object and its bounding box. See the `all` input argument description for valid values.

bottom — Bottom margin size

character vector

Bottom margin between the content of an object and its bounding box. See the `all` input argument description for valid values.

Output Arguments**marginObj — Margin between content and bounding box**

`mlreportgen.dom.InnerMargin` object

Margin between content and bounding box, specified with an `mlreportgen.dom.InnerMargin` object.

Properties**Bottom — Size of bottom margin**

character vector

Size of bottom margin in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Left — Size of left margin

character vector

Left margin between the content of an object and its bounding box. See the `Bottom` property description for valid value

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Right — Size of right margin

character vector

Right margin between the content of an object and its bounding box. See the `Bottom` property description for valid values

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Top — Size of top margin

character vector

Top margin between the content of an object and its bounding box. See the `Bottom` property description for valid values.

Examples

Add Inner Margins to a Paragraph

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

p = Paragraph('Hello World');
p.Style = {Border('solid','red'), ...
    HAlign('center'),InnerMargin('12pt')};
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('More Greetings');
p.Style = {Border('solid','blue'), ...
    HAlign('center'),InnerMargin('30pt')};

append(d,p);
close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Hyperlink to a location in same document

Description

Hyperlink to a location in the same document that contains the hyperlink. Use this kind of link to provide internal navigation within a document.

Construction

`internalLinkObj = InternalLink(targetName,linkText)` creates a hyperlink to the specified link target object and uses the specified link text.

`internalLinkObj = InternalLink(targetName,linkText,linkTextStyleName)` creates a hyperlink to the specified link target and uses the specified style name for the link text.

`internalLinkObj = InternalLink(targetName,textObj)` creates a hyperlink to the specified target using the specified Text object.

Input Arguments

targetName — Link target name

character vector

Link target name, specified as character vector. The character vector is the value in the Name property of an mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object or a URL.

linkText — Link text

character vector

The text to use for the link text.

linkTextStyleName — Name of style for link text

character vector

Name of style to use for the link text.

textObj — Text object containing link text

mlreportgen.dom.Text object

Text object containing link text, specified by an mlreportgen.dom.Text object.

Output Arguments

internalLinkObj — Internal link

mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object

Internal link, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

StyleName — Name of link style defined in the template

character vector

Name of link style defined in the template, specified as a character vector. The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document to which the link is appended.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Target — Internal target link

character vector

This read-only property displays the link target of this hyperlink.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append Use <code>InternalLink.append</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>ExternalLink.append</code> .	Append text or a Text, Image, or CustomElement object.
clone Use <code>InternalLink.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy the internal link.

Examples

Add Internal Link

Link to a target in the same document by using an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object to define the link target and an `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` object to define the link. The link target name associates the link with the link target. To generate a link target name that is valid for all report types, use `mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.utils.*
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');

% Append a link target to a heading
h = Heading(1, 'Author's Biography');
h.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
linkID = normalizeLinkID('bio');
append(h, LinkTarget(linkID));

% Link to the target
append(d, InternalLink(linkID, 'About the Author'));

% Append the heading
append(d, h);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` |
`mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID`

Topics

“Create Links” on page 13-78

mlreportgen.dom.Italic class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Italic for text object

Description

Specifies whether text should be rendered italic.

Construction

`italicObj = Italic()` creates a format object that specifies that text should be rendered italic.

`italicObj = Italic(value)` creates a format object that specifies that text should be rendered italic if `value` is `true`; otherwise, upright.

Input Arguments

value — Option to use italic or not for a text object

logical value

A setting of `false` (or `0`) uses upright text. A setting of `true` (or `1`) renders text in italic

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

italicObj — Italic format object

mlreportgen.dom.Italic object

Italic format, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.Italic object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Use italic or roman for text object

[] (default) | logical value

The possible values are:

- 0— uses roman (straight) text
- 1— renders text in italic

Data Types: logical

Examples**Create paragraph that whose text is italic by default**

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('mydoc');
p = Paragraph('italic text');
p.Style = {Italic};
append(d,p);
close(d);
rptview('mydoc', 'html');
```

Add Upright Text

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('mydoc');
p = Paragraph('italic text ');
p.Style = {Italic};
append(d,p);
t = Text('upright text');
t.Style = {Italic(false)};
append(p,t);
close(d);
rptview('mydoc', 'html');
```

See Also**Topics**

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.KeepLinesTogether class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Start paragraph on new page if necessary

Description

Start paragraph on new page if necessary

Construction

`keepLinesTogetherObj = KeepLinesTogether()` starts a paragraph on a new page if it cannot fit entirely on current page.

`keepLinesTogetherObj = KeepLinesTogether(onoff)` starts paragraph on a new page only if it cannot fit entirely on current page and `onoff` is `true`.

Input Arguments

onoff — Keep paragraph on one page

logical

Use one of these values:

- `true` (default)
- `false`
- `0`

A setting of `true` (or `1`) starts a paragraph on a new page when it cannot fit entirely on the current page. A setting of `false` (or `0`) allows a paragraph to span two pages when it cannot fit entirely on the current page.

Data Types: logical

Output Arguments

keepLinesTogetherObj — Start paragraph on new page if necessary

mlreportgen.dom.KeepLinesTogether object

Start paragraph on new page if necessary, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.KeepLinesTogether object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Keep paragraph lines together

logical

Possible values are:

- `true` or `1` — Starts paragraph on a new page when it cannot fit entirely on the current page.
- `false` or `0` — Allows the paragraph to span two pages when it cannot fit entirely on the current page.

Data Types: logical

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.KeepWithNext` | `mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.KeepWithNext class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Keep paragraph on same page as next

Description

Keep paragraph on same page as the paragraph that follows it. This format applies to Microsoft Word and PDF documents.

Construction

`obj = KeepWithNext()` keeps a paragraph on the same page as the paragraph that follows it.

`obj = KeepWithNext(onoff)` keeps a paragraph on the same page as the paragraph that follows it if `onoff` is `true`.

Input Arguments

onoff — Keep paragraph on same page as next

logical

Use one of these values:

- `true` (default)
- `false`
- `1`
- `0`

A setting of `true` (or `1`) keeps a paragraph on the same page as the paragraph that follows it. A setting of `false` (or `0`) allows a paragraph to be on a different page from the paragraph that follows it.

Data Types: logical

Output Arguments

keepWithNextObj — Keep paragraph on same page as next

mlreportgen.dom.KeepWithNext object

Keep paragraph on same page as next, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.KeepWithNext` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Keep paragraph on same page as next paragraph

logical

Use one of these values:

- `true` or `1` — Keeps a paragraph on the same page as the paragraph that follows it.
- `false` or `0` — Allows a paragraph to be on a different page from the paragraph that follows it.

Data Types: logical

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.KeepLinesTogether` | `mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.Leader class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Leader character for PDF output

Description

Create a leader character for PDF documents. A leader is a repeated character that fills out the available space in text.

Construction

`lead = Leader()` creates a leader object using a dot leader.

`lead = Leader(pattern)` uses the specified leader type.

Input Arguments

pattern — Type of leader to use

'.' (default) | ' ' (space) | 'dots' | 'space'

Type of leader to use, specified as:

- '.' or 'dots' for a dot leader
- ' ' (space character) or 'space' for a space

Output Arguments

lead — Leader

mlreportgen.dom.Leader object

Leader, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.Leader object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Pattern — Type of leader to use

'.' (default) | ' ' (space) | 'dots' | 'space'

Type of leader to use, specified as:

- '.' or 'dots' for a dot leader
- ' ' (space character) or 'space' for a space

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>clone</code>	Copy this object.

Examples

Insert Leaders in a PDF Report

This example uses a dot leader and a space leader in a PDF report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');
open(d);

h = Heading1('Cast');
```

```

h.HAlign = 'center';

% Create a leader object l using a space as the leader type
% Append the leader object to a Heading2 paragraph
l = Leader(' ');
h2 = Heading2('Role');
append(h2,l);
append(h2,'Actor');
append(d,h);
append(d,h2);

% Create a leader object dotl using the default leader type of a dot
% Define variables for the content
dotl = Leader();
role = 'Romeo';
actor = 'Leonardo DiCaprio';

% Append the variable text and leader object to a paragraph
p = Paragraph();
append(p,role);
append(p,dotl);
append(p,actor);
append(d,p);

% Repeat, updating variables for each new paragraph
% Insert a clone of the dotl object
role = 'Juliet';
actor = 'Claire Danes';
p = Paragraph();
append(p,role);
append(p,clone(dotl));
append(p,actor);
append(d,p);

role = 'Tybalt';
actor = 'John Leguizamo';
p = Paragraph();
append(p,role);
append(p,clone(dotl));
append(p,actor);
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);

```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Heading1](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.TOC](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.LineSpacing class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Spacing between lines of paragraph

Description

Specifies the spacing between lines of a paragraph.

Construction

`lineSpacingObj = LineSpacing()` specifies line spacing equal to the height of one line at the paragraph font size.

`lineSpacingObj = LineSpacing(multiple)` specifies a line spacing as a multiple of the paragraph text line height (for example, 1.5).

`lineSpacingObj = LineSpacing(spacingHeight)` specifies line spacing as a dimension, for example, '10pt'.

`lineSpacingObj = LineSpacing(spacingHeight, spacingType)` specifies line spacing value and type.

Input Arguments

multiple — Multiple of paragraph line height

1 (default) | scalar

Scalar that specifies the line spacing relative to the paragraph text line height.

spacingHeight — Height of line spacing

character vector

Height of line spacing in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

spacingType — Line spacing type

'multiple' | 'exact' | 'atleast'

Type of line spacing, specified as one of these values:

- 'multiple' — Value is the spacing in terms of number of lines.

- 'exact' — Value is the exact size of the line spacing.
- 'atleast' — Value is the minimum size of the line spacing (applies only to Microsoft Word)

Output Arguments

LineSpacingObj — Spacing between lines of paragraph

mlreportgen.dom.LineSpacing object

Spacing between lines of paragraph, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.LineSpacing object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Type — Option to specify type of line spacing height

'multiple' | 'exact' | 'atleast'

Type of line spacing, specified as one of these values:

- 'multiple' — Value is the spacing in terms of number of lines.
- 'exact' — Value is the exact size of the line spacing.
- 'atleast' — Value is the minimum size of the line spacing (applies only to Word)

Value — Height of line spacing

'lin' (default) | character vector

Height of line spacing in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These abbreviations are valid:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Examples

Create Line Spacing 1.5 Times the Height of the Paragraph Text Lines

```
p = Paragraph();  
p.Style = {LineSpacing(1.5)};
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Target for internal or external links or image area links

Description

A target to use for internal and external links and for image area links. You can specify a `LinkTarget` object when you construct an `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` or `mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea` object.

Construction

`targetObj = LinkTarget(name)` creates a link target with the specified name.

Input Arguments

name — Name of link target

character vector | string scalar

Name of a link target, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Note To generate a link target name that is valid for all report types, use `mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID`. The generated name conforms to the Microsoft Word limitation on ID length and the PDF requirement that an ID begin with an alphabetic character.

Word replaces spaces in link target names with underscore characters. Avoid spaces in link target names in Word reports.

To set up a link target for an external link:

- In a Word report, specify a Word bookmark.
- In an HTML report, specify an HTML named anchor (for example, ``).

Output Arguments

targetObj — Link target object

`mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Link target, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object.

Properties

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Name — Name of link target

character vector | string scalar

See name input argument.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Link target style name

character vector

The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document element to which this link target is appended.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append content to link target.
<code>clone</code>	Copy link target.
Use <code>LinkTarget.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	

Examples**Link to Top of a Document**

Define a link target at the top of the report and add an internal link to that target.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.utils.*
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');

p = Paragraph('This is my paragraph');
```

```
linkID = normalizeLinkID('home');
append(p,LinkTarget(linkID));
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('This is another paragraph');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d,p);
append(d,InternalLink(linkID,'Go to Top'));

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Compatibility Considerations

Generate valid link target name for all report types

In a future release, a link target name (ID) generated by `mlreportgen.utils.hash` might not be valid for PDF reports. To ensure that a link target name is valid for all report types, use `mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID` instead of `mlreportgen.utils.hash`.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` | `mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea` |
`mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` | `mlreportgen.utils.hash` |
`mlreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID`

Topics

“Create Links” on page 13-78

mlreportgen.dom.ListItem class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create item for ordered or unordered list

Description

Specifies an item in an ordered (numbered) or unordered (bulleted) list.

Construction

`listItemObj = ListItem()` creates an empty list item.

`listItemObj = ListItem(text)` creates a list item using the specified text. The constructor creates a text object and appends the text object to the list item. In Microsoft Word and PDF output, text in a list item is wrapped in a paragraph because Word and PDF do not permit unwrapped text in list items. In HTML output, the text is not wrapped in a paragraph.

`listItemObj = ListItem(text, styleName)` creates a list item using the specified text and applies the specified style.

`listItemObj = ListItem(domObj)` creates a list item and appends the specified document element object to the list item.

`listItemObj = ListItem(domObj, styleName)` creates a list item using the specified document element object and style name.

Input Arguments

text — Text for list item

character vector

The constructor creates an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object for the specified text.

domObj — Document element object

a DOM object

You can specify a `Paragraph` object or elements that you can append to a paragraph, including the following kinds of DOM objects:

- `mlreportgen.dom.Text`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Table`
- `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable`
- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`

styleName — Name of style for list item

character vector

Name of style to use for the list item, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments**ListItemObj — List item**

mlreportgen.dom.ListItem object

List item, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.ListItem object.

Properties**Children — Children of document element**

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

StyleName — This property is ignored

character vector

This property is ignored.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<p><code>append</code></p> <p>Use <code>ListItem.append</code> in a similar way as you use <code>Paragraph.append</code>, except you can append different content to a list item than to a paragraph.</p>	<p>Append a character vector or any of these kinds of DOM objects to a list item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.EmbeddedObject</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.Image</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.LineBreak</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.NumPages</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.Page</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.PageRef</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.Table</code> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.Text</code> <p>In Microsoft Word and PDF output, text in a list item is wrapped in a paragraph because Word and PDF do not permit unwrapped text in list items. In HTML output, the text is not wrapped in a paragraph.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList</code>
<p><code>clone</code></p> <p>Use <code>ListItem.clone</code> the same way you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code>.</p>	<p>Clone a list item.</p>

Examples

Create List Items for an Ordered List

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
p = Paragraph('Perform the following steps.');
```

`append(d,p);`


```
step1 = ListItem('Do this step first.');
```

```
textForItem = Text('Next, do this.');
```

```
step2 = ListItem(textForItem);
```

```
procedure = OrderedList();
```

```
append(procedure,step1);
```

```
append(procedure,step2);
```

```
append(d,procedure);
```



```
close(d);
```

```
rptview('test',doctype);
```

Tips

- Depending on how you create a multilevel list, a sublist can be a child of the parent list or a child of the preceding list item in the parent list. If the sublist is child of a list item in the parent list, the sublist inherits the formatting from the list item. If the sublist is a child of the parent list, the sublist does not inherit the formatting from the previous list item. See “Format a List Item in a Multilevel List” on page 13-56.

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.ListStyleType](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList](#)

Topics

“Create and Format Lists” on page 13-48

mreportgen.dom.ListStyleType class

Package: mreportgen.dom

Bullet or number style for HTML and PDF output

Description

Specifies the bullet or number style for an `mreportgen.dom.ListItem` object for HTML and PDF output.

Note The default fonts used for PDF output support commonly used bulleted and numbered list item styles. For rarer styles, you must specify a font family that supports the style in the list item's `Style` property or style sheet. You must also configure the DOM API to use the specified font family. See "Configure PDF Fonts" on page 9-32.

Construction

`ListStyleObj = ListStyleType()` specifies a 'disc' style bullet type, which is a filled circle.

`ListStyleObj = ListStyleType(Value)` specifies a bullet or numbering type using any value available for the CSS `list-style-type` property.

Input Arguments

Value — Bullet or number style

'disc' (default) | character vector

Bullet or number style, specified as one of these character vectors.

Style value	Bullet or number type
'disc'	Filled circle (default)
'armenian'	Armenian numbering
'circle'	Open circle
'cjk-ideographic'	Plain ideographic numbers
'decimal'	Number
'decimal-leading-zero'	Number with leading zeroes, i.e., 01, 02, 03, and so on
'georgian'	Georgian numbering
'hebrew'	Hebrew numbering
'hiragana'	Hiragana numbering
'hiragana-iroha'	Hiragana-iroha numbering
'katakana'	Katakana numbering
'katakana-iroha'	Katakana-iroha numbering
'lower-alpha'	Lowercase alphabetic numbering

Style value	Bullet or number type
'lower-greek'	Lowercase Greek alphabetic numbering
'lower-latin'	Lowercase Latin alphabetic numbering
'lower-roman'	Lowercase roman numerals
'none'	No bullet or number
'upper-alpha'	Uppercase alphabetic numbering
'upper-latin'	Uppercase Latin numbering
'upper-roman'	Uppercase roman numerals

Output Arguments

ListStyleObj — Bullet or number style for a list item

mlreportgen.dom.ListStyleType object

Bullet or number style for a list item, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.ListStyleType object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Bullet or number style

'disc' (default) | character vector

Bullet or number style, specified as one of these values.

Style value	Bullet or number type
'disc'	Filled circle (default)
'circle'	Open circle
'cjk-ideographic'	Plain ideographic numbers
'decimal'	Number
'decimal-leading-zero'	Number with leading zeroes, i.e., 01, 02, 03, and so on
'hiragana'	Hiragana numbering

Style value	Bullet or number type
'hiragana-iroha'	Hiragana-iroha numbering
'katakana'	Katakana numbering
'katakana-iroha'	Katakana-iroha numbering
'lower-alpha'	Lowercase alphabetic numbering
'lower-greek'	Lowercase Greek alphabetic numbering
'lower-latin'	Lowercase Latin alphabetic numbering
'lower-roman'	Lowercase roman numerals
'none'	No marker
'upper-alpha'	Uppercase alphabetic numbering
'upper-latin'	Uppercase Latin numbering
'upper-roman'	Uppercase roman numerals

Examples

Use Hebrew Numbering in a List for HTML Output

Create a document `mylist` for HTML, the default output type. Add a paragraph to the document and define two list items, giving each the `ListStyleType` property of `'lower-greek'`. Create an ordered list object `procedure` and append the two list items to it, and then append the unordered list to the document.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mylist');
p = Paragraph('This list uses Greek numbering.');
```

```
append(d,p);

step1 = ListItem('Do this step first.');
```

```
step2 = ListItem('Now do this step.');
```

```
step1.Style = {ListStyleType('lower-greek')};
```

```
step2.Style = {ListStyleType('lower-greek')};
```

```
procedure = OrderedList();
```

```
append(procedure,step1);
```

```
append(procedure,step2);
```

```
append(d,procedure);

close(d);
rptview('mylist');
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` | `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` | `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`

Topics

“Create and Format Lists” on page 13-48

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

MATLAB table

Description

Converts a MATLAB table to a DOM table.

Construction

`MTableObj = MATLABTable(table)` creates a table object based on the specified MATLAB table.

`MTableObj = MATLABTable(table, stylename)` creates the table object and applies the specified table style. Define the style in the template used to generate the report containing this table.

Input Arguments

table — MATLAB table

MATLAB table

MATLAB table.

Data Types: `double`

stylename — Style to apply to table

character vector

Style to apply to the table, specified as a character vector.

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form `#RRGGBB`.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Body — Table body

`mlreportgen.dom.TableBody` object

The table constructor creates a table body object and assigns it to this property when the formal table is constructed. You cannot subsequently set this property. However, you can append content to the table body and set its properties via this property.

Border — Type of border to draw

character vector

Type of border to draw, specified as one of these values.

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashed'	Dashed line	All output types
'dashdotstroked'	Line with alternating diagonal dashes and dot	Word
'dashsmallgap'	Dashed line with a small gap between dashes	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	All output types
'dotdash'	Line with alternating dots and dashes	Word
'dotdotdash'	Line with alternating double dots and a dash	Word
'double'	Double line	All output types
'doublewave'	Double wavy line	Word
'groove'	3-D effect grooved line	HTML and PDF
'hidden'	No line See discussion below this table.	HTML and PDF
'inset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'none'	No line See discussion below this table.	All output types
'outset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'ridge'	3-D effect ridged line	HTML and PDF
'single'	Single line	Word
'solid'	Single line	HTML and PDF
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'thickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a large gap	Word
'thickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a small gap	Word

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'thinthicklargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes, with a medium gap	Word
'thinthicksmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a large gap	Word
'thinthickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'threedemboss'	Embossed effect line	Word
'threedengrave'	Engraved effect line	Word
'triple'	Triple line	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word

BorderCollapse — Collapse borders of adjacent cells into single border (HTML only)

'on' | 'off'

A value of 'on' collapses borders of adjacent cells into a single border. A value of 'off' keeps borders of adjacent cells.

BorderColor — Border color

character vector

Border color, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

BorderWidth — Table border width

character vector

Table border width, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

ColSep — Style of line separating columns

character vector

The style of the line separating the columns of a table or table section (header, body, footer), as specified by a `mlreportgen.dom.ColSep` object.

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

ColSepColor — Color of line separating columns

character vector

Color of line separating columns, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.

ColSepWidth — Width of line separating table columns

character vector

Width of the line separating table columns, in the form `valueUnits`. Use one of these abbreviations for the `Units`:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

For example, for a column separator of 3 points, set the `ColSepWidth` property to `'3pt'`.

ColSpecGroups — Properties of group of columns in table

array of `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup` objects

An array of `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup` objects that specifies the width, alignment, and other properties of a group of columns. The first object applies to the first group of columns, the second object to the second group, and so on. Specify the number of columns belonging to each group using the `Span` property of the `TableColSpecGroup` object. For example, if the first object has a span of 2, it applies to the first two columns. If the second group has a span of 3, it applies to the next three columns, and so on.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes for document elementarray of `mlreportgen.doc.CustomAttribute` objects

The custom attributes must be supported by the output type of the document to which this document element is appended.

FlowDirection — Column flow direction

'ltr' | 'rtl'

Column flow direction, specified as:

- 'ltr' — Flow from left to right (column 1 is to the left in the table).
- 'rtl' — Flow from right to left (column 1 is to the right in the table).

Footer — Footer for this table`mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter` object

The table constructor creates a table footer object and assigns it to this property when the formal table is constructed. You cannot subsequently set this property. However, you can append content to the table body and set its properties via this property.

HAlign — Horizontal alignment of this table

'center' | 'left' | 'right'

Horizontal alignment of this table, specified as one of these values:

- 'center'
- 'left'
- 'right'

Note To prevent the overflow of large tables in PDF output, set the `Width` property.

Header — Table header`mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader` object

The table constructor creates a table header object and assigns it to this property when the formal table is constructed. You cannot subsequently set this property. However, you can append content to the table body and set its properties via this property.

HeaderRule — Horizontal rule for the heading`mlreportgen.dom.HorizontalRule` object

Horizontal rule for the heading, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.HorizontalRule` object.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

NColumns — Number of columns

integer

Number of columns, specified as an integer.

OuterLeftMargin — Left margin (indentation) of document element

character vector

Left indentation in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

RowNamesRule — Turn on the rule on row names column

logical

Property to turn on the rule on the first column that contains the row names, specified as logical. The MATLAB table object must define the row names.

RowSep — Style of lines separating rows

character vector

The style of a line separating the rows of a table or table section (header, body, or footer).

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

RowSepColor — Color of row separator

character vector

You can specify:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.

RowSepWidth — Width of row separator

character vector

Width of the row separator, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters

- pc — picas
- pt — points

Style — Format for table

array of format objects

Array of format objects (such as **Bold** objects) that specify the format for this table.

This property overrides corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

StyleName — Style in document or document part style sheet

character vector

Name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which this table is appended.

The style that specifies the appearance of this table in the output document, for formats not specified by the `Style` property.

You can set the `StyleName` property of any formal table section. Setting `StyleName` overrides the style specified by the formal table itself. However, if you do this for a Word document, you must explicitly specify the width of each column in a section to ensure that all sections have the same width. Word, unlike HTML and PDF, has no built-in support for formal tables. To handle this, the DOM interface represents a formal table as three tables, one for each section, embedded in a 3-by-1 table.

TableEntriesStyle — Style to use for table entries

cell array

Cell array of format objects that specify the format for table entries.

TableEntriesInnerMargin — Inner margin for table entries

character vector

The inner margin is the margin between table cell content and the cell borders in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Table width

character vector

A percentage (for example, '100%') of the page width (minus margins for Word reports) or a number of units of measurement, having the format `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These are valid abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code> Use <code>FormalTable.append</code> similar to how you use <code>TableRow.append</code> .	Append a row of table entries to table.
<code>clone</code> Use <code>FormalTable.clone</code> the same way you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy the table.

Examples**Create a Table Using a MATLABTable Object**

This example shows how to use a `MATLABTable` object to add a table to a report. This example adds a rule for the row name column.

```
% Create a MATLAB table from workspace variables
load patients;
BloodPressure = [Systolic Diastolic];
patients = table(Gender, Age, Smoker, BloodPressure);
patients.Properties.RowNames = LastName;

% Create a report and create the MATLABTable object
rpt = mlreportgen.dom.Document('MyFileName', 'pdf');
tbl = mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable(patients);

% Add a header for the row name column and add a rule
tbl.Header.row(1).Children(1).append('Names');
tbl.RowNamesRule = true;

% Add the table to the report
append(rpt, tbl);
close(rpt);
```

```
% Display the report  
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

append | mlreportgen.dom.FormatTable

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

DOM message dispatcher

Description

Dispatcher for document generation status messages.

Note When you create a message dispatcher, the DOM API keeps the dispatcher until the end of the current MATLAB session. Delete message event listeners to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

Properties

Filter — Message filter

character vector

(Read-only) The value of this property is a filter that determines the types of messages the dispatcher dispatches. You can control which types of messages are dispatched by setting the properties of the filter.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>dispatch</code>	Dispatch a document generation status message
<code>mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher</code>	Get the message dispatcher

Examples

Add and Dispatch a Progress Message

This example shows how to add a progress message to display when generating a report.

Add a dispatcher and listener to the report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
d.Tag = 'My report';
    dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src,evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher,ProgressMessage('starting chapter',d));
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

Check the progress messages in the MATLAB Command Window. The starting chapter message appears, in addition to the predefined DOM progress messages.

See Also

[dispatch](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.MessageEventData](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter](#)

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

mlreportgen.dom.MessageEventData class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Holds message triggering message event

Description

Contains the message that triggered a message event.

Construction

`messageEventDataObj = MessageEventData(msg)` creates a message event data object that contains a DOM message (for example, a message of type `mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage`).

The DOM message dispatcher attaches an object of this type to a message event when it dispatches a message. This enables message event listeners to retrieve the dispatched message. You need to create instances of this type only if you want to create your own message dispatcher.

Input Arguments

msg — Message object

message object

A message object, such as an `mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage` object, that triggers a message event.

Output Arguments

messageEventDataObj — Holds message triggering message event

`mlreportgen.dom.MessageEventData` object

Container for message triggering message event data, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.MessageEventData` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Message — Message object (read-only)

message object

The value of this read-only property is a DOM message object, such as an `mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage` object, that triggers a message event.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Capture Message Event Data

When you add a dispatcher, the DOM API creates the `evtdata` object, which is an `mlreportgen.dom.MessageEventData` object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test', doctype);
d.Tag = 'My report';

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher, ProgressMessage('starting chapter', d));
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = { CounterInc('chapter'), CounterReset('table'), WhiteSpace('pre') };
append(p, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d, p);

close(d);
rptview('test', doctype);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Filter to control message dispatcher

Description

Filter for messages dispatched by the message dispatcher.

Properties

DebugMessagePass — Pass or block debug messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass debug messages.
- `false`— Block debug messages.

Data Types: `logical`

ErrorMessagePass — Pass or block error messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass error messages.
- `false`— Block error messages.

Data Types: `logical`

GlobalFilter — Pass or block all messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass all messages.
- `false`— Block all messages.

Data Types: `logical`

ProgressMessagePass — Pass or block progress messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass progress messages.
- `false`— Block progress messages.

Data Types: `logical`

GlobalFilter — Pass or block all messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass all messages.
- `false`— Block all messages.

Data Types: `logical`

SourceFilter — Pass messages only for this DOM object

DOM object

Pass messages only from the specified DOM object if the messages meet the other filter conditions specified by this MessageFilter object.

See Also

dispatch

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

mlreportgen.dom.NumPages class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create placeholder for number of document pages

Description

Create a placeholder for the number of pages in a document. This object applies only to Word and PDF output. For Word output, opening a Word document causes Word to replace this object with the number of pages in the document. For PDF output, the DOM API replaces this object with the total number of pages when writing the document.

Construction

`num = NumPages()` creates an object for the total number of pages in the report.

Output Arguments

num — Total number of pages

mlreportgen.dom.NumPages object

Total number of pages, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.NumPages object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>clone</code>	Copy this object.

Examples

Insert Total Number of Pages

This example inserts the total number of document pages in a page footer. Use this class to display the current page number along with the total number of pages, such as Page 1 of 3.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

% Create page footer
footer = DOCXPageFooter('default');
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = footer;

% Define page number and add to footer.
d.CurrentPageLayout.FirstPageNumber = 1;
t = Text('Page ');
t.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';
t1 = Text(' of ');
t1.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';
pageinfo = Paragraph();
pageinfo.HAlign = 'center';
append(pageinfo,t);
append(pageinfo,Page());
append(pageinfo,t1);
append(pageinfo,NumPages());
append(footer,pageinfo);

% Create several pages.
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
```

```
append(d,p);  
p = Paragraph('Another page');  
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};  
append(d,p);  
append(d,clone(p));  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Page](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Text](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Document part to include in OPC package

Description

Document part to include in an OPC package.

Construction

`opcPartObj = OPCPart()` creates an empty OPC part.

`opcPartObj = OPCPart(name, sourcePath)` creates a part having the specified name whose source file is located at the specified path. Appending the part to a document using the `Document.package` method causes a copy of the source file to be inserted in the document package at the location specified by the part name.

Input Arguments

name — Name of part

character vector

Name of part, specified as a character vector.

sourcePath — Path of source file for part

character vector

Path of source file for part, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

opcPartObj — OPC part

mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart object

OPC part, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.OPCPart object.

Properties

ContentType — Content type of part

character vector

Specifies the content type, using a file extension. For a list of file content types, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Packaging_Conventions.

If you do not set this property and the part is one of the types listed below, the DOM interface sets the content type when you append the part to a document.

File Type	File Extension
Windows bitmap	.bmp
Cascading style sheet	.css
Plain text	.txt
Icon	.cur
Windows metafile	.emf
Encapsulated PostScript	.eps
GIF image	.gif
HTML	.html
JPEG image	.jpe
JPEG image	.jpeg
JPEG	.jpg
JavaScript	.js
JavaScript object Notation	.json
PNG image	.png
PSD	.psd
Rich Text Format	.rtf
Scalable Vector Graphics	.svg
TIFF image	.tif
TIFF image	.tiff
Truetype font	.ttf

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Name — Path of part

character vector

Path of this part relative to the root of the package, specified as a character vector. For example, to add an image named `myimage.jpg` to a document images folder, specify the path as `'/images/myimage.jpg'`. Specify Name using only ASCII characters.

For information about OPC part names, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Packaging_Conventions.

RelatedPart — Path name of part to which specified part is related

character vector

For information about OPC part names, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Packaging_Conventions.

RelationshipID — Relationship ID

character vector

For information about OPC relationship IDs, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Packaging_Conventions.

RelationshipType — Relationship type

character vector

Specifies a relationship type, using a file extension. For a list of file content types, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Packaging_Conventions.

If you do not set this property and the part is one of these types, the DOM interface sets the content type when you append the part to a document.

File Type	File Extension
Windows bitmap	.bmp
Cascading style sheet	.css
Plain text	.txt
Icon	.cur
Windows metafile	.emf
Encapsulated PostScript	.eps
GIF image	.gif
HTML	.html
JPEG image	.jpe
JPEG image	.jpeg
JPEG	.jpg
JavaScript	.js
JavaScript object Notation	.json
PNG image	.png
PSD	.psd
Rich Text Format	.rtf
Scalable Vector Graphics	.svg
TIFF image	.tif
TIFF image	.tiff
Truetype font	.ttf

SourceFilePath — Source file path

character vector

Source file path, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Add a File to an OPC Package

This code inserts a copy of the `data.json` file in the `data` subfolder of the `mydoc` package. This example assumes that there is a `data.json` file in the current folder.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'html');
package(d,OPCPart('/data/data.json', 'data.json'));
close(d);
```

See Also

package

Topics

“Output Types and Report Generator Packages” on page 13-14

mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create ordered list

Description

Create an ordered (numbered) list.

Construction

`orderedListObj = OrderedList()` creates an empty ordered list.

`orderedListObj = OrderedList(items)` creates an ordered list of the specified items.

Input Arguments

items — Content to include in ordered list

one-dimensional array of doubles | one-dimensional array of character vectors | one-dimensional categorical array | one-dimensional cell array

Content to include in an ordered list, specified as a:

- One-dimensional array of doubles
- One-dimensional array of character vectors
- One-dimensional categorical array
- One-dimensional cell array

The cell array can contain a combination of the following:

- A character vector
- A number
- A Boolean value
- One of the following DOM objects:
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Text`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Table`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`
- Horizontal one-dimensional array (for a sublist)

Output Arguments

orderedListObj — Ordered list

`mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object

An ordered list containing the specified list items.

Properties

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

Stylename — List style name

character vector

The style specified by `Stylename` must be defined in the template used to create the document element to which you append this list.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append items to this list.
<code>clone</code>	Copy the list.
Use the <code>OrderedList.clone</code> method similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	

Examples

Create an Ordered List

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

ol = OrderedList({Text('a'), 'b', 1,...
    {'c', Paragraph('d')}});
append(d,ol);

close(d);
rptview('test','html');
```

Compatibility Considerations

Default Indentation for Ordered List in Word Report

Behavior changed in R2019b

Starting in R2019b, the default indentation for an ordered list in a Microsoft Word report is 0.25 inches. In previous releases, by default, an ordered list was unindented in a Word report. In MATLAB R2019b or a later release, to generate an unindented ordered list, set the outer margin of the list to 0.25 inches.

```
ol = OrderedList({'a', 'b', 'c'});
ol.Style = {mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin('0.25in','0in')};
```

Specify 0.25 inches, not 0 inches, to allow for the 0.25 inches required for the list item numbers.

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.ListItem](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList](#)

Topics

“Create and Format Lists” on page 13-48

mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Margin between bounding box and its surroundings

Description

Specifies the margin between the bounding box of an object and adjacent document objects. A bounding box of an object includes the border of the object (if it has a border), the inner margin, and the object content.

Construction

`marginObj = OuterMargin()` creates an unspecified margin between the bounding box of an object and its surroundings.

`marginObj = OuterMargin(all)` creates the specified margin on all sides between the bounding box of an object and its surroundings.

`marginObj = OuterMargin(left, right)` creates the specified margins between the left and right sides of the bounding box of an object and its surroundings.

`marginObj = OuterMargin(left, right, top, bottom)` creates the specified margins between sides of the bounding box of an object and its surroundings.

Input Arguments

all — Outer margin size on all sides

character vector

Margin on all sides between the bounding box of an object and its surroundings in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

left — Outer left margin size

character vector

Left margin between the bounding box of an object and its surroundings. See the `all` argument for description of valid values.

right — Outer right margin size

character vector

Right margin between the bounding box of an object and its surroundings. See the `all` argument for description of valid values.

top — Outer top margin size

character vector

Top margin between the bounding box of an object and its surroundings. See the `all` argument for description of valid values. Word reports ignore the Top margin setting of a table.

bottom — Outer bottom margin size

character vector

Bottom margin between the bounding box of an object and its surroundings. See the `all` argument for description of valid values. Word reports ignore the Bottom margin setting of a table.

Output Arguments**marginObj — Margin between bounding box and surroundings**

mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin object

A `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` object specifying the margin between bounding box and surroundings.

Properties**Bottom — Size of bottom margin**

character vector

Bottom margin in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `+`
- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Note Tables in Word reports ignore the `Bottom` property. To control the spacing between a table and the succeeding content, insert an invisible table or paragraph below the table. For example, to create two successive tables 1 inch apart, insert an invisible 1-inch high table. Alternatively, insert an empty paragraph with a setting for line height setting of 0 and a setting for spacing before of 1 inch.

Left — Size of left margin

character vector

Left margin size. See the `Bottom` property for description of valid values.

Right — Size of right margin

character vector

Right margin size. See the `Bottom` property for description of valid values.

Top — Size of top margin

character vector

Top margin size. See the `Bottom` property for description of valid values.

Note Tables in Word reports ignore the `Top` property. To control the spacing between a table and the preceding content, insert an invisible table or paragraph above the table. For example, to create two successive tables 1 inch apart, insert an invisible 1-inch high table. Alternatively, insert an empty paragraph with a setting for line height setting of 0 and a setting for spacing before of 1 inch.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Add Margins to Paragraph That Has a Border

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

p = Paragraph('Hello World');
p.Style = {Border('solid','Red'), ...
    HAlign('center'),...
    OuterMargin('0pt','0pt','0pt','24pt')};
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Greetings from MATLAB');
p.Style = {Border('solid','green'), ...
    HAlign('center')};
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('End of report');
p.Style = {Border('solid','blue'),...
    HAlign('center'),...
    OuterMargin('0pt','0pt','0pt','12pt')};
append(d,p);
```



```
close(d);  
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.InnerMargin

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Level of paragraph in outline

Description

Specifies the level of a paragraph in an automatically generated outline. This class is intended for Microsoft Word reports, because HTML does not support displaying paragraphs in a table of contents.

Construction

`outlineLevelObj = OutlineLevel()` sets the outline level of this paragraph to 1. This causes the content of the paragraph to appear at the top level in an automatically generated outline (for example, a table of contents).

`outlineLevelObj = OutlineLevel(level)` sets the paragraph to the specified outline level.

Input Arguments

level — Specify the level of a paragraph in an outline

integer

Outline level for a paragraph, specified as a positive integer, from 1 to 9.

Data Types: int16

Output Arguments

outlineLevelObj — Level of paragraph in outline

mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel object

Level of paragraph in outline, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Specify the level of a paragraph in an outline

integer

Outline level for a paragraph, specified as a positive integer, from 1 to 9.

Data Types: int16

Examples

Add a Table of Contents

Add an automatically generated table of contents and set the outline level of the “Glossary” paragraph so that the paragraph appears at the top level of the table of contents. This example uses the default DOM Word template.

Create a document and document part for the table of contents. The document part uses the ReportTOC building block from the default DOM Word template.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('tocDoc','docx');
open(d);

dp = DocumentPart(d,'ReportTOC');
append(d,dp);
```

Set the OutlineLevel property internally, so that there are four levels in the table of contents.

```
for i = 1:4
    % set internally the OutlineLevel property
    append(d,Heading(i,'My Chapter'));
    append(d,Paragraph('chapter content...'));
end
```

Use OutlineLevel to set the level of the Glossary paragraph to 1, so that the paragraph appears at the top level of the table of contents. Display the report.

```
para = append(d,Paragraph('Glossary'));
para.Style = {OutlineLevel(1)};

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath,d.Type);
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Heading | mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph

Topics

“Automatically Number Document Content” on page 13-97

mlreportgen.dom.Page class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create page number placeholder

Description

Create a placeholder for a page number. This object applies only to Word and PDF output. For Word output, opening the Word document causes Word to replace this object with the current page number. For PDF output, the DOM API replaces this object with the current page number when writing the document.

Construction

PageNum = Page() creates a current page number object.

Output Arguments

PageNum — Current page number

mlreportgen.dom.Page object

Current page number, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.Page object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Examples

Insert Current Page Number

This example uses `mlreportgen.dom.Page` to insert the current page number in the footer of a document.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');
open(d);

% Create page footer
footer = PDFPageFooter('default');
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = footer;

% Define page number string and add to footer.
d.CurrentPageLayout.FirstPageNumber = 1;
t = Text('Page ');
pageinfo = Paragraph();
pageinfo.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';
pageinfo.HAlign = 'center';
append(pageinfo,t);
append(pageinfo,Page());
append(footer,pageinfo);

% Create several pages.
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
append(d,p);
p = Paragraph('Another page');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d,p);
append(d,clone(p));
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.NumPages](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Text](#)

Topics

“Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word” on page 13-149
“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.PageBreak class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create page break object

Description

Creates a page break object that you can insert in a Microsoft Word or PDF report. Use `PageBreak` to insert a page break anywhere in a report.

Tip Use the `PageBreakBefore` format to force a page break before a specific paragraph. For example, use `PageBreakBefore` to force chapters to start on a new page.

Construction

`break = PageBreak()` creates a page break object.

Output Arguments

break — Page break

mlreportgen.dom.PageBreak object

Page break, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.PageBreak object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>clone</code>	Copy this object.

Examples**Insert a Page Break**

This example shows how to force a page break by inserting a `PageBreak` object into a PDF report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc','pdf');
open(d);

% Create first page
h = Heading1('My First Head');
p = Paragraph('Here are some paragraphs. ');
append(d,h);
append(d,p);
append(d,clone(p));
append(d,clone(p));
append(d,clone(p));
append(d,clone(p));
append(d,clone(p));

% Create and append the page break object
br = PageBreak();
append(d,br);

% Create paragraphs that appear on the page after the break
p2 = Paragraph('Here are some paragraphs after the forced page break. ');
append(d,p2);
```



```
append(d, clone(p2));  
append(d, clone(p2));  
append(d, clone(p2));  
append(d, clone(p2));  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.KeepLinesTogether](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.KeepWithNext](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.WidowOrphanControl](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Start paragraph on new page

Description

Specifies to always start the associated paragraph on a new page. This class applies to Microsoft Word and PDF reports.

Construction

`pageBreakBefore = PageBreakBefore()` always starts the paragraph on a new page.

`pageBreakBefore = PageBreakBefore(onOff)` always starts paragraph on a new page if `onOff` is `true`.

Input Arguments

onOff — Option to start paragraph on new page

`true` (default) | `false`

Option to start paragraph on new page, specified as one of these values:

- `true` or `1` — Starts a paragraph on a new page.
- `false` or `0` — Allows a paragraph to start on the current page.

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

pageBreakBefore — Page break before format

`mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore` object

Page break before format, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

`character vector` | `string scalar`

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

`character vector` | `string scalar`

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Option to start paragraph on new page

true (default) | false

Option to start paragraph on new page, specified as one of these values:

- true or 1 — Starts a paragraph on a new page.
- false or 0 — Allows a paragraph to start on the current page.

Data Types: logical

Examples

Create a Page Break Before a Heading

This example shows how to apply the PageBreakBefore property to a heading paragraph. The example uses two approaches for applying properties. The first creates a PageBreakBefore object whose value is explicitly true. You can then assign that format object to the heading's Style property. The second approach sets the property on the heading object without explicitly creating a PageBreakBefore object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

% Create first page text
t = Heading(1, 'Document Title', 'Title');
h = Heading(2, 'My Head', 'Heading1');
p = Paragraph('Hello World');

append(d,t);
append(d,h);
append(d,p);

% Create a heading paragraph h1
% Create a PageBreakBefore object and set it as a Style property on h1
h1 = Heading(2, 'My Second Head', 'Heading1');
br = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
h1.Style = br;
p1 = Paragraph('Another page');

% Create a heading paragraph h2
% Set the h2 Style property to use PageBreakBefore set to true
h2 = Heading(2, 'My Third Head', 'Heading1');
h2.Style = {PageBreakBefore()};
p2 = Paragraph('My third page');

append(d,h1);
append(d,p1);
append(d,h2);
append(d,p2);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.PageBreak](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page margins for Microsoft Word and PDF page layout

Description

Specifies the size of the page margins of a section of a Microsoft Word or PDF document.

Word and PDF formats create page headers and footers differently. For example, PDF page headers and footers are fixed in size. Word headers and footers expand to fit the content. Therefore, the appearance of top and bottom page margins using the same values can differ based on the output format.

In addition, each format handles top and bottom margins differently. These differences can result in different page breaks even with the same margin settings.

- For PDF, the total height of the top margin equals the value of the **Top** property of this object plus the height of the **Header** property. The body text starts below the header. For Word documents, the top margin and header expand to prevent overlapping of the header and the body text.
- Similarly, the total height of the PDF bottom margin equals the value of the **Bottom** property of this object plus the height of the **Footer** property. The body text ends above the footer. For Word documents, the footer expands to prevent overlapping the body text.

Construction

`PageMarginsObj = PageMargins()` specifies default page margins, which are one inch for the top, bottom, left, and right margins, and one-half inch for the gutter, header, and footer margins.

Output Arguments

PageMarginsObj — Page margins

PageMargins object

Page margins, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins` object.

Properties

Bottom — Bottom margin size

character vector

Width of the bottom margin, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters

- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Footer — Footer size

character vector

Footer size, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Gutter — Gutter size

character vector

Gutter size, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units to use. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Header — Header size

character vector

Header size, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Left — Left margin size

character vector

Left margin size, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Right — Right margin size

character vector

Right margin size, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Top — Top margin size

character vector

Top margin size, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Examples

Reset Default Margins

Set the left and right margins for the current page layout to .5 inches.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myreport', 'docx');
open(d);

s = d.CurrentPageLayout;
s.PageMargins.Left = '.5in';
s.PageMargins.Right = '.5in';
append(d, 'Left and right margins are .5 inch');

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Format page numbers

Description

Specifies the initial value of a page number in a Word page layout and the type of number, such as roman numerals. Set this property as a style on a `DOCXPageLayout` or a `PDFPageLayout` object. Insert the page number in a page layout object using `mlreportgen.dom.Page` to see the effect of this format.

This object enables you to create compound page numbers in the form [Chapter #]-[Page#] and specify the separator. For an example, see “Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word” on page 13-149.

Construction

`pgnum = PageNumber()` specifies a numeric page number whose value continues from the previous page.

`pgnum = PageNumber(number)` sets the initial value to the specified number.

`pgnum = PageNumber(number, format)` uses the specified type of number, such as roman numerals.

Input Arguments

number — Number of first page in this layout

positive integer

Number of first page in this layout, specified as a positive integer.

format — Type of page numbering to use

character vector

Type of page numbering to use, specified as one of these values.

Value	Meaning	Applies To	
		DOCX	PDF
'a'	Lowercase alphabetic	✓	✓
'A'	Uppercase alphabetic	✓	✓
'i'	Lowercase Roman numerals	✓	✓
'I'	Uppercase Roman numerals	✓	✓

Value	Meaning	Applies To	
		DOCX	PDF
'n'. 'N' , '1', 'decimal'	Arabic numerals	✓	✓
'numberInDash'	Number with dashes on either side	✓	
'hebrew1'	Hebrew numerals	✓	
'hebrew2'	Hebrew alphabetic	✓	
'arabicAlpha'	Arabic alphabetic	✓	
'arabicAbjad'	Arabic abjad numerals	✓	
'thaiLetters'	Thai letters	✓	
'thaiNumbers'	Thai numerals	✓	
'thaiCounting'	Thai counting system	✓	

Output Arguments

pgNumber — Page number format

`mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber` object

Page number format, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber` object.

Properties

ChapterSeparator — Character to separate chapter number from page number

'colon' | ';' | 'hyphen' | '-' | 'emdash' | 'endash' | 'period' | '.'

Character to use to separate the chapter number from the page number, specified as one of these values:

- 'colon' or ';' — Colon.
- 'hyphen' or '-' — Hyphen.
- 'emdash' — Em dash (—).
- 'endash' — En dash (-).
- 'period' or '.' — Period.

ChapterStartStyle — Level of Heading style that chapters use

positive integer character vector

Level of Heading style that chapters use, specified as a positive integer character vector.

Format — Type of page numbering to use

character vector

Type of page numbering to use, specified as one of these values.

Value	Meaning	Applies To	
		DOCX	PDF
'a'	Lowercase alphabetic	✓	✓
'A'	Uppercase alphabetic	✓	✓
'i'	Lowercase Roman numerals	✓	✓
'I'	Uppercase Roman numerals	✓	✓
'n', 'N', '1', 'decimal'	Arabic numerals	✓	✓
'numberInDash'	Number with dashes on either side	✓	
'hebrew1'	Hebrew numerals	✓	
'hebrew2'	Hebrew alphabetic	✓	
'arabicAlpha'	Arabic alphabetic	✓	
'arabicAbjad'	Arabic abjad numerals	✓	
'thaiLetters'	Thai letters	✓	
'thaiNumbers'	Thai numerals	✓	
'thaiCounting'	Thai counting system	✓	

Id – ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

InitialValue – Value of first page number in this layout

positive integer

Value of first page number in this layout, specified as a positive integer.

Tag – Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Style Numbers Using PageNumber

This example shows the syntax for using `PageNumber`, which you set using `PageNumber` as a style on the current page layout. For the numbering to take effect, you need to insert a page number into a page footer or header using `Page`, and you need to use a multilevel list style in the Word template. For a complete example, see “Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word” on page 13-149

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mypages', 'docx');

open(d);
layout = d.CurrentPageLayout;

% Start on page 7 and use roman numerals
pagenumber = PageNumber(7, 'I');

% Add page number object to page layout styles
layout.Style = [layout.Style {pagenumber}];

% Create the footer and add a page number to it
myfooter = DOCXPageFooter();
para = Paragraph();
para.HAlign = 'center';
append(para, Page());

% Add the page number to the footer
append(myfooter, para);
layout.PageFooters = myfooter;

% Add content
append(d, 'Hello World');

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` |
`mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Page`

Topics

“Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word” on page 13-149

mlreportgen.dom.PageRawFormat class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

XML markup for array of Microsoft Word formats

Description

XML markup for an array of Microsoft Word formats.

Construction

`RawFormatObj = PageRawFormat()` creates an empty array of raw formats.

Output Arguments

RawFormatObj — XML markup for Word formats

mlreportgen.dom.PageRawFormat object

XML markup for Word formats, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.PageRawFormat object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Markup — Word XML markup

cell array of character vectors

Specify a cell array of character vectors. Each character vector contains Word XML markup for a Word format.

For information about XML markup for Word formats, see <https://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-376.htm>.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Turn on Line Numbering Based on Default DOM Template

In this example, the `RawFormats` property of the `CurrentPageLayout` object is initialized with the markup for properties specified by the default template. This code appends the line numbering property to the existing properties.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myreport', 'docx');
open(d);

s = d.CurrentPageLayout;
s.RawFormats = [s.RawFormats ...
{'<w:lnNumType w:countBy="1" w:start="0" w:restart="newSection"/>'}];
p = Paragraph('This document has line numbers');
append(d, 'This document has line numbers');
append(d, clone(p));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.PageRef class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create placeholder for reference to page number of link target

Description

Create a placeholder for a reference to the page number of a link target. This object applies only to Word and PDF output. For Word output, opening a document causes Word to replace this object with the page number of the link target that this object specifies. For PDF output, the DOM API replaces this object with the page number of the link target that it specifies.

Tip Use this object to generate page references, such as "See page 15 for more information."

Construction

`pageRef = PageRef(target)` creates a page reference object that refers to the specified `LinkTarget` object. Generating the output replaces this `PageRef` object with the number of the page that contains the specified target.

Input Arguments

target — Name of link target to reference

character vector

Name of the link target to reference, specified as a character vector. Specify the target using a `LinkTarget` object.

Output Arguments

pageRef — Name of link target to reference

mlreportgen.dom.PageRef object

Name of link target to reference, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.PageRef` object. This `PageRef` object is replaced with the number of the page containing the specified `LinkTarget` object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Target — Name of target of this page reference

character vector

Name of the target of this page reference, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>clone</code>	Copy this object.

Examples**Insert a Page Number Reference**

This example inserts a page number reference to a target on another page. Add a target `mytarget` using `LinkTarget`. Use `PageRef` to refer to the page that contains the target `mytarget`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');
open(d);

% Create page footer and add page number to it
```



```
footer = PDFPageFooter('default');
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = footer;
d.CurrentPageLayout.FirstPageNumber = 1;
pageno = Paragraph();
pageno.HAlign = 'center';
append(pageno,Page());
append(footer,pageno);

% Add target to heading object and append heading and para text to document
h = Heading1(LinkTarget('mytarget'));
append(h,'Head Whose Page to Reference');
p = Paragraph('Here is some paragraph text. ');
append(d,h);
append(d,p);

% Add another page and insert page reference to target
p1 = Paragraph('The following paragraph contains the page reference. ');
p1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p2 = Paragraph('See Page ');
p2.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';
ref = PageRef('mytarget');
append(p2,ref);
append(p2,' ');
append(d,p1);
append(d,p2);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Page](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.StyleRef](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Text](#)

Topics

“Create Links” on page 13-78

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.PageSize class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Size and orientation of pages in Microsoft Word and PDF documents

Description

Specifies the height, width, and orientation of pages in a section of a Microsoft Word or PDF document.

Construction

`PageSizeObj = PageSize()` creates a page size object having default values of 8.5-by-11 inches and portrait orientation.

`PageSizeObj = PageSize(height,width)` creates a portrait page having a specified height and width.

`PageSizeObj = PageSize(height,width,orientation)` creates a page having the specified height, width, and orientation.

Input Arguments

height — Height of page

'11in' (default) | character vector

Height of the page, specified in the format `valueUnits`, where `Units` is one of these abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

width — Width of page

'8.5in' (default) | character vector

Width of page, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is one of these abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

orientation — Orientation of page`'portrait'` (default) | `'landscape'`

Orientation of the page, specified as:

- `'portrait'` for vertical orientation
- `'landscape'` for horizontal orientation

Specify height and width values that match the orientation setting. For example, if the orientation is landscape, for 8.5x11-inch paper, set height to `'8.5in'` and width to `'11in'`.

Output Arguments**PageSizeObj — Page size and orientation of document**`mlreportgen.dom.PageSize` object

Page size and orientation of the document, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.PageSize` object.

Properties**Height — Height of pages**`'11in'` (default) | character vector

Height of pages, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is one of these abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Orientation — Orientation of page`'portrait'` (default) | `'landscape'`

Orientation of the page, specified as:

- `'portrait'` for vertical orientation
- `'landscape'` for horizontal orientation

Specify height and width values that match the orientation setting. For example, if the orientation is landscape, for 8.5x11-inch paper, set height to `'8.5in'` and width to `'11in'`.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Width of page

'8.5in' (default) | character vector

Width of page, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is one of these abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Examples**Set Page Orientation and Size**

Change the page orientation and size to landscape mode.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myreport', 'docx');
open(d);

s = d.CurrentPageLayout;
s.PageSize.Orientation = 'landscape';
s.PageSize.Height = '8.5in';
s.PageSize.Width = '11in';
append(d, 'This document has landscape pages');

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Formatted block of text

Description

Use an mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph object to define a paragraph. You can append document elements, such as an image, to a paragraph.

The mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

paragraphObj = mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph() creates an empty paragraph.

paragraphObj = mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph(text) creates a paragraph that contains the specified text.

paragraphObj = mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph(text,styleName) creates a paragraph that has the specified style. The style specified by the styleName property must be defined in the template used for the document element to which this paragraph is appended.

paragraphObj = mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph(docElementObj) creates a paragraph that contains the document element specified by docElementObj.

Input Arguments

text — Paragraph text

character vector | string scalar

Paragraph text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

styleName — Style for paragraph

character vector | string scalar

Style for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The style must be defined in the template used to create the document to which this paragraph is appended.

docElementObj — Document element to include in paragraph

DOM object

Document element (DOM object) to include in the paragraph. You can specify these DOM objects:

- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Text`

Properties

OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text bold, set `Bold` to true or 1.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

Color — Text color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form `#RRGGBB`.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

BackgroundColor – Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the BackgroundColor property adds a corresponding mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor format object to the Style property. Setting the BackgroundColor property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

Underline – Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding mlreportgen.dom.Underline format object to the Style property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the Style property to include an mlreportgen.dom.Underline format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace — How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <pre> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `m1reportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

[] | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `m1reportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `m1reportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `m1reportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: 'Courier New'

FontSize — Font size for text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '12pt' specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: '12pt'

Strike – Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

HALign – Horizontal alignment of paragraph

'center' | 'distribute' | ...

Horizontal alignment for this paragraph, relative to page margins or table cell borders, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'center'	Center the paragraph	All
'distribute'	Distribute all characters equally	Word
'justify'	Align left side of paragraph on left side of page or table entry, and right side of paragraph on the right side of the page or table entry.	All
'KashidaHigh'	Use widest Kashida length. Kashida is a type of justification used for some cursive scripts, such as Arabic and Persian.	Word
'KashidaLow'	Use lowest Kashida length	Word
'KashidaMedium'	Use medium Kashida length	Word
'left'	Align paragraph left	All
'right'	Align paragraph right	All
'ThaiDistribute'	Thai language justification	Word

Setting the `HALign` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.HALign` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `HALign` property to an empty value removes the object.

OuterLeftMargin – Left indentation for paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Left indentation for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

The left indentation is the space between the left outer boundary of this paragraph and the left inner boundary of its container. This is equivalent to the left indentation property of a Microsoft Word paragraph.

Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property adds a corresponding `mReportGen.dom.OuterMargin` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `OuterLeftMargin` property to an empty value removes the object.

To indent a paragraph from both the left and right margin of a page, do not set this property. Instead, create an `mReportGen.dom.OuterMargin` that specifies the left and right indentations and add the object to the `Style` property of this paragraph.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mReportGen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: '0.5in'

StyleName — Name of style for formatting paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Name of the style for formatting this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

The style specified by the `StyleName` property must be defined in the stylesheet of the document or document part to which this paragraph is appended. The specified style defines the appearance of the paragraph in the output document, except for formats that are specified by the `Style` property of this paragraph. The format objects specified by the `Style` property override formats defined in the style.

Style — Formats that define paragraph style

cell array of DOM format objects

Formats that define the style of this paragraph, specified as a cell array of DOM format objects. The formats override the corresponding formats defined by the stylesheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of paragraph

[] | cell array of `mReportGen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this paragraph, specified as a cell array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The output format must support the custom attributes.

Parent — Parent of paragraph

document element object

Parent of paragraph, specified as a document element object. This property is read-only.

Children — Children of paragraph

array of document element objects

Children of this paragraph, specified as an array of document element objects. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Methods

Public Methods

`append` Append content to paragraph
`clone` Copy paragraph object

Examples

Add Paragraphs

Add a paragraph with text and another with an external link.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
doc = Document('mydoc','html');

p1 = Paragraph('This will be bold text');
p1.Bold = true;
link = ExternalLink('https://www.mathworks.com/', 'MathWorks');
p2 = Paragraph(link);
p2.BackgroundColor = 'yellow';
append(doc,p1);
append(doc,p2);
```

```
close(doc);  
rptview('mydoc', 'html');
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` | `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` | `mlreportgen.dom.Color` |
`mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` | `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` |
`mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` | `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` | `mlreportgen.dom.HAlign` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Italic` | `mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted` | `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Underline` | `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10
“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2013b

mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page footer definition for PDF document

Description

Add a footer to the first page of a layout or to odd pages, even pages, or both.

Construction

`pdfFooter = PDFPageFooter()` creates an empty page footer based on the default PDF template.

`pdfFooter = PDFPageFooter(pageType)` creates a page footer for the specified type of page, that is, odd, even, or first, based on the default PDF template.

`pdfFooter = PDFPageFooter(pageType, templatePath)` creates a page footer based on the specified template.

`pdfFooter = PDFPageFooter(pageType, templatePath, docPartTemplateName)` creates a page footer for the specified type of page, based on the specified document part template in the specified template.

`pdfFooter = PDFPageFooter(pageType, templateSrc, docPartTemplateName)` creates a page footer for the specified type of page, based on the specified document part template from the specified source. The source can be a document or a document part.

Input Arguments

pageType — Type of pages the footer appears on

`[]` (default) | `default` | `first` | `even`

Type of pages the footer appears on, specified as one of these values:

- `default` — Footer for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page footer, and first page if you do not specify a first-page footer.
- `first` — Footer for first page of a section.
- `even` — Footer for even pages of a section.

For example, to make different footers appear on odd pages and on even pages, define two footers. Set `pageType` to `default` for one and to `even` for the other.

templatePath — Full path of footer template

character vector

Full path of footer template, specified as a character vector.

docPartTemplateName — Document part template name

character vector

Name of this part's template if it is stored in a template specified by the `templatePath` or `templateSrc` argument, specified as a character vector.

templateSrc — Document or document part that holds the document part template

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object | `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object

Document or document part object whose template contains the template for this document part, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object for a document or a `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object for a document part.

Output Arguments

pdfFooter — Page footer for PDF document

`mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter` object

Page footer for a PDF document, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter` object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CurrentPageLayout — Page footers ignore this property

Not applicable

This property does not apply to page footers.

CurrentHoleId — ID of current hole in document

character vector

This read-only property is the hole ID of the current hole in this document.

CurrentHoleType — Type of current hole

'Inline' | 'Block'

Type of the current template hole, specified as 'Inline' or 'Block'.

- An inline hole is for document elements that a paragraph element can contain: Text, Image, LinkTarget, ExternalLink, InternalLink, CharEntity, AutoNumber.
- A block hole can contain a Paragraph, Table, OrderedList, UnorderedList, DocumentPart, or Group.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

PageType — Type of pages on which footer appears

[] (default) | default | first | even

Type of page on which the footer appears, specified as one of these values:

- `default` — Footer for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page footer, and first page if you do not specify a first-page footer.
- `first` — Footer for first page of a section.
- `even` — Footer for even pages in a section.

To have a footer appear on odd pages and on even pages, define two footers, one with `pageType` set to `default` and the other with `pageType` set to `even`.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

TemplatePath — Path to template used for footer

character vector

Full path to the template to use for this footer, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use `DocumentPageFooter` methods as you use the corresponding `Document` methods.

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append one of these DOM objects to the footer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>CustomElement</code> • <code>FormalTable</code> • <code>Group</code> • <code>ExternalLink</code> • <code>Image</code> • <code>InternalLink</code> • <code>OrderedList</code> • <code>Paragraph</code> • <code>RawText</code> • <code>Table</code> • <code>Text</code> • <code>UnorderedList</code>
<code>close</code>	Close the footer.

Method	Purpose
fill	Fill the template hole.
moveToNextHole	Move to the next template hole.
open	Open the footer.

Examples

Add a Footer to a PDF Document

This example defines first, even, and odd page footers in a PDF document. It inserts a page number in each footer, using a different alignment for each page type.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');
open(d);

% Create page footer objects for each type of page
% Assign a matrix of page footer objects to the current page layout
firstfooter = PDFPageFooter('first');
evenfooter = PDFPageFooter('even');
oddfooter = PDFPageFooter('default');
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = [firstfooter, evenfooter, oddfooter];

% Add title to first page footer
p = Paragraph('My Document Title');
p.HAlign = 'center';
append(d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters(1), p);

% Add page number to even page footer
% Align even page numbers left
pg2 = Page();
p2 = Paragraph();
p2.HAlign = 'left';
append(p2, pg2);
append(d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters(2), p2);

% Add page number to odd page footer
% Align odd page numbers right
pg3 = Page();
p3 = Paragraph();
p3.HAlign = 'right';
append(p3, pg3);
append(d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters(3), p3);

% Create several pages.
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
append(d, p);
p = Paragraph('Another page');
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d, p);
append(d, clone(p));
```



```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout](#)

Topics

“Create Page Footers and Headers” on page 13-142

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page header definition for PDF document

Description

Add a header to the first page of a section or to odd pages, even pages, or both.

Construction

`pdfHeader = PDFPageHeader()` creates an empty page header based on the default PDF template.

`pdfHeaderer = PDFPageHeader(pageType)` creates a page header for the specified type of page, that is, odd, even, or first, based on the default PDF template.

`PageHeader = PDFPageHeader(pageType, templatePath)` creates a page header for the specified type of page based on the specified template.

`pdfHeader = PDFPageHeader(pageType, templatePath, docPartTemplateName)` creates a page header for the specified type of page, based on the specified document part template in the specified template.

`pdfHeader = PDFPageHeader(pageType, templateSrc, docPartTemplateName)` creates a page header for the specified type of page, based on the specified document part template used by the specified source. The source can be a document or a document part.

Input Arguments

pageType — Type of pages header appears on

`[]` (default) | `default` | `first` | `even`

Type of page header appears on, specified as one of these values:

- `default` — Header for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page header, and first page if you do not specify a first-page header.
- `first` — Header for first page of a section.
- `even` — Header for even pages in a section.

For example, to have a blank header appear on the first page of a section and a different header appear on the other pages, define two headers, one with `pageType` set to `first` and the other with `pageType` set to `default`.

templatePath — Full path of header template

character vector

Full path of footer template, specified as a character vector.

docPartTemplateName — Document part template name

character vector

Name of this part's template if it is stored in a template specified by the `templatePath` or `templateSrc` argument, specified as a character vector.

templateSrc — Document or document part that holds the document part template

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` object | `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object

Document or document part object whose template contains the template for this document part, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object for a document or a `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object for a document part.

Output Arguments

pdfHeader — Page header for PDF document

`mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader` object

Page header for a PDF document, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader` object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CurrentHoleId — ID of current hole in document

character vector

This read-only property is the hole ID of the current hole in this document.

CurrentHoleType — Type of current hole

'Inline' | 'Block'

Type of the current template hole, specified as 'Inline' or 'Block'.

- An inline hole is for document elements that a paragraph element can contain: Text, Image, LinkTarget, ExternalLink, InternalLink, CharEntity, AutoNumber.
- A block hole can contain a Paragraph, Table, OrderedList, UnorderedList, DocumentPart, or Group.

CurrentPageLayout — Current page layout of this document

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` object | `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` object

This property applies to Word and PDF documents. For Word documents, the value is a `DOCXPageLayout` object that specifies the current page layout. For PDF documents, the value is a `PDFPageLayout` object if the document currently specifies a page layout. For HTML documents, the value is always [].

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

PageType — Type of pages header appears on

[] (default) | default | first | even

Type of page header appears on, specified as one of these values:

- `default` — Header for odd pages of the section, even pages if you do not specify an even-page header, and first page if you do not specify a first-page header.
- `first` — Header for first page of a section.
- `even` — Header for even pages in a section.

For example, to have a blank header appear on the first page and a different header appear on the other pages, define two headers, one with `pageType` set to `first` and the other with `pageType` set to `default`.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

TemplatePath — Full path to template for header

character vector

Full path to template to use for this header, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use `PDFPageHeader` methods as you use the corresponding `Document` methods.

Method	Purpose
append	Append one of these DOM objects to the header: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CustomElement • PDFPageLayout • FormalTable • Group • ExternalLink • Image • InternalLink • OrderedList • Paragraph • RawText • Table • Text • UnorderedList
close	Close header.
fill	Fill template hole.
moveToNextHole	Move to next template hole.
open	Open header.

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout](#)

Topics

“Create Page Footers and Headers” on page 13-142

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page format and layout for PDF document section

Description

Use an mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout object to define the page format, headers, and footers of a PDF document section.

Construction

PageLayoutObj = PDFPageLayout() creates an empty document page layout object.

Output Arguments

PageLayoutObj — Page layout object

mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout object

Page format and layout for a PDF document section, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

FirstPageNumber — Number of first page in section

integer

Number of the first page in a section, specified as an integer.

Hyphenation — Hyphenation character

Boolean | character vector

Type of hyphenation, specified as:

- Boolean for on or off using a hyphen as the hyphenation character
- A hyphenation character in the form of a character vector, for example, '-' for hyphen or ' ' for space

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

PageFooters — Page footers for this layoutarray of `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter` objects

You can define up to three page footers for a layout, one each for:

- The first page of the section
- Even pages
- Odd pages

PageHeaders — Page headers for this layoutarray of `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader` objects

You can define up to three page headers for a layout, one each for:

- The first page of the section
- Even pages
- Odd pages

PageMargins — Margin sizes for this layout`mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins` object

Margin sizes for this layout, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins` object.

Format — Type of page numbering to use

character vector

Type of page numbering to use, specified as one of these values.

Value	Meaning	Applies To	
		DOCX	PDF
'a'	Lowercase alphabetic	✓	✓
'A'	Uppercase alphabetic	✓	✓
'i'	Lowercase Roman numerals	✓	✓
'I'	Uppercase Roman numerals	✓	✓
'n', 'N', 'l', 'decimal'	Arabic numerals	✓	✓
'numberInDash'	Number with dashes on either side	✓	
'hebrew1'	Hebrew numerals	✓	
'hebrew2'	Hebrew alphabetic	✓	

Value	Meaning	Applies To	
		DOCX	PDF
'arabicAlpha'	Arabic alphabetic	✓	
'arabicAbjad'	Arabic abjad numerals	✓	
'thaiLetters'	Thai letters	✓	
'thaiNumbers'	Thai numerals	✓	
'thaiCounting'	Thai counting system	✓	

PageSize — Size and orientation of pages in this layout

`mlreportgen.dom.PageSize` object

Size and orientation of pages in this layout, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.PageSize` object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

SectionBreak — Section break options

'Next Page' | 'Odd Page' | 'Even Page'

Option to create a section break for this layout, specified as one of these values:

- 'Next Page' — Start the section on the next page.
- 'Odd Page' — Start the section on an odd page.
- 'Even Page' — Start the section on an even page.

Style — Formats to apply to layout

array of format objects

Formats to apply to this layout, specified as an array of format objects. The formats you specify using this property override the same formats defined by the style applied with the `StyleName` property. Formats that do not apply to a page layout are ignored.

StyleName — Ignored by page layouts

Not applicable

This property does not apply to page layouts.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Watermark — Watermark to apply to this section

mlreportgen.dom.Watermark object

Watermark to apply to this section, specified as an mlreportgen.dom.Watermark object.

Examples**Change Page Margins of a Document Section**

Create a PDF report using the default template. Open the document and assign the CurrentPageLayout property to a variable. Change the left and right margins for this layout.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc','pdf');

open(d);
s = d.CurrentPageLayout;
s.PageMargins.Left = '2in';
s.PageMargins.Right = '2in';
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart | mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter |
mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader | mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins |
mlreportgen.dom.PageRawFormat | mlreportgen.dom.PageSize |
mlreportgen.dom.Watermark

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Superclasses: mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph

Preformatted block of text

Description

Use objects of the `mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted` class to preserve the white-space formatting of text. White space-formatting uses spaces, line feeds, and monospace fonts to render text on multiple lines and to control indentation. For example, use an `mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted` object to add program code to a report.

If you do not set the `FontFamilyName` or `Whitespace` properties, the DOM API uses the default values for the report type (HTML, Microsoft Word, or PDF) so that white-space formatting is preserved. You can override the default values by setting the `FontFamilyName` or `Whitespace` properties.

The `mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted` class is a `handle` class.

Class Attributes

<code>ConstructOnLoad</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>HandleCompatible</code>	<code>true</code>

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`preObj = mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted()` creates an empty preformatted paragraph.

`preObj = mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted(text)` creates a preformatted paragraph that contains the specified text.

`preObj = mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted(text, styleName)` creates a preformatted paragraph that has the specified style. The style specified by the `styleName` property must be defined in the template used for the document element to which this paragraph is appended.

`preObj = mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted(docElementObj)` creates a paragraph that contains the document element specified by `docElementObj`.

Input Arguments

text — Paragraph text

character vector | string scalar

Paragraph text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

styleName — Style for paragraph

character vector | string scalar

Style for this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The style must be defined in the template used to create the document to which this paragraph is appended.

docElementObj — Document element to include in paragraph

DOM object

Document element (DOM object) to include in this paragraph. You can specify these DOM objects:

- mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink
- mlreportgen.dom.Image
- mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink
- mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget
- mlreportgen.dom.Text

Properties**OutlineLevel — Outline level of paragraph**

[] (default) | integer

Outline level of the paragraph, specified as an integer. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property causes this paragraph to be included in automatically generated outlines, such as a table of contents. The value specifies the level of the paragraph in the outline. For example, to make a paragraph appear at the top level in an outline, set the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

Setting the `OutlineLevel` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.OutlineLevel` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `OutlineLevel` property to an empty value removes the object.

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text bold, set `Bold` to true or 1.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

Color — Text color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: 'blue'

Example: '#0000ff'

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the Underline property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the Underline property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the Underline property. Instead, set the `Style` property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace — How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the WhiteSpace property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the WhiteSpace property to an empty value removes the object.

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

[] | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: `'Courier New'`

FontSize – Font size for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, `'12pt'` specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'12pt'`

Strike – Text strikethrough

`[]` (default) | `'none'` | `'single'` | `'double'`

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

HALign – Horizontal alignment of paragraph

`'center'` | `'distribute'` | ...

Horizontal alignment for this paragraph, relative to page margins or table cell borders, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
<code>'center'</code>	Center the paragraph	All
<code>'distribute'</code>	Distribute all characters equally	Word
<code>'justify'</code>	Align left side of paragraph on left side of page or table entry, and right side of paragraph on the right side of the page or table entry.	All

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'KashidaHigh'	Use widest Kashida length. Kashida is a type of justification used for some cursive scripts, such as Arabic and Persian.	Word
'KashidaLow'	Use lowest Kashida length	Word
'KashidaMedium'	Use medium Kashida length	Word
'left'	Align paragraph left	All
'right'	Align paragraph right	All
'ThaiDistribute'	Thai language justification	Word

Setting the `HALign` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.HAlign` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `HALign` property to an empty value removes the object.

FirstLineIndent — Indentation amount for first line of paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Indentation amount for the first line of this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

The indentation amount is the amount by which to indent the first line of this paragraph relative to the succeeding lines. To create a hanging indent where all of the lines are indented except for the first line, use a negative number.

Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `FirstLineIndent` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: '0.5in'

StyleName — Name of style for formatting paragraph

[] | character vector | string scalar

Name of the style for formatting this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

The style specified by the `StyleName` property must be defined in the stylesheet of the document or document part to which this paragraph is appended. The specified style defines the appearance of the paragraph in the output document, except for formats that are specified by the `Style` property of this paragraph. The format objects specified by the `Style` property override formats defined in the style.

Style — Formats that define paragraph style

cell array of DOM format objects

Formats that define the style of this paragraph, specified as a cell array of DOM format objects. The formats override the corresponding formats defined by the stylesheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document elementarray of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Parent — Parent of paragraph

document element object

Parent of paragraph, specified as a document element object. This property is read-only.

Children — Children of paragraph

array of document element objects

Children of this paragraph, specified as an array of document element objects. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Methods**Public Methods**

`append` Append content to paragraph
`clone` Copy paragraph object

Examples**Format Code in a Report**

Format code in a report by using an `mlreportgen.dom.Preformatted` object. The white space and newline characters are preserved in the output. The font of the code is monospace.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('myReport', 'docx');

p = Paragraph("This is my code:");
pr = Preformatted("  a = 1;" + newline + "  b = 2;" + newline + "  c = a + b;");
```



```
add(rpt, p);  
add(rpt,pr);  
  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Here is the code in the generated report:

This is my code:

```
a = 1;  
b = 2;  
c = a + b;
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Bold](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Color](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.FirstLineIndent](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.FontSize](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.HAlign](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Italic](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Strike](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Underline](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace](#)

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Progress message

Description

Create a progress message with the specified text originating from the specified source object.

Construction

`progressMsgObj = ProgressMessage(text, sourceDOMObject)` creates a progress message with the specified text, originating from the specified source object.

Input Arguments

text — Message text

character vector

The text to display for the message.

source — DOM object to from which message originates

a DOM object

The DOM object from which the message originates.

Output Arguments

progressMsgObj — Progress message

mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage object

Progress message, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Source — Source DOM object message originates from

a DOM object

Source DOM object from which the message originates.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Text — Text of message

character vector

Message text, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>formatAsHTML</code>	Wrap message in HTML tags.
<code>formatAsText</code>	Format message as text.
<code>passesFilter</code>	Determine if message passes filter.

Examples

Create a Progress Message

Create the report document.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');
```

Create a message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message',...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Dispatch the message.

```
open(d);
```

```
dom.Document:2466 opening
dom.Document:2466 parsing template "B:/matlab/toolbox/shared/mlreportgen/dom/resources/templates,
dom.Document:2466 appended dom.TemplateText:2482
dom.Document:2466 appended dom.TemplateText:2485
dom.Document:2466 appended dom.TemplateText:2488
dom.Document:2466 moved to hole "#start#"
```

```
dispatch(dispatcher,ProgressMessage('starting chapter',d));
```

```
dom.Document:2466 starting chapter
```

Add report content.

```
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = { CounterInc('chapter'),...
    CounterReset('table'),WhiteSpace('pre') };
```

```
append(p, AutoNumber('chapter'));  
append(d,p);
```

```
dom.Document:2466 appended chapter title
```

Run report and delete the listener.

```
close(d);
```

```
dom.Document:2466 appended dom.TemplateText:2503  
dom.Document:2466 moved to hole "#end#"  
dom.Document:2466 closed
```

```
rptview('test','html');
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB® session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

dispatch

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

mlreportgen.dom.RawText class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Word XML or HTML markup to insert in document

Description

Word XML or HTML markup to insert in a document.

Construction

`text = RawText()` creates an empty `RawText` object.

You can append a `RawText` object only to a `Document` object. For a Word document, the markup specified by the `DOCXText` property is included in the document. For an HTML document, the value of the `HTMLText` property is included. In either case, the markup must be valid Word XML or HTML markup, respectively, that can be validly inserted in the body element of the output document. If you insert invalid markup in a Microsoft Word document, Word may be unable to open the document.

`text = RawText(htmlMarkup)` creates a `RawText` object containing the specified HTML markup.

`text = RawText(markup,doctype)` creates a `RawText` object containing markup of the specified document type (HTML or Word).

Input Arguments

htmlMarkup — HTML markup code

character vector

HTML markup, specified as a character vector. To improve the readability of your report document, consider assigning the markup to a variable. Then use the variable as an input argument, as shown in the example below.

markup — Word XML or HTML markup code

character vector

Word XML markup or HTML markup, specified as a character vector. For a Word document, the markup must be valid Word XML markup that can be inserted into the `w:body` element. To improve the readability of your report document, consider assigning the markup to a variable. Then use the variable as an input argument, as shown in the example below.

doctype — Type of markup to use

'html' | 'docx'

Type of markup to use, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

rawText — Word XML or HTML markup to insert in document

mlreportgen.dom.RawText object

Word XML or HTML markup to insert in document, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.RawText` object.

Properties

DOCXText — Text to output to Word document

character vector

Word XML markup, specified as a character vector. The value of this property is included in a Word document. The markup must be valid Word XML markup that can be inserted into the `w:body` element of a Word document.

HTMLText — Text to output to HTML document

character vector

HTML markup, specified as a character vector. The value of this property is included in an HTML document. The text must be valid HTML markup that can be inserted into the `body` element of an HTML document.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Add HTML Markup

Assign HTML markup to a variable and use that variable to create a `RawText` object to append to a document.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

script = [ ...
    '<script>' ...
    'document.write("Hello World!")' ...
```

```
        '</script>' ...  
    ];  
    append(d,RawText(script));  
  
    close(d);  
    rptview('test','html');
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

mlreportgen.dom.RepeatAsHeaderRow class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Repeat table row

Description

Specifies to repeat a table row on each new page when a table flows across multiple pages. This format applies only to Microsoft Word documents.

Construction

`repeatAsHeaderRowObj = RepeatAsHeaderRow()` repeats table row on each new page when a table flows across multiple pages.

`repeatAsHeaderRowObj = RepeatAsHeaderRow(onOff)` repeats table row on each new page if `onOff` is `true`.

Input Arguments

onOff — Controls table row repeating on each new page

`true` (default)

Specify one of the following logical values:

- `true` or `1` — Table row repeats on each new page when a table flows across multiple pages.
- `false` or `0` — Table row does not repeat on each new page when a table flows across multiple pages.

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

repeatAsHeaderRowObj — Repeat table row

`mlreportgen.dom.RepeatAsHeaderRow` object

Repeat table row, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.RepeatAsHeaderRow` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

`character vector` | `string scalar`

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

`character vector` | `string scalar`

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Repeat table row on each new page

`true` (default)

Possible logical values are:

- `true` or `1` — Table row repeats on each new page when a table flows across multiple pages.
- `false` or `0` — Table row does not repeat on each new page when a table flows across multiple pages.

Data Types: `logical`

Examples

Repeat Table Row

Create a table with nor repeating row.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'docx';
d = Document('repeatHeader',doctype);

append(d,'Table 1');
table = Table(ones(15, 2));
table.Style = {Border('solid'),RowSep('solid')};
append(d,table);
```

Create a second table with repeated row with a table row that cannot break across pages.

```
append(d,'Table 2');
table = Table(ones(15,2));
table.entry(1,1).Children(1).Content = 'Header A';
table.entry(1,2).Children(1).Content = 'Header B';
table.row(1).Style = {RepeatAsHeaderRow(true)};
table.Style = {Border('solid'),RowSep('solid')};
append(d, table);
table.row(6).Style = {AllowBreakAcrossPages(false)};
table.entry(6,1).Children(1).Content = ...
    'Start this row on new page if it does not fit on current page';
for i=2:10
    table.entry(6,1).append(Paragraph(Text(i)));
end

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath,doctype);
```

Generate the report.

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath,doctype);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.AllowBreakAcrossPages` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.ResizeToFitContents class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Allow table to resize its columns

Description

Specifies whether a table resizes its columns to fit content.

Construction

`resizeToFitContentsObj = ResizeToFitContents()` allows a table to resize its columns to fit their contents.

`resizeToFitContentsObj = ResizeToFitContents(tf)` allows a table to resize its columns to fit their contents, if `tf` is true.

Input Arguments

value — Allow table to resize its columns

logical value

A setting of `true` (or `1`) allows a table to resize its columns to fit their contents. A setting of `false` (or `0`) causes the content to wrap.

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

resizeToFitContentsObj — Allow table to resize its columns

`mlreportgen.dom.ResizeToFitContents` object

Specification of whether a table resizes its columns to fit content or wraps content, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.ResizeToFitContents` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Allow table to resize its columns

logical value

A setting of `true` (or `1`) allows a table to resize its columns to fit their contents. A setting of `false` (or `0`) causes the content to wrap.

If you set this property to `true` and also have set a column width using `mlreportgen.dom.Width`, the resulting column width depends on the output format. For PDF output, the table uses the specified column width and ignores the `ResizeToFitContents` setting. For all other output formats, `ResizeToFitContents` overrides the column width settings.

Data Types: `logical`

Examples

Resize Table Columns to Fit Content

Create a table and specify to resize the column widths to fit the widest table entry in the column.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

append(d,Heading(1,'Table 1'));
table1 = Table(ones(4,4));
table1.entry(1,2).Children(1).Content = 'MathWorks';

table1.Style = {ResizeToFitContents(true),Width('1in'), ...
    Border('solid'),RowSep('solid'),ColSep('solid')};

append(d,table1);
```

Create a second table, but do not have the columns resize to fit content.

```
append(d,Heading(1,'Table 2'));
table2 = Table(ones(4, 4));
table2.entry(1,2).Children(1).Content = 'MathWorks';

table2.Style = {ResizeToFitContents(false),Width('1in'), ...
    Border('solid'), RowSep('solid'),ColSep('solid')};

append(d,table2);
```

Run the report.

```
close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath,doctype);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Height of table row

Description

Specifies the height of a table row.

This format object enables you to specify an exact (fixed) row height in Microsoft Word output. If the row content does not fit in the specified height, Word truncates the content to preserve the specified height. For PDF and HTML output, the behavior of the `mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight` format object is the same as the behavior of the `mlreportgen.dom.Height` format object. With both format objects, PDF and HTML documents treat the specified height as a minimum to be adjusted upward to accommodate content. If you do not need to specify an exact height, you can use either `RowHeight` or `Height` to specify the height.

Construction

`rowHeightObj = RowHeight()` specifies a row that is exactly one inch high.

`rowHeightObj = RowHeight(height)` sets a row to exactly the specified height.

`rowHeightObj = RowHeight(height, heightType)` sets a row to be exactly the specified height or at least the specified height, depending on the value of `heightType`.

Output Arguments

rowHeightObj — Height of table row

`mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight` object

Row height, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Type — Type of row height

'exact' | 'atleast'

Type of row height measurement, specified as one of these values:

- 'exact' — Microsoft Word generates a row of the specified height and truncates content that does not fit. HTML and PDF viewers create a row of at least the specified height and adjust the row height to accommodate the content.
- 'atleast' — Word, HTML and PDF viewers create a row of at least the specified height and adjust the row height to accommodate the content

Value — Height of table row

'lin' (default)

Height of table row in the form valueUnits, where Units is an abbreviation for the units. These abbreviations are valid:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Examples**Specify Table Row Heights**

Create a table with two rows. The first row has at least the specified height and the second has a fixed maximum height.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myTableDoc', 'docx');

t = Table(2);
t.Style = {Border('solid'), RowSep('solid'), ColSep('solid')};
t.Width = 'lin';
r1 = TableRow();
r1.Style = {RowHeight('.25in', 'atleast')};
append(r1, TableEntry(...
    'This row can expand beyond .25 inches'));
append(r1, TableEntry('x'));

r2 = TableRow();
r2.Style = {RowHeight('.25in', 'exact')};
append(r2, TableEntry...
    ('Truncated text because height is fixed'));
append(r2, TableEntry('x'));

append(t, r1);
append(t, r2);
append(d, t);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview('myTableDoc', 'docx');
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.RowSep class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Draw lines between table rows

Description

Draw lines (separators) between table rows.

Construction

`rowSepObj = RowSep()` creates unspecified row separators.

`rowSepObj = RowSep(style)` creates a row separator of the specified style.

`rowSepObj = RowSep(style,color)` creates a row separator having the specified style and color.

`rowSepObj = RowSep(style,color,width)` creates a row separator having the specified style, color, and width.

Input Arguments

style — Line style of table row separator

character vector

Line style of the table row separator, specified as one of these values.

Value	Applies To	
	Word	HTML and PDF
'dashed'	✓	✓
'dashdotstroked'	✓	
'dashsmallgap'	✓	
'dotted'	✓	✓
'dotdash'	✓	
'dotdotdash'	✓	
'double'	✓	✓
'doublewave'	✓	
'inset'	✓	✓
'none'	✓	✓

Value	Applies To	
	Word	HTML and PDF
'outset'	✓	✓
'single'	✓	
'solid'		✓
'thick'	✓	
'thickthinlargegap'	✓	
'thickthinmediumgap'	✓	
'thickthinsmallgap'	✓	
'thinthicklargegap'	✓	
'thinthickmediumgap'	✓	
'thinthicksmallgap'	✓	
'thinthickthinlargegap'	✓	
'thinthickthinmediumgap'	✓	
'thinthickthinsmallgap'	✓	
'threedemboss'	✓	
'threedengrave'	✓	
'triple'	✓	
'wave'	✓	

color — Color of table row separator

character vector

Color of the table row separator, specified as a color, such as 'red' or a hexadecimal RGB value, such as '#0000ff'.

width — Width of table row separator

character vector

Width of table row separator in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Output Arguments

rowSepObj — Draw lines between table rows

`mlreportgen.dom.RowSep` object

Table rows separator lines, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.RowSep` object.

Properties

Color — Text color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form `#RRGGBB`.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Line style of table row separator

character vector

Line style for the row separator. See the description of the `style` input argument for a list of possible values.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Table row separator width

character vector

Width of the table row separator in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Examples

Use Table Row Separators

Define the row separator as part of the `Style` property definition for the table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

t = Table(magic(5));
t.Style = {Border('inset','crimson','6pt'), ...
    ColSep('double','DarkGreen','3pt'), ...
    RowSep('double','Gold','3pt'), ...
    Width('50%')};

t.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '6pt';
t.TableEntriesHAlign = 'center';
t.TableEntriesVAlign = 'middle';
append(d,t);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Border](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.ColSep](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.TableRow](#)

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.ScaleToFit class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Scale image to fit page or table entry

Description

Specifies whether to scale an image to fit between the margins of a Microsoft Word or PDF page or table entry.

To use this format to scale an image to fit a table entry, you must specify the entry height and width by including either:

- An mlreportgen.dom.Height or mlreportgen.dom.Width object in the entry Style property
- A Height or Width object in the parent table TableEntriesStyle property
- A Height object in the Style property of the parent table or table section
- A Width object in the Style property of the parent row

Construction

`scaleToFitObj = ScaleToFit()` scales an image to fit between the margins of a page.

`scaleToFitObj = ScaleToFit(value)` scales an image if `value` is true.

Input Arguments

value — Scale image to fit page

[] (default) | logical value

A setting of `false` (or `0`) does not scale the image. A setting of `true` (or `1`) scales the image to fit between the margins of the page or within a table entry.

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

scaleToFitObj — Scale image to fit page

mlreportgen.dom.ScaleToFit object

Scale image to fit page, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.ScaleToFit object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Scale image to fit page

[] (default) | logical value

The possible values are:

- `false` or `0` — Do not scale image.
- `true` or `1` — Scale image to fit between the margins or in table entry.

Data Types: `logical`

Examples**Scale Image to Fit Margins and Table Entry**

This example inserts an image in a paragraph and in a table entry using the `ScaleToFit` property on the image. The table entry uses a `Height` and `Width` property. You need at least one of these properties on the entry or inherited from the row, section, or parent table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

d = Document('Scale to Fit Example','pdf');
open(d);

% Insert explanatory text in report
p = Paragraph(['Set the image style to ScaletToFit with ',...
    'img.Style = {ScaleToFit(true)}']);
append(d,p);

% Create the image object and set ScaleToFit property
img = Image(which('ngc6543a.jpg'));
img.Style = {ScaleToFit};
append(d,img);

% Explanatory text
p = Paragraph(['Scale image to fit the table cell, Set the ',...
    'height and width on the table with:']);
p.Style = {PageBreakBefore};
append(d,p);

% Create the table, setting height and width
% Create the image object and set ScaleToFit property
append(d,'table.entry(1,1).Style = {Height(''lin''), Width(''lin'')}');
img = Image(which('ngc6543a.jpg'));
img.Style = {ScaleToFit};
table = Table({img, Paragraph('Entry 2')});
```

```
table.Border = 'solid';  
table.Width = '2in';  
table.entry(1,1).Style = {Height('1in'), Width('1in')};  
table.entry(1,2).Border = 'solid';  
append(d,table);  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Height](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Image](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Width](#)

Topics

“Create and Format Images” on page 13-84

mlreportgen.dom.Strike class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Strike through text

Description

Specifies whether to use a strikethrough line for a text object. Strike appears as a single, horizontal line drawn through the text.

Construction

`strikeObj = Strike()` draws a single, horizontal line through text.

`strikeObj = Strike(type)` draws a line of the specified type through text.

Input Arguments

type — Strike type

'single' (default) | 'none' | 'double'

Strike type, specified as:

- 'single' — Single horizontal line (default)
- 'none' — No strikethrough line
- 'double' — Double horizontal line

Output Arguments

strike — Strike through text

mlreportgen.dom.Strike object

An mlreportgen.dom.Strike object representing strikethrough text.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value – Strike type

'single' | 'none' | 'double'

Strike type, specified as one of these values:

- 'single' — Single horizontal line (default)
- 'none' — No strikethrough line
- 'double' — Double horizontal line

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Underline

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.StyleRef class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Placeholder for reference to content with specified style name or outline level

Description

Create a placeholder for a reference to content that has a specified style name or outline level. This object applies to Word and PDF reports.

For a Microsoft Word document, you can append a `StyleRef` object to the header, footer, or in the body text. For PDF, you can append a `StyleRef` object only to the header or footer.

Tip Use `StyleRef` objects to create running headers and footers in your document. For example, you can use this object to add the title of the current chapter in the page header.

Construction

`styleref = StyleRef()` creates a reference to the content of the paragraph nearest to this object whose `OutlineLevel` property of 1.

In the headers of Word output, the nearest paragraph is the first paragraph on the current page that has the specified outline level. If there is no such paragraph on the current page, the nearest paragraph is the first paragraph on pages before or after the current page that has the specified outline level.

In the footers of Word output, the nearest paragraph is the last paragraph on the current page that has the specified outline level. If there is no such paragraph on the current page, the nearest paragraph is the first paragraph on pages before or after the current page that has the specified outline level.

In page headers and footers in PDF output, the nearest paragraph is the first paragraph on the current page or on pages in the current page layout section before or after the current page.

`styleref = StyleRef(num)` creates a reference to the content of the paragraph nearest to this object whose `OutlineLevel` property has the specified level.

`styleref = StyleRef(styleName)` creates a reference to the content of the paragraph nearest to this object that has the specified style name.

Input Arguments

num — Level of heading object to reference

positive integer

Level of the heading object to reference, specified as a positive integer.

styleName — Name of style of object to reference

character vector

Name of style of object to reference, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

styleRef — Referenced object

mlreportgen.dom.StyleRef object

Referenced object, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.StyleRef object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

RefOutlineLevel — Outline (heading) level of object to reference

positive integer

RefStyleName — Style sheet style name of object to reference

character vector

Style sheet style to apply to the reference, specified as a character vector.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>clone</code>	Copy this object.

Examples

Add Reference to Heading1 Content in a Footer

This example uses an outline level to specify the content of a running footer.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');
open(d);

% Create page footer
footer = PDFPageFooter('default');
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = footer;

% Define and the StyleRef object using default (first level heading)
% Append it to the footer
ref = StyleRef();
append(footer, ref);

% Create several pages
% The footer content changes based on the last Heading1 object
h = Heading1('My First Head');
p = Paragraph('The above heading appears in the footer because it is a level 1 head.');
```

```
append(d, h);
append(d, p);

h2 = Heading1('My Next Head');
h2.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p2 = Paragraph('Now the above heading appears in the footer.');
```

```
append(d, h2);
append(d, p2);

h3 = Heading1('My Third Head');
h3.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d, h3);
append(d, clone(p2));

p3 = Paragraph(['Because I have not added another Heading1 object '...
'since the last one, the heading from the previous page appears in the footer.']);
p3.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d, p3);
```

```
close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Add Reference to Content from Named Style

This example shows how to specify a style name for the contents of the reference. This example creates two `StyleRef` objects: one that uses the default value (`Heading1` objects) and one that uses the content of a paragraph formatted with the `Subtitle` style name. You insert both objects in the footer so that the footer contains text in the form `[Most Recent Heading1 Name]: [Most Recent Subtitle Name]`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
open(d);

% Create page footer
footer = DOCXPageFooter('default');
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = footer;

% Create two StyleRef objects. ref uses content of Heading1 objects;
% ref2 uses content of paragraphs that use Subtitle style name.
ref = StyleRef();
ref2 = StyleRef('Subtitle');

% Assemble the footer text
footpara = Paragraph();
footpara.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';
append(footpara, ref);
append(footpara, ': ');
append(footpara, ref2);
append(footer, footpara);

% Create Heading1 and Subtitle paragraphs
% Footers update based on most recent values
h = Heading1('My Document Title');
sub = Paragraph('Subtitle Text');
sub.StyleName = 'Subtitle';
p = Paragraph('Here''s some text. ');
append(d, h);
append(d, sub);
append(d, p);

sub2 = Paragraph('Another Subtitle');
sub2.StyleName = 'Subtitle';
sub2.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
append(d, sub2);
append(d, clone(p));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Heading` | `mlreportgen.dom.Heading1` |

`młreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter` | `młreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader` |
`młreportgen.dom.PageRef` | `młreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Table class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create table

Description

Use an mlreportgen.dom.Table object to define a table. Append rows and table entries to add content to the table. You can define column properties.

Construction

`tableObj = Table(nCols)` creates an empty table having the specified number of columns. Use this constructor as the starting point for creating a table from scratch.

`tableObj = Table(array)` returns a table whose content is specified by an array. The constructor converts basic MATLAB types to corresponding DOM types, e.g., character vectors to Text objects.

`tableObj = Table(array, style)` creates a table having the specified style. The style specified by `style` must be defined in the template used to create the document to which this table is appended.

Input Arguments

nCols — Number of table columns

double

Number of table columns, specified as a double.

Data Types: double

array — Table body content

two-dimensional numeric array | two-dimensional categorical array | two-dimensional cell array

Table body content, specified as:

- A two-dimensional numeric array
- A two-dimensional categorical array
- A two-dimensional cell array that can contain:
 - Character vectors
 - One- or two-dimensional cell array
 - double
 - mlreportgen.dom.Text object
 - mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph object
 - mlreportgen.dom.Image object
 - mlreportgen.dom.Table object
 - mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable object

- `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` object
- `mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity` object

style — Style for table

character vector

Style for table, specified as a character vector. The specified style must be defined in the template used by the document you append this table to.

Output Arguments

tableObj — Table

`mlreportgen.dom.Table` object

Table, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object.

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form `#RRGGBB`.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Border — Type of border to draw

character vector

Type of border to draw, specified as one of these values.

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
<code>'dashed'</code>	Dashed line	All output types
<code>'dashdotstroked'</code>	Line with alternating diagonal dashes and dot	Word
<code>'dashsmallgap'</code>	Dashed line with a small gap between dashes	Word
<code>'dotted'</code>	Dotted line	All output types

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dotdash'	Line with alternating dots and dashes	Word
'dotdotdash'	Line with alternating double dots and a dash	Word
'double'	Double line	All output types
'doublewave'	Double wavy line	Word
'groove'	3-D effect grooved line	HTML and PDF
'hidden'	No line See discussion below this table.	HTML and PDF
'inset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'none'	No line See discussion below this table.	All output types
'outset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'ridge'	3-D effect ridged line	HTML and PDF
'single'	Single line	Word
'solid'	Single line	HTML and PDF
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'thickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a large gap	Word
'thickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthicklargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes, with a medium gap	Word
'thinthicksmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a large gap	Word

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'thin thick thin medium gap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thin thick thin small gap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'3d emboss'	Embossed effect line	Word
'3d engrave'	Engraved effect line	Word
'triple'	Triple line	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word

BorderCollapse — Collapse borders of adjacent cells into single border (HTML only)

'on' | 'off'

A value of 'on' collapses borders of adjacent cells into a single border. A value of 'off' keeps borders of adjacent cells.

BorderColor — Border color

character vector

Border color, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

BorderWidth — Table border width

character vector

Table border width, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

ColSep — Style of line separating columns

character vector

The style of the line separating the columns of a table or table section (header, body, footer), as specified by a `mlreportgen.dom.ColSep` object.

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

ColSepColor — Color of line separating columns

character vector

Color of line separating columns, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.

ColSepWidth — Width of line separating table columns

character vector

Width of the line separating table columns, in the form `valueUnits`. Use one of these abbreviations for the `Units`:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

For example, for a column separator of 3 points, set the `ColSepWidth` property to `'3pt'`.

ColSpecGroups — Properties of group of columns in table

array of `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup` objects

An array of `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup` objects that specifies the width, alignment, and other properties of a group of columns. The first object applies to the first group of columns, the second object to the second group, and so on. Specify the number of columns belonging to each group using the `Span` property of the `TableColSpecGroup` object. For example, if the first object has a span of 2, it applies to the first two columns. If the second group has a span of 3, it applies to the next three columns, and so on.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes for document element

array of `mlreportgen.doc.CustomAttribute` objects

The custom attributes must be supported by the output type of the document to which this document element is appended.

FlowDirection — Text flow direction

`'ltr' | 'rtl'`

Direction for text to flow, specified as one of these values:

- `'ltr'` — flow from left to right
- `'rtl'` — flow from right to left

HALign — Horizontal alignment of this table`'center' | 'left' | 'right'`

Horizontal alignment of this table, specified as one of these values:

- `'center'`
- `'left'`
- `'right'`

Note To prevent the overflow of large tables in PDF output, set the `Width` property.

Id — ID for document element`character vector | string scalar`

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

NColumns — Number of columns in this table`integer`

Number of table columns, specified as an integer. This property is read-only. To specify the number of columns, create a table by using the syntax `mLreportgen.dom.Table(nColumns)`. Otherwise, the `Table` constructor determines the number of columns from the table content. If you add rows to a table or entries to a row and the number of columns changes, the value of the `NColumns` property is updated. If the rows do not all have the same number of entries, the row with the largest number of table entries determines the number of columns in the table.

NRows — Number of rows in this table`integer`

Number of rows in this table, specified as an integer. This property is read-only. The `Table` constructor determines the number of rows from the table content. If you add rows to the table, the value of the `NRows` property is updated.

OuterLeftMargin — Left margin (indentation) of document element`character vector`

Left indentation in the form `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Parent — Parent of document element`DOM object`

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

RowSep — Style of lines separating rows

character vector

The style of a line separating the rows of a table or table section (header, body, or footer).

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

RowSepColor — Color of lines separating table rows

character vector

Color of lines separating table rows, specified as one of these values:

- The name of a color. See the `mlreportgen.dom.Color` class reference page for a list of supported colors.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.

RowSepWidth — Width of lines separating table rows

character vector

Width of lines separating table rows in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Use one of these abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Style — Format for table

array of format objects

Array of format objects (such as `Bold` objects) that specify the format for this table.

This property overrides corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

StyleName — Style in document or document part style sheet

character vector

Name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which this table is appended

The style that specifies the appearance of this table in the output document, for formats not specified by `Style` property.

TableEntriesHAlign — Horizontal alignment of table entries

'center' (default) | 'left' | 'right'

Horizontal alignment of table entries, specified as one of these values:

- 'center'

- 'left'
- 'right'

Data Types: char

TableEntriesVAlign — Vertical alignment of table cell content

'top' | 'middle' | 'bottom'

Vertical alignment of table cell content, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'middle'
- 'bottom'

TableEntriesInnerMargin — Inner margin for table entries

character vector

The inner margin is the margin between table cell content and the cell borders in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

TableEntriesStyle — Style to use for table entries

cell array

Cell array of format objects that specify the format for table entries.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Table width

character vector

A percentage (for example, '100%') of the page width (minus margins for Word reports) or a number of units of measurement, having the format `valueUnits`. `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These are valid abbreviations:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters

- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Methods

Method	Purpose
append	Append a content to a table.
clone	Clone this table.
entry	Get a table entry.
row	Create a table row.

Examples

Create a Table

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myreport', 'html');
open(d);

t = Table(magic(5));
t.Style = {RowHeight('1in')};
t.Border = 'solid';
t.BorderWidth = '1px';
t.ColSep = 'solid';
t.ColSepWidth = '1';
t.RowSep = 'solid';
t.RowSepWidth = '1';

% Set this property first to prevent overwriting alignment properties
t.TableEntriesStyle = {FontFamily('Arial'),Width('1in'),Color('red'),Bold};
t.TableEntriesHAlign = 'center';
t.TableEntriesVAlign = 'middle';

append(d,t);
close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable | mlreportgen.dom.TableBody |
mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry | mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter |
mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader | mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry |
mlreportgen.dom.TableRow

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TableBody class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Body of formal table

Description

Specifies the body of a formal table

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

ColSep — Style of line separating columns

character vector

The style of the line separating the columns of a table or table section (header, body, footer), as specified by a mlreportgen.dom.ColSep object.

See the description of the Border property for a description of the possible values.

ColSepColor — Color of line separating columns

character vector

Color of line separating columns, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

ColSepWidth — Width of line separating table columns

character vector

Width of the line separating table columns, in the form valueUnits. Use one of these abbreviations for the Units:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

For example, for a column separator of 3 points, set the ColSepWidth property to '3pt'.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

RowSep — Style of lines separating rows

character vector

The style of a line separating the rows of a table or table section (header, body, or footer).

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

RowSepColor — Color of lines separating table rows

character vector

Color of lines separating table rows, specified as one of these values:

- The name of a color. See the `mlreportGen.dom.Color` class reference page for a list of supported colors.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Table body style name

character vector

The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document element to which this table body is appended.

TableEntriesHAlign — Horizontal alignment of table entries

'center' (default) | 'left' | 'right'

Horizontal alignment of table entries, specified as one of these values:

- 'center'
- 'left'
- 'right'

Data Types: char

TableEntriesVAlign — Vertical alignment of table cell content

'top' | 'middle' | 'bottom'

Vertical alignment of table cell content, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'middle'
- 'bottom'

TableEntriesInnerMargin — Inner margin for table entries

character vector

The inner margin is the margin between table cell content and the cell borders in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

TableEntriesStyle — Style to use for table entries

cell array

Cell array of format objects that specify the format for table entries.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Appends content to a table body.
<code>entry</code>	Get a table entry.
<code>row</code>	Create a table row.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Formatting for one or more adjacent table columns

Description

Define the formatting for one or more adjacent table columns. Use a `TableColSpec` object to override formats specified by a `TableColSpecGroup` object.

Construction

`colSpecObj = TableColSpec()` creates a column specification having a span of 1.

Output Arguments

colSpecObj — Formatting for one or more adjacent table columns

mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec object

Formatting for one or more adjacent table columns, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec object.

Properties

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Span — Number of adjacent table columns to which this document element applies

number of adjacent table columns

If this property is not specified (its value is []), the value is assumed to be 1.

Data Types: double

Style — Style of adjacent table columns

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the style of the columns governed by this specification.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.ResizeToFitContents` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Table` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Define style for group of table columns

Description

Define the style for a group of table columns. Use a TableColSpec object to override formats specified by a TableColSpecGroup object.

Construction

colSpecGroupObj = TableColSpecGroup() creates a column specification that spans an entire table.

Output Arguments

colSpecGroupObj — Table column specification

mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup object

Specification of formats for a group of table columns, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup object.

Properties

ColSpec — Type of line to draw between columns of this table

array

This property accepts an array of mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec objects. The Border property accepts the same array input.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Span — Number of adjacent table columns to which this document element applies

number of adjacent table columns

If this property is not specified (its value is []), the value is assumed to be 1.

Data Types: double

Style – Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

Tag – Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples**Make the First Column Green and Remaining Columns Red**

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('mydoc', 'docx');
append(d, 'Table');

grps(1) = TableColSpecGroup;
grps(1).Style = {Color('red')};
grps(1).Span = 5;
specs(1) = TableColSpec;
specs(1).Style = {Color('green')};
grps(1).ColSpecs = specs;
table = Table(magic(5));
table.ColSpecGroups = grps;

append(d, table);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.ResizeToFitContents](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Table](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec](#)

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Table entry

Description

Specifies the content and style of a table entry.

Tip To specify formatting for all table entries in a table, use the `TableEntriesStyle` property of the `Table` or `FormalTable` object. For example, you can set border formatting.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
t = Table(magic(5));
t.TableEntriesStyle = {Border('solid', 'black', '1')};
```

Properties you set for a `TableEntry` object take precedence over `TableEntriesStyle` format objects.

Construction

`entryObj = TableEntry()` creates an empty table entry.

`entryObj = TableEntry(text)` creates a table entry using the specified text. The constructor creates a text object and appends it to the table entry. In Microsoft Word and PDF output, text in a table entry is wrapped in a paragraph because Word and PDF do not permit unwrapped text in table entries. In HTML output, the text is not wrapped in a paragraph.

`entryObj = TableEntry(text, styleName)` creates a table entry containing specified text using the specified style.

`entryObj = TableEntry(domObj)` creates a table entry containing `domObj`, where `domObj` is a DOM object such as a `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object.

Input Arguments

text – Table entry text

character vector

Text for the table entry, specified as a character vector.

textObj – Text object containing the text for the table entry

mlreportgen.dom.Text object

Text for the table entry, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object.

styleName – Style for the table

character vector

The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template of the document to which this table is appended.

domObject — Objects to include in table

DOM object

Objects to include in the table, specified as a DOM object. The valid DOM objects are:

- `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Text` (CharEntity included)
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Table`
- `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList`
- `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`
- `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`

Output Arguments**entryObj — Table entry**`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object

Table entry, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object

Properties**Border — Type of border to draw**

character vector

Type of border to draw, specified as one of these values.

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashed'	Dashed line	All output types
'dashdotstroked'	Line with alternating diagonal dashes and dot	Word
'dashsmallgap'	Dashed line with a small gap between dashes	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	All output types
'dotdash'	Line with alternating dots and dashes	Word
'dotdotdash'	Line with alternating double dots and a dash	Word
'double'	Double line	All output types
'doublewave'	Double wavy line	Word
'groove'	3-D effect grooved line	HTML and PDF
'hidden'	No line See discussion below this table.	HTML and PDF
'inset'	3-D effect line	All output types

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'none'	No line See discussion below this table.	All output types
'outset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'ridge'	3-D effect ridged line	HTML and PDF
'single'	Single line	Word
'solid'	Single line	HTML and PDF
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'thickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a large gap	Word
'thickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthicklargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes, with a medium gap	Word
'thinthicksmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a large gap	Word
'thinthickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'threedemboss'	Embossed effect line	Word
'threedengrave'	Engraved effect line	Word
'triple'	Triple line	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word

BorderColor — **Border color**
character vector

Border color, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

BorderWidth — Table border width

character vector

Table border width, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

ColSpan — Number of table columns spanned by table entry

double

Number of table columns spanned by the table entry, specified as a double.

Data Types: `double`

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes for document element

array of `mlreportgen.doc.CustomAttribute` objects

The custom attributes must be supported by the output type of the document to which this document element is appended.

Hyphenation — Hyphenation character

Boolean | character vector

Type of hyphenation, specified as:

- Boolean for on or off using a hyphen as the hyphenation character
- A hyphenation character in the form of a character vector, for example, ' - ' for hyphen or ' ' for space

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

InnerMargin — Inner margin (padding) around entry

character vector

Inner margin in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- no abbreviation — pixels
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points
- `px` — pixels

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

RowSpan — Number of table rows spanned by table entry

double

Number of table rows spanned by the table entry, specified as a double.

Data Types: double

Style — Format for table

array of format objects

Array of format objects (such as `Bold` objects) that specify the format for this table.

This property overrides corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

StyleName — Style in document or document part style sheet

character vector

Name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which this table is appended

The style that specifies the appearance of this table in the output document, for formats not specified by `Style` property.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

VALign — Vertical alignment table cell content

'top' | 'bottom' | 'middle'

Vertical alignment table cell content, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'bottom'
- 'middle'

Methods

Use `TableEntry.append` and `TableEntry.clone` methods the same way you use `Paragraph.append` and `Paragraph.clone`.

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append text, paragraphs, images, tables, and other elements to this table entry. In Microsoft Word and PDF output, text in a table entry is wrapped in a paragraph because Word and PDF do not permit unwrapped text in table entries. In HTML output, the text is not wrapped in a paragraph.
<code>clone</code>	Clone this table entry.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableBody` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` | `mlreportgen.dom.TextOrientation`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Formal table footer

Description

Specifies the content and format of a formal table footer.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

ColSep — Style of line separating columns

character vector

The style of the line separating the columns of a table or table section (header, body, footer), as specified by a mlreportgen.dom.ColSep object.

See the description of the Border property for a description of the possible values.

ColSepColor — Color of line separating columns

character vector

Color of line separating columns, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

ColSepWidth — Width of line separating table columns

character vector

Width of the line separating table columns, in the form valueUnits. Use one of these abbreviations for the Units:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

For example, for a column separator of 3 points, set the ColSepWidth property to '3pt'.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

RowSep — Style of lines separating rows

character vector

The style of a line separating the rows of a table or table section (header, body, or footer).

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

RowSepColor — Color of lines separating table rows

character vector

Color of lines separating table rows, specified as one of these values:

- The name of a color. See the `mlreportGen.dom.Color` class reference page for a list of supported colors.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.

RowSepWidth — Width of lines separating table rows

character vector

Width of lines separating table rows in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Use one of these abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Style — Format for the table footer

array of format objects

Array of format objects (such as `Bold` objects) that specify the format for the table footer.

This property overrides corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

StyleName — Style in the document or document part style sheet

character vector

Name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which the table footer is appended

Data Types: `char`

TableEntriesHAlign — Horizontal alignment of table entries

'center' (default) | 'left' | 'right'

Horizontal alignment of table entries, specified as 'center', 'left', or 'right'.

Data Types: char

TableEntriesInnerMargin — Inner margin for table entries

character vector

The inner margin is the margin between table cell content and the cell borders in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

TableEntriesStyle — Style to use for table entries

cell array

Cell array of format objects that specify the format for table entries.

TableEntriesVAlign — Vertical alignment of table cell content

'top' | 'middle' | 'bottom'

Vertical alignment of table cell content, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'middle'
- 'bottom'

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append	Appends a row of table entries to this table footer.
entry	Get a footer entry

Method	Purpose
row	Get a footer row

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableBody` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Table header

Description

Table header for labeling columns.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

ColSep — Style of line separating columns

character vector

The style of the line separating the columns of a table or table section (header, body, footer), as specified by a mlreportgen.dom.ColSep object.

See the description of the Border property for a description of the possible values.

ColSepColor — Color of line separating columns

character vector

Color of line separating columns, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

ColSepWidth — Width of line separating table columns

character vector

Width of the line separating table columns, in the form valueUnits. Use one of these abbreviations for the Units:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

For example, for a column separator of 3 points, set the ColSepWidth property to '3pt'.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

RowSep — Style of lines separating rows

character vector

The style of a line separating the rows of a table or table section (header, body, or footer).

See the description of the `Border` property for a description of the possible values.

RowSepColor — Color of lines separating table rows

character vector

Color of lines separating table rows, specified as one of these values:

- The name of a color. See the `mlreportGen.dom.Color` class reference page for a list of supported colors.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as `#RRGGBB`. For example, `#0000ff` is a shade of blue.

RowSepWidth — Width of lines separating table rows

character vector

Width of lines separating table rows in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Use one of these abbreviations:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Style — Format for the table header

array of format objects

Array of format objects (such as `Bold` objects) that specify the format for the table header.

This property overrides corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

StyleName — Style in the document or document part style sheet

character vector

Name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which the table header is appended

The style that specifies the appearance of the table header in the output document, for formats not specified by `Style` property.

TableEntriesHAlign — Horizontal alignment of table entries

'center' (default) | 'left' | 'right'

Horizontal alignment of table entries, specified as 'center', 'left', or 'right'.

Data Types: char

TableEntriesInnerMargin — Inner margin for table entries

character vector

The inner margin is the margin between table cell content and the cell borders in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

TableEntriesStyle — Style to use for table entries

cell array

Cell array of format objects that specify the format for table entries.

TableEntriesVAlign — Vertical alignment of table cell content

'top' | 'middle' | 'bottom'

Vertical alignment of table cell content, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'middle'
- 'bottom'

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
append	Appends a row of table entries to this table header.
entry	Get a header entry.

Method	Purpose
row	Get a header row.

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable | mlreportgen.dom.TableBody |
mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry | mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter |
mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry | mlreportgen.dom.TableRow

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Entry in table header

Description

Specifies a table header entry.

This class is intended primarily to support HTML table creation. It is rendered in an HTML document as a `th` (table header cell) element. Use this element so you do not need to format a table header entry explicitly. `TableHeaderEntry` objects rely on the browser to render the header entry appropriately. For Microsoft Word and PDF output, `TableHeaderEntry` behaves the same as `TableEntry`.

Construction

`entryObj = TableHeaderEntry()` creates an empty table header entry.

Output Arguments

entryObj — Table header entry

mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry object

Table header entry, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry object.

Properties

Border — Type of border to draw

character vector

Type of border to draw, specified as one of these values.

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'dashed'	Dashed line	All output types
'dashdotstroked'	Line with alternating diagonal dashes and dot	Word
'dashsmallgap'	Dashed line with a small gap between dashes	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	All output types
'dotdash'	Line with alternating dots and dashes	Word
'dotdotdash'	Line with alternating double dots and a dash	Word
'double'	Double line	All output types

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'doublewave'	Double wavy line	Word
'groove'	3-D effect grooved line	HTML and PDF
'hidden'	No line See discussion below this table.	HTML and PDF
'inset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'none'	No line See discussion below this table.	All output types
'outset'	3-D effect line	All output types
'ridge'	3-D effect ridged line	HTML and PDF
'single'	Single line	Word
'solid'	Single line	HTML and PDF
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'thickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a large gap	Word
'thickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thick and thin dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthicklargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes, with a medium gap	Word
'thinthicksmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'thinthickthinlargegap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a large gap	Word
'thinthickthinmediumgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a medium gap	Word
'thinthickthinsmallgap'	Dashed line with alternating thin and thick dashes with a small gap	Word
'threedemboss'	Embossed effect line	Word

Border Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'threedengrave'	Engraved effect line	Word
'triple'	Triple line	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word

BorderColor — Border color

character vector

Border color, specified as either:

- Name of a color. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- A hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value as #RRGGBB. For example, #0000ff is a shade of blue.

BorderWidth — Table border width

character vector

Table border width, specified in the form valueUnits, where Units is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

ColSpan — Number of table columns spanned by table entry

double

Number of table columns spanned by the table entry, specified as a double.

Data Types: double

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes for document element

array of mlreportgen.doc.CustomAttribute objects

The custom attributes must be supported by the output type of the document to which this document element is appended.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Hyphenation — Hyphenation character

Boolean | character vector

Type of hyphenation, specified as:

- Boolean for on or off using a hyphen as the hyphenation character
- A hyphenation character in the form of a character vector, for example, '-' for hyphen or ' ' for space

InnerMargin — Inner margin (padding) around entry

character vector

Inner margin in the form valueUnits where Units is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

RowSpan — Number of table rows spanned by table entry

double

Number of table rows spanned by the table entry, specified as a double.

Data Types: double

Style — Format for table

array of format objects

Array of format objects (such as Bold objects) that specify the format for this table.

This property overrides corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the StyleName property.

StyleName — Style in document or document part style sheet

character vector

Name of a style specified in the style sheet of the document or document part to which this table is appended

The style that specifies the appearance of this table in the output document, for formats not specified by Style property.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

VAlign — Vertical alignment table cell content

'top' | 'bottom' | 'middle'

Vertical alignment table cell content, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'bottom'
- 'middle'

Methods

Use `TableHeaderEntry.append` and `TableHeaderEntry.clone` methods the same way you use `Paragraph.append` and `Paragraph.clone`.

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append text, paragraphs, images, tables, and other elements to this entry.
<code>append</code>	Clone this table header entry.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableBody` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TableRow class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Table row

Description

Use objects of the mlreportgen.dom.TableRow class to create a table row.

The mlreportgen.dom.TableRow class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

tableRowObj = TableRow() creates an empty table row.

Properties

Height — Height of table row

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Height of this table row, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '0.5in' specifies one-half inch. Valid abbreviations are:

If the Style property of this table row includes an mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight format object, the Height property is set to the height specified by the format object.

If you set the Height property to a height value, a RowHeight object with the specified height is created and added to the Style property of the row, or is used to replace an existing RowHeight object in the Style property. The Type of the new RowHeight object is 'exact'. This Type value causes Microsoft Word to generate a row of the specified height and truncate content that does not fit. HTML and PDF viewers create a row of at least the specified height and adjust the row height to accommodate the content.

Note If you add an mlreportgen.dom.Height object to the Style property, it is converted to an mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight object with the Type set to 'atleast'. This Type value causes HTML and PDF viewers and Microsoft Word to create a row of at least the specified height and adjust the row height to accommodate the content.

Example: '0.5in'

Entries — Table entries in row

array of `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` objects

Table entries in this row, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` objects. Use this property to access the table entries in this row. For example, this code accesses element 2 in row 2:

```
t = Table({'e11', 'e12'; 'e21', 'e22'});
elem22 = t.row(2).Entries(2);
```

You can also access element 2 in row 2 by using the `entry` method of the `mlreportgen.dom.Table` class. For example:

```
t = Table({'e11', 'e12'; 'e21', 'e22'});
elem22 = entry(t,2,2);
```

Once you access the `TableEntry` object that corresponds to a table entry, you can format the entry by setting properties of the object. See “Format a Table Entry” on page 12-401.

This property is read-only.

NEntries — Number of entries in row

0 (default) | integer

Number of table entries in this row, specified as an integer. This property is read-only.

StyleName — Name of style for formatting table row

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Name of the style for formatting this table row, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

The style specified by the `StyleName` property must be defined in the stylesheet of the document or document part to which this table row is appended. The specified style defines the appearance of the table row in the output document, except for formats that are specified by the `Style` property of this table row. The format objects specified by the `Style` property override the formats defined in the style.

The `StyleName` property is ignored for Word output.

Style — Formats that define table row style

cell array of DOM format objects

Formats that define the style of this table row, specified as a cell array of DOM format objects. The formats override the corresponding formats defined by the stylesheet style specified by the `StyleName` property.

You can specify the row height by adding an `mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight` or an `mlreportgen.dom.Height` object to the `Style` property. An `mlreportgen.dom.Height` object is converted to an `mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight` object with the type set to 'atleast'.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Methods

Public Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append content to table row
<code>clone</code>	Clone this table row. Use the <code>clone</code> method of the <code>mlreportgen.dom.TableRow</code> class in the same way as you use the <code>clone</code> method of the <code>mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph</code> class.

Examples

Add Content to an Empty Table

To add content to an empty table, append table entries to table rows and then append the table rows to the table. This example creates this two-by-two table:

```
e11 e12
e21 e22
```

Create a document and then create a table that has two columns.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

```
d = Document();
t = Table(2);
```

Create two table rows.

```
tr1 = TableRow();
tr2 = TableRow();
```

Create table entries that contain the content and append the table entries to the rows.

```
append(tr1,TableEntry('e11'));
append(tr1,TableEntry('e12'));
append(tr2,TableEntry('e21'));
append(tr2,TableEntry('e22'));
```

Append the table rows to the table.

```
append(t,tr1);
append(t,tr2);
```

Append the table to the document. Close and view the document.

```
append(d,t);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Format a Table Entry

Use the `Entries` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object to access the `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object that corresponds to the entry that you want to format. Format the entry by setting format properties of the `TableEntry` object or by adding format objects to the `Style` property of the object. This example changes the text color of the second entry of the second row to red.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document();
t = Table({'e11','e12','e21','e22'});
t.row(2).Entries(2).Style = {Color('red')};
append(d,t);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

In the resulting table, the text, e22, in the second entry of the second row is red.

```
e11 e12
e21 e22
```

Alternatively, you can access a table entry by using the `entry` method of the `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object that contains the entry. In the previous example, replace:

```
t.row(2).Entries(2).Style = {Color('red')};
```

with:

```
elem = entry(t,2,2);  
elem.Style = {Color('red')};
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableBody` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

Introduced in R2013b

mlreportgen.dom.Template class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create report template object

Description

Create a report template object.

Use mlreportgen.dom.Template objects to create templates. For example, you can append DOM content (e.g., Text, Paragraph, Image) objects and TemplateHole objects) to a Template object to create a template containing fixed content with holes for generated content.

Note Word for Mac does not support creating holes for DOM API templates. If you need to create a Word template for generating Word documents on a Mac, you can create a template using the DOM API. Create a Template object and use mlreportgen.dom.TemplateHole to add holes. Alternatively, use Word on Windows to create your template and copy the template to your Mac.

Construction

templateObj = Template() creates a template object based on the default HTML template. The resulting template is in the current folder and uses the name Untitled.htmx.

Append content and use a corresponding close command to generate the template file.

templateObj = Template(templatePath) creates a template object that outputs a template file at the specified location. The default template type if you do not specify an extension is HTML.

templateObj = Template(templatePath,type) creates the template of the specified type. If you specify an extension using templatePath, the types must match.

Tip Use a variable for the type argument to simplify your code. See “Create a Template and Add Content” on page 12-407 for an example.

templateObj = Template(templatePath,type,sourceTemplatePath) creates a template based on the template sourceTemplatePath.

Input Arguments

templatePath — Template to create

character vector

Full path of template you want to create, specified as a character vector. You can use an extension to create a template of the corresponding type:

- .htmxx for HTML (default)
- .docx for Word

- `.html` for single-file HTML
- `.pdf` for PDF

type — Type of template`'html' (default) | 'docx' | 'html-file'`

Type of template, specified as one of these values:

- `'html'` — HTML template as a zipped or unzipped folder containing the HTML document text, image, style sheet, and JavaScript files
- `'docx'` — Word template
- `'html-file'` — HTML template consisting of a single file that contains the text, style sheets, JavaScript, and images for the report
- `.pdf` — PDF template

If you use an extension with the `templatePath` input argument, the `type` argument must match.

sourceTemplatePath — Basis for new template`character vector`

Template that is the basis for the new template, specified as a character vector. The source template type must match the `type` argument.

Output Arguments**templateObj — Template object to create**`mlreportgen.dom.Template object`

Template to create, returned as an `mlreportgen.dom.Template` object.

Properties**Children — Children of document element**`array of DOM objects`

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CurrentHoleId — ID of current hole in document`character vector`

This read-only property is the hole ID of the current hole in this document.

CurrentHoleType — Type of current hole`'Inline' | 'Block'`

Type of the current template hole, specified as `'Inline'` or `'Block'`.

- An inline hole is for document elements that a paragraph element can contain: `Text`, `Image`, `LinkTarget`, `ExternalLink`, `InternalLink`, `CharEntity`, `AutoNumber`.
- A block hole can contain a `Paragraph`, `Table`, `OrderedList`, `UnorderedList`, `DocumentPart`, or `Group`.

CurrentPageLayout — Current page layout of this document

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout object | mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout object

This property applies to Word and PDF documents. For Word documents, the value is a `DOCXPageLayout` object that specifies the current page layout. For PDF documents, the value is a `PDFPageLayout` object if the document currently specifies a page layout. For HTML documents, the value is always `[]`.

ForceOverwrite — Option to overwrite existing output file`[]` (default) | logical value

Set this property to `true` to overwrite an existing output file of the same name. If this property is `false` and a writable file of the same name exists, attempting to close (i.e., write) this template causes an error. If the existing file is read-only, closing this document causes an error regardless of the setting of this property.

Data Types: logical

HTMLHeadExt — Custom content for HTML header

character vector

Custom content for HTML header, specified as a character vector.

Data Types: char

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

OpenStatus — Open status of document element

unopened (default) | open | closed

This read-only property lists the open status of this document element.

OutputPath — Path of output file or folder

character vector

Path of the output file or folder, specified as a character vector. If you do not specify the file extension, the DOM adds an extension based on the document format. You can set this property only before opening the document.

For unzipped output packaging, the path specifies the folder for the output files. The default is the current folder.

PackageType — Packaging for files generated

'zipped' (default) | 'unzipped' | 'both' | 'single-file'

Packaging for output files generated, specified as one of these values:

- 'zipped' — Applies only to Word, PDF, and multifile HTML output.
- 'unzipped' — Applies only to Word, PDF, and multifile HTML output.
- 'both' — Applies only to Word, PDF, and multifile HTML output.

- `'single-file'` — Creates the report as a single file. This value appears if you set the document's `Type` property to `'html-file'`. You cannot set or change this value yourself.

For zipped packaging, the document output is a zip file located at the location specified by the `OutputPath` property. The zip file has the extension that matches the document type: `docx` for Word output, `pdfx` for PDF output, or `htmlx` for HTML output. For example, if the document type is `docx` and `OutputPath` is `s:\docs\MyDoc`, the output is packaged in a zip file named `s:\docs\MyDoc.docx`.

For unzipped packaging, the document output is stored in a folder having the root file name of the `OutputPath` property. For example, if the `OutputPath` is `s:\docs\MyDoc`, the output folder is `s:\docs\MyDoc`.

If you set `PackageType` to both, generating the report produces zipped and unzipped output.

Data Types: `char`

StreamOutput — Option to stream output to disk

`false` (default) | logical value

By default, document elements are stored in memory until the document is closed. Set this property to `true` to write document elements to disk as the elements are appended to the document.

Data Types: `logical`

Tag — Tag for this document

session-unique tag (default) | character vector

Tag that identifies this document. The tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the document class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

An example of a reason for specifying your own tag value is to make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

TemplatePath — Path of the template to use

character vector

The full path to the HTML or Word template to use, specified as a character vector.

TitleBarText — Title for HTML browser title bar

character vector

For HTML documents, this property specifies the text that appears in the title bar of the browser used to display this document. Word and PDF documents ignore this property.

Set this property before opening the document for output.

Type — Type of output

`'html'` (default) | `'docx'` | `'html-file'` | `'pdf'`

Type of output, specified as one of these values:

- `'html'` — HTML output as a zipped or unzipped folder containing the HTML document text, image, style sheet, and JavaScript files
- `'docx'` — Word output

- 'html-file' — HTML output consisting of a single file that contains the text, style sheets, JavaScript, and images for the report
- 'pdf' — PDF output

If you specify a template using the `TemplatePath` property, the template must be consistent with the `Type` property.

Methods

Use the `Template` methods the same way you use the corresponding `Document` methods.

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append document element to the document.
<code>close</code>	Close this document. You cannot close a document if it has not been opened or was previously closed.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate</code>	Create default template.
<code>fill</code>	Fill document hole.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getCoreProperties</code>	Get core properties of document.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImageDirectory</code>	Get image directory for the document.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getImagePrefix</code>	Get generated image name prefix for the document.
<code>getMainPartPath</code>	Get relative path of main part of output document.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.getOPCMainPart</code>	Get full path of main part of output document.
<code>moveToNextHole</code>	Move to next template hole.
<code>open</code>	Open this document. You cannot open a document if it was previously opened or closed.
<code>package</code>	Append file to OPC package of document.
<code>mlreportgen.dom.Document.setCoreProperties</code>	Set core properties of document element.

Examples

Create a Template and Add Content

This example creates a template with a hole for the title and a hole for the author. You can change the value of the `type` variable to create a template of one of the other types.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;

type = 'docx';
```

```
% Create a template object
t = Template('mytemplate',type);

% Add a title hole to the template and apply the Title style
hole = append(t,TemplateHole('TITLE'));
hole.Description = ('Title Description');
hole.DefaultHoleStyleName = 'Title';

% Add a paragraph with boilerplate text and apply the Subtitle format
% Position the paragraph and preserve white space in the text
p = Paragraph('Author: ');
p.StyleName = 'Subtitle';
p.Style = {OuterMargin('0','0','lin','lin')};
p.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';

% Append an inline hole to paragraph
hole = append(p,TemplateHole('AUTHOR'));
append(t,p);

close(t);
```

This example uses the template to fill the holes.

```
% Create a document TitleAuthor that uses the template mytemplate.
rpt = Document('TitleAuthor',type,'mytemplate');
open(rpt);

% Create a loop to cycle through the holes.
% Append content to each hole.
while(~strcmp(rpt.CurrentHoleId,'#end#'))
    switch(rpt.CurrentHoleId)
        case 'TITLE'
            append(rpt,Paragraph('This Is My Title'));
        case 'AUTHOR'
            append(rpt,'My Name');
    end

    moveToNextHole(rpt);
end

% Generate and view the report.
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath)
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.TemplateHole](#) | [rptview](#)

Topics

“Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114

“Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125

“Use Style Sheet Styles” on page 13-19

mlreportgen.dom.TemplateHole class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Hole to append to template

Description

Hole to append to a document template.

You can append a template hole to these kinds of DOM objects:

- Paragraph
- TableEntry
- Group
- Template

Construction

`templateHoleObj = TemplateHole()` creates a hole with empty properties.

`templateHoleObj = TemplateHole(id)` creates a hole having the specified id.

`templateHoleObj = TemplateHole(id,description)` creates a hole having the specified id and description.

Input Arguments

id — ID for template hole

character vector

The ID for the template hole, specified as a character vector.

description — Description for template hole

character vector

Description for the template hole, specified as a character vector. The value of this argument becomes the content of the hole in the template to which it is assigned to allow you to determine the purpose of the hole when viewing the template in the corresponding application. The description is replaced by appended hole content in a report generated from the template.

Output Arguments

templateHoleObj — Hole to append to template

mlreportgen.dom.TemplateHole object

Hole to append to template, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.TemplateHole object.

Properties

DefaultHoleStyleName — Name of default style for hole content

character vector

Name of default style for hole content. This style name is assigned to hole content that does not specify a style name. For example, suppose you append a `Text` object to this hole and the `Text` object does not specify a style name. Then the value of this property is assigned to the text object as its style name. This property allows a template to specify the appearance of appended content.

Description — Description of this hole

character vector

Description for the template hole, specified as a character vector. The value of this property becomes the content of the hole in the template to which it is assigned to allow you to determine the purpose of the hole when viewing the template in the corresponding application. The description is replaced by appended hole content in a report generated from the template.

HoleId — ID of this hole

character vector

ID of this template hole.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>clone</code> Use <code>TemplateHole.clone</code> in a similar way to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Clone this hole object.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` | `mlreportgen.dom.Template` | `rptview`

Topics

“Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114

“Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
“Use Style Sheet Styles” on page 13-19

mlreportgen.dom.Text class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Text object

Description

Text to include in a document element

Construction

`textObj = Text()` creates an empty text object.

`textObj = Text(text)` creates a text object containing the specified text.

`textObj = Text(text, styleName)` creates a text object containing the specified text using the specified style. The style must be defined in the style sheet of the template of the document to which this text object is appended.

Input Arguments

text — Text

array of chars

Array of chars containing the text

Data Types: char

styleName — Style for the text

mlreportgen.dom.StyleName object

The style specified by `styleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document to which this text is appended.

Data Types: char

Output Arguments

textObj — Text

mlreportgen.dom.Text object

Text, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.Text object.

Properties

BackgroundColor — Background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form #RRGGBB.

Setting the `BackgroundColor` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `BackgroundColor` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

`[]` (default) | `true` or `1` | `false` or `0`

Whether to use bold for text, specified as a numeric or logical `1` (`true`) or `0` (`false`). To make text bold, set `Bold` to `true` or `1`.

Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Bold` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Bold` property to an empty value removes the object.

Color — Text color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name (see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>) or a hexadecimal RGB (truecolor) value in the form `#RRGGBB`.

Setting the `Color` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Color` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: `'blue'`

Example: `'#0000ff'`

Content — Text contained by this document element

character vector

Text contained by this document element, specified as a character vector.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

FontFamilyName — Name of font family for text

`[]` | character vector | string scalar

Name of a font family to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Setting the `FontFamilyName` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property is the same as setting the `FontName` property of an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object. Setting the `FontFamilyName` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify substitutions for the font, do not specify the font family by setting this property. Instead create and add an `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` object to the `Style` property.

Example: `'Courier New'`

FontSize — Font size for text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size to use for text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '12pt' specifies twelve points. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Setting the `FontSize` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `FontSize` property to an empty value removes the object.

Example: '12pt'

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Whether to use italic for text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text italic, set `Italic` to true or 1.

Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Italic` property to an empty value removes the object.

Strike — Text strikethrough

[] (default) | 'none' | 'single' | 'double'

Text strikethrough, specified as one of these values:

- 'none' — No strikethrough
- 'single' — Single line
- 'double' — Double line (for Word reports only)

Setting the `Strike` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` format object to the `Style` property for this document element. Setting the `Strike` property to an empty value removes the object.

Style — Text formatting

cell array of DOM format objects

A cell array of DOM format objects that specifies the format for the text.

StyleName — Style for the text

character vector

The style specified by `StyleName` must be defined in the template used to create the document element to which this text is appended.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Underline — Type of underline

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | ...

Type of underline, specified as one of the values in this table.

Underline value	Description	Supported Output Types
'single'	Single line	All
'words'	Underline all characters except spaces	Word
'double'	Double line	Word
'thick'	Thick line	Word
'dotted'	Dotted line	Word
'dottedHeavy'	Thick dotted line	Word
'dash'	Dashed line	Word
'dashedHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes	Word
'dashLong'	Line with long dashes	Word
'dashLongHeavy'	Line with heavy long dashes	Word
'dotDash'	Dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotHeavy'	Heavy dash-dot line	Word
'dotDotDash'	Dot-dot-dash line	Word
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Line with heavy dashes with two dots between the dashes	Word
'wave'	Wavy line	Word
'wavyHeavy'	Heavy wavy	Word
'wavyDouble'	Double wavy line	Word
'none'	No underline	All

Setting the `Underline` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `Underline` property to an empty value removes the object.

To specify both the color and the type of the underline, do not set the `Underline` property. Instead, set the `Style` property to include an `mlreportgen.dom.Underline` format object that specifies the underline type and color.

WhiteSpace — White space and line breaks in text

[] (default) | character vector

To specify how to handle white space, use one of these values. The `WhiteSpace` property does not apply to PDF format for `Text` objects.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	Does not preserve white space and line breaks	Word and HTML
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'preserve'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre-wrap></code> setting in HTML.	Word and HTML See below for details.
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> setting in HTML.	HTML
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps.	HTML
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks	HTML

If you want to view HTML output in the MATLAB browser and you want to preserve white space and wrap text only on line breaks, use the `preserve` setting rather than the `pre` setting.

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `WhiteSpace` format object to `Style` property. Removing the `WhiteSpace` property setting removes the `WhiteSpace` object.

Methods

Use the `Text.append` and `Text.clone` methods the same way you use the `Paragraph.append` and `Paragraph.clone` methods.

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code>	Append a custom element to this text object.
<code>clone</code>	Clone this text object

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity` | `mlreportgen.dom.CustomText` | `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

Topics

“Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.TextOrientation class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Orientation of text in a table entry

Description

Specifies the orientation for text in a table entry.

Construction

`textOrientationObj = TextOrientation()` causes text to flow from left to right and for the first column to be on the left side of a table.

`textOrientationObj = TextOrientation(orientation)` causes text in a table entry to display with the specified orientation.

Input Arguments

orientation — Text orientation

'horizontal' | 'down' | 'up'

Text orientation, specified as one of these values:

- 'horizontal' — text is horizontal in the text entry
- 'down' — text is vertical, with the first character at the top
- 'up' — text is vertical, with the first character at the bottom

Output Arguments

textOrientationObj — Text orientation

mlreportgen.dom.TextOrientation object

Text orientation, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.TextOrientation object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Text orientation

'horizontal' | 'down' | 'up'

Text orientation, specified as one of these values:

- 'horizontal' — text is horizontal in the text entry
- 'down' — text is vertical, with the first character at the top
- 'up' — text is vertical, with the first character at the bottom

Width — Table entry rotated text width

string (default)

Table entry rotated text width, specified as a string. This property applies only to PDF output. The width string is specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Example: 10px

Data Types: string

Examples

Vertical Text in a Table Entry

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('mydoc1', 'docx');

HeadStyle = {Bold, OuterMargin('0in')};
ch1 = Paragraph('Col1');
ch1.Style = HeadStyle;
ch2 = Paragraph('Col2');
ch2.Style = HeadStyle;

t = Table({ch1, ch2; 'entry1', 'entry2'});
EntryStyle = {TextOrientation('down'), VAlign('middle')};
t.entry(1,1).Style = EntryStyle;
t.entry(1,2).Style = EntryStyle;
t.row(1).Style = {RowHeight('24pt', 'atleast')};
append(d, t);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry`

Topics

“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

mlreportgen.dom.TOC class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Create placeholder for generating table of contents

Description

Create a placeholder for a document table of contents. When a generated Word document opens, Word replaces the placeholder with a TOC that it generates. Similarly, when a generated HTML document opens in an HTML browser, the browser replaces the placeholder with a TOC that it generates. For PDF, the DOM API replaces the placeholder with a TOC that it generates when outputting the document.

In all cases, the TOC entries consist of the content of paragraphs using the number of heading levels that you specify. For PDF and Word, the TOC placeholder also specifies a leader that fills the space between the content and the page number in the TOC entry.

Construction

`toc = TOC()` generates a three-level TOC that uses a dot leader.

`toc = TOC(levels)` uses the specified number of heading levels.

`toc = TOC(levels, leader)` uses the specified leader.

Input Arguments

levels — Number of heading levels to use in TOC

positive integer

Number of heading levels to use in TOC, specified as a positive integer.

leader — Type of leader to use between title and page number

' .' (default) | ' ' (space)

Type of leader to use between title and page number, specified as ' .' (i.e., period or dot) or ' ' (a space).

Output Arguments

toc — Table of contents

mlreportgen.dom.TOC object

Table of contents, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.TOC object.

Properties

Children — Children of document element

array of DOM objects

Children of this document element, specified as an array of DOM objects. This property is read-only.

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of this element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. Use custom attributes supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

LeaderPattern — Leader type for TOC

' .' (default) | ' ' (space)

Type of leader to use between title and page number, specified as ' .' (i.e., period or dot) or ' ' (a space).

NumberOfLevels — Number of heading levels to use in TOC

positive integer

Number of heading levels to use in the TOC, specified as a positive integer.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

StyleName — Style to apply from style sheet

character vector

Name of the style to apply from the style sheet, specified as a character vector.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Insert a Table of Contents into a Document

This example adds a table of contents to a document using a TOC object. This document contains three levels of heads—|Heading1|, |Heading2|, and |Heading3|. Because the TOC object specifies only two heading levels, |Heading3| is not included in the TOC. The leader is a space.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('My TOC Document'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

toc = append(d, TOC(2, ' '));
toc.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};

h1 = append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading2('Section 1.1'));
h2.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Another page'));

h3 = append(d, Heading3('My Subsection 1.1.a'));
p3 = append(d, Paragraph('My Level 3 Heading Text'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Heading1](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.dom.Underline class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Draw line under text

Description

Draw line under text

Construction

`underline = Underline()` draws a single line under text.

`underline = Underline(type)` draws a line of the specified type under the text.

`underline = Underline(type,color)` draws a line of the specified type and color under the text. The color parameter must be a `mlreportgen.dom.Color` object.

Input Arguments

type — Style of underline

character vector

Style of the underline, specified as one of these values. HTML and PDF support only 'single'.

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline (only style supported for HTML and PDF)
'double'	Double underline
'words'	Words only underlined (not spaces)
'thick'	Thick underline
'dotted'	Dotted underline
'dottedHeavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashedHeavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashLong'	Long, dashed underline
'dashLongHeavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotDash'	Dot dash underline
'dotDotDash'	Dash dot dot underline
'dashDotDotHeavy'	Thick dash dot dot underline
'dashDotHeavy'	Thick dash dot underline
'none'	No underline
'wave'	Wavy underline
'wavyDouble'	Two wavy underlines

Value	Description
'wavyHeavy'	Thick wavy underline

color — Color of underline

mlreportgen.dom.Color object

Color of the underline, specified by an mlreportgen.dom.Color object.

Output Arguments**underline — Line under text**

mlreportgen.dom.Underline object

Underline, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.Underline object.

Properties**Type — Underline style**

character vector

Underline style. See the description of the type input argument for the constructor.

Data Types: char

Color — Color of underline

mlreportgen.dom.Color object

Color of the underline, specified by an mlreportgen.dom.Color object.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the Id property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Text

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Unordered (bulleted) list

Description

Specifies an unordered (bulleted) list.

Construction

`unorderedListObj = UnorderedList()` creates an empty unordered list.

`unorderedListObj = UnorderedList(items)` creates an unordered list of the specified list items.

Input Arguments

items — Content to include in unordered list

array of doubles | array of character vectors | categorical array | cell array

Content to include in an unordered list, specified as an array of doubles, an array of character vectors, a categorical array, or a one-dimensional cell array.

The cell array can contain a combination of the following:

- A character vector
- A number
- A Boolean value
- One of the following DOM objects:
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Text`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Table`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.Image`
 - `mlreportgen.dom.CustomElement`
- Horizontal one-dimensional array (for a sublist)

To append an unordered list, use an `UnorderedList` DOM object instead of using the `items` argument.

Output Arguments

unorderedListObj — Unordered list

`mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object

An `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object representing an unordered list of the specified list items.

Properties

CustomAttributes — Custom attributes of document element

array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects

Custom attributes of this document element, specified as an array of `mlreportgen.dom.CustomAttribute` objects. The custom attributes must be supported by the output format.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

Stylename — List style name

character vector

The style specified by `Stylename` must be defined in the template used to create the document element to which you append this list.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>append</code> Use the <code>UnorderedList.append</code> method similar to how you use <code>OrderedList.append</code> .	Append items to this list.
<code>clone</code> Use the <code>UnorderedList.clone</code> method similar to how you use <code>Paragraph.clone</code> .	Copy the list.

Examples

Create an Unordered List

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc');

ul = UnorderedList({Text('a'), 'b', 1, {'c', Paragraph('d')}});
append(d,ul);

close(d);
rptview('mydoc', 'html');
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.ListItem | mlreportgen.dom.ListStyleType |
mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList

Topics

“Create and Format Lists” on page 13-48

mlreportgen.dom.VAlign class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Vertical alignment of document object

Description

Specifies vertical alignment of objects.

Construction

`vAlignObj = VAlign()` creates an alignment object having the value 'top'.

`vAlignObj = VAlign(value)` creates an alignment object having the specified value.

Input Arguments

value — Specify vertical alignment

'top' (default) | 'bottom' | 'middle'

Vertical alignment of a document element, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'middle'
- 'bottom'

Output Arguments

vAlignObj — Vertical alignment of document object

mlreportgen.dom.VAlign object

Vertical alignment of document object, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.VAlign object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Specify vertical alignment

'top' (default) | 'bottom' | 'middle'

Vertical alignment of an object, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'middle'
- 'bottom'

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.HAlign`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.VerticalAlign class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Vertical alignment of an inline document element

Description

Specifies the vertical alignment of an inline document element, such as a text or image object.

The mlreportgen.dom.VerticalAlign class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

mlreportgen.dom.VerticalAlign = VerticalAlign() specifies superscript alignment.

mlreportgen.dom.VerticalAlign = VerticalAlign(value) sets the Value property to the alignment specified by value.

Properties

Value — Vertical alignment

character vector

Vertical alignment of an inline document element, specified as one of these values:

See the vertical-align property in the CSS specification.

If you do not provide a VerticalAlign object, the alignment defaults to the baseline alignment. If you provide a VerticalAlign object, but do not specify the alignment, the alignment defaults to the superscript alignment.

Example: 'text-top'

Example: '0.25in'

Example: '50%'

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples**Vertically Align Text as Superscript**

Align text as superscript to the text in the parent paragraph. Creating a `VerticalAlign` object without providing an input argument sets the alignment to superscript.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
p = Paragraph('e = mc');

t = Text('2');
t.Style = {VerticalAlign()};
append(p,t);
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

Align Image with Bottom of Text

Align the bottom of an image with the bottom of the surrounding text by specifying `'text-bottom'`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('mydoc',doctype);

p = Paragraph('This image ');
p.FontSize = '20';
im = Image('image_to_align.png');
im.Style = {VerticalAlign('text-bottom')};
t = Text(' is aligned with the bottom of the surrounding text. ');
append(p,im);
append(p,t);
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('mydoc',doctype);
```

More About

content area

Area of an element that contains text and images, not including padding, borders, and margins.

The content area dimensions depend on the font and other factors and can vary by implementation. See content area height in the CSS specification.

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Text](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.VAlign](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

External Websites

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) Specification

Introduced in R2014b

mlreportgen.dom.WarningMessage class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Warning message

Description

Create a warning message with the specified text originating from the specified source object.

Construction

`warningMsgObj = WarningMessage(text, source)` creates a warning message with the specified text originating from the specified source object.

Input Arguments

text — Message text

character vector

The text to display for the message.

source — DOM object from which message originates

a DOM object

The DOM object from which the message originates.

Output Arguments

warningMsgObj — Warning message

mlreportgen.dom.WarningMessage object

Warning message, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.WarningMessage object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Source — Source DOM object from which message originates

a DOM object

Source DOM object from which the message originates.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Text — Text of message

character vector

Message text, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use `WarningMessage` methods similar to how you use `ProgressMessage` methods.

Method	Purpose
<code>formatAsHTML</code>	Wrap message in HTML tags.
<code>formatAsText</code>	Format message as text.
<code>passesFilter</code>	Determine if message passes filter.

Examples

Create a Warning Message

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message',...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher,WarningMessage('invalid chapter',d));
p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'),...
    CounterReset('table'),WhiteSpace('pre')};
append(p,AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

close(d);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

`dispatch`

Topics

“Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110

mlreportgen.dom.Watermark class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Add watermark to pages in sections of PDF reports

Description

Creates a watermark object that you can add to a section of a PDF report. A watermark is an image that appears in the background of a page, such as the word `Draft` or `Confidential`. It runs behind the text on each page you apply it to. You can use any of these file types: `.bmp`, `.jpg`, `.png`, `.svg`, and `.tiff`.

Construction

`wm = Watermark(image)` creates a `Watermark` object based on the specified image, and returns a `Watermark` object.

Input Arguments

image — Image to use as watermark

path name

Image to use as the watermark, specified as the image path name. Use any of these file types:

- `.bmp`
- `.jpg`
- `.pdf` (for PDF output types only)
- `.png`
- `.svg`
- `.tiff`

Properties

Height — Watermark height

character vector

Character vector in the form `valueUnits`. Use any of these values for units:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Alternatively, You can specify the height using the `Watermark.Style` property. For example:


```
Watermark.Style = {Height('4in')};
```

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Path — Path of image file

character vector

Path of image file, specified as a character vector.

Style — Format specification

array of format objects

Format objects that specify the format of a document element.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Watermark width

character vector

Watermark width, specified as a character vector in the form `valueUnits`. Use any of these values for units:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Alternatively, you can specify the width using the `Watermark.Style` property. For example:

```
Watermark.Style = {Width('4in')};
```

Examples

Create and Insert Watermark

This example shows how to create a watermark programmatically and then apply it to the current layout. Creating the watermark programmatically simplifies files management, because you do not need to store the image file and keep track of its location.

Using MATLAB® commands, create an image file programmatically. Using an SVG image file maintains the resolution as the image scales. After you write the image to a file, you can delete the figure.

```
wmname = 'wm';  
wmtype = 'svg';  
wmfilename = [wmname '.' wmtype];  
  
subplot('Position',[0, 0, 1, 1]);  
axis('off');  
text(0.25, 0.25,'Draft', ...  
     'Rotation', 45, ...  
     'Color', [0.85, 0.85, 0.85], ...  
     'FontSize',72);  
  
print(wmfilename, ['-d' wmtype]);  
delete(gcf);
```

Create the watermark object `wm` and apply it to the current page layout. After you generate the report, you can delete the image file specified by the variable `wmfilename`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;  
  
d = Document('myreport','pdf');  
open(d);  
  
wm = Watermark(wmfilename);  
wm.Width = '12in';  
wm.Height = [];  
  
d.CurrentPageLayout.Watermark = wm;  
  
append(d, 'Hello');  
append(d, PageBreak);  
append(d, 'World');  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d.OutputPath);  
delete(wmfilename);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

“Create Page Layout Sections” on page 13-138

Introduced in R2016b

mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

White space type

Description

Specifies behavior for white space and line breaks in text.

Construction

`ws = WhiteSpace(option)` applies the specified white space option to white space in a `Text` or `Paragraph` object. For PDF, you can specify `WhiteSpace` only for a `Paragraph` object.

Input Arguments

option — White space behavior

'normal' | 'nowrap' | 'pre' | 'pre-line' | 'preserve' | 'pre-wrap'

White space behavior, specified as one of these values.

Note Only 'preserve' and 'normal' affect Word output.

Value	Description
'preserve'	Preserves spaces and line breaks.
'normal' (default)	For HTML and PDF, removes leading and trailing spaces and collapses multiple spaces within text to a single space, ignoring line breaks. For Word, removes leading and trailing spaces, ignoring line breaks.
'nowrap'	Sequences of white spaces collapse into a single white space. Text does not wrap to the next line. The text continues on the same line until a <code>
</code> tag is encountered.
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.
'pre-line'	Sequences of white spaces collapses into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.

Output Arguments

ws — White space type

mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace object

White space type, returned as an mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

WhiteSpace — How to treat white space in text

[] (default) | 'normal' | 'nowrap' | ...

How to treat white space in text, specified as one of the values in this table.

Value	Description	Supported Output Types
'normal'	For HTML and PDF, this value removes spaces at the beginning and the end of text. Multiple spaces in the text collapse to a single space. For Word, this value removes spaces at the beginning and end of text.	All
'nowrap'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text never wraps to the next line.	HTML
'pre'	Preserves white space. Text wraps only on line breaks. Acts like the <code><pre></code> tag in HTML.	HTML and PDF
'pre-line'	Sequences of white space collapse into a single white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'pre-wrap'	Preserves white space. Text wraps when necessary and on line breaks.	HTML and PDF
'preserve'	Same as 'pre'.	All

Setting the `WhiteSpace` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace` format object to the `Style` property. Setting the `WhiteSpace` property to an empty value removes the object.

Examples

Preserve Space After Colon

This example shows the effect of using the 'preserve' option for each of the output formats. In HTML, multiple spaces collapse, but the trailing space is preserved. Preserving the trailing space is useful, for example, when you are creating a chapter title. Typically, you append an autonumber after the text 'Chapter: '. Using 'preserve' keeps the trailing space.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);
open(d);

p = Paragraph('This paragraph has extra spaces   and one after the colon: ');
p.Style = {WhiteSpace('preserve')};

append(p,'XX');
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

This example uses Word output. The multiple spaces do not collapse, and the trailing space is preserved. Try commenting out the `WhiteSpace` property. The multiple spaces are preserved, but the trailing space is removed.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'docx';
d = Document('test',doctype);
open(d);

p = Paragraph('This paragraph has extra spaces   and one after the colon: ');
p.Style = {WhiteSpace('preserve')};

append(p,'XX');
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

This example uses PDF output.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'pdf';
d = Document('test',doctype);
open(d);

p = Paragraph('This paragraph has extra spaces   and one after the colon: ');
% p.Style = {WhiteSpace('preserve')};

append(p,'XX');
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.dom.Text`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.WidowOrphanControl class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Widow and orphan handling

Description

Specifies whether to prevent widows and orphans. This format applies only to Microsoft Word documents.

Construction

`widowOrphanControlObj = WidowOrphanControl()` prevents a page break after the first line of a paragraph (orphan) or before the last line of a paragraph (widow).

`widowOrphanControlObj = WidowOrphanControl(tf)` prevents orphans and widows if `tf` is `true`.

Input Arguments

tf — Controls orphans and widows

`true` (default) | `false` | `1` | `0`

A setting of `true` (or `1`) prevents a page break after the first line of a paragraph (orphan) or before the last line of a paragraph (widow). A setting of `false` (or `0`) allows a page break after the first line of a paragraph (orphan) or before the last line of a paragraph (widow).

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

widowOrphanControlObj — Widow and orphan handling

`mlreportgen.dom.WidowOrphanControl` object

Widow and orphan handling, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.WidowOrphanControl` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Control orphans and widows

true (default) | false | 1 | 0

Possible values are:

- true or 1 — Prevents a page break after the first line of a paragraph (orphan) or before the last line of a paragraph (widow).
- false or 0 — Allows a page break after the first line of a paragraph (orphan) or before the last line of a paragraph (widow).

Data Types: logical

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.Width class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Object width

Description

Specifies the width of an object, such as an image or a table entry.

Construction

`widthObj = Width()` creates a format object that specifies a width of 1 inch.

`widthObj = Width(value)` creates a width object having the specified width.

Input Arguments

value — Width of object

character vector

Width of object, such as an image or a table entry, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points
- `%` — percent

Output Arguments

widthObj — Object width

mlreportgen.dom.Width object

Object width, represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Width` object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Width of object

character vector

Width of object, such as an image or a table entry, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. These abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points
- `%` — percent of table width

The resulting width of a column depends on the types of widths (absolute or fractional (%) of table width) that you use for each table entry. Setting the width of the entire column, or setting a table entry to resize to fit its contents also affect the resulting column width.

Table Entry Width Setting	Resulting Column Width
Two or more table entries set to different absolute widths	Maximum of the absolute widths
Two or more table entries set to different fractional widths, expressed as a percent (%) of the table width	Maximum of the fractional widths
Mixture of table entries set to absolute widths and fractional widths	For PDF output, maximum of the absolute widths. For all other output formats (for example, Word and HTML), the output application determines the maximum column width to use.
One or more table entry widths set to absolute widths or fractional widths, and the column width set using <code>mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup</code>	Maximum of the specified table entry widths and the column width
One or more table entry widths set to absolute widths or fractional widths, and <code>mlreportgen.dom.ResizeToFitContents</code> set to <code>true</code>	For PDF output, maximum of the table entry widths. For all other output formats, maximum of the resized-to-fit table entry widths.

Examples

Set Width and Other Formats for a Table

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'html';
d = Document('test',doctype);

t = Table(magic(5));
t.Style = {Border('inset','crimson','6pt'),...
           Width('50%')};

t.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '6pt';
t.TableEntriesHAlign = 'center';
t.TableEntriesVAlign = 'middle';
append(d,t);

close(d);
rptview('test',doctype);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Height](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Image](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Table](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.finder.Finder class

Package: mlreportgen.finder

Create A MATLAB Finder

Description

mlreportgen.finder.Finder is an abstract class of finder objects to find result objects that can be added to an mlreportgen.report.Report object. Use this class as a basis for creating your own finder class.

Properties

Container — Container to be searched

depends on the container

Container to be searched by the finder. The data type depends on the type of container to be searched. For example, for a variable name, the data type is a character vector or string.

Properties — Properties of objects to find

cell array

Properties of objects to find, specified as a cell array of name-value pairs. The finder returns only objects that have the specified properties with the specified values.

Example: `finder.Properties = {'Gain','5'}`

Methods

`results = find(finder)` finds items in the container specified by the finder. This method returns the items it finds wrapped in result objects. These results objects can be added directly to reports of type mlreportgen.report.Report or slreportgen.report.Report. You can also add the results to a reporter that you then add to a report.

`tf = hasNext(finder)` determines if the container that the finder searches contains at least one of the specified items to find. If the container has at least one item, the `hasNext` method queues that item as the next item that the `next` method will return. The `hasNext` method then returns `true`. Use the `next` method to obtain that item. On subsequent calls, the `hasNext` method determines if the container has an item that the `next` method has not yet retrieved. It queues the item for the `next` method to retrieve and returns `true`. If there are no more items to be retrieved, this method returns `false`. To search a container progressively for items, use the `hasNext` method with the `next` method in a `while` loop.

`result = next(finder)` returns the next search result in the result queue that the `hasNext` method created. This method returns the item that it finds, wrapped in an mlreportgen.finder.Result object. To add tables of the item properties, add the result object to the report directly or add it to a reporter that you then add to a report. The reports to which you can add the results of this method must be of type mlreportgen.report.Report.

`tf = isIterating(finder)` checks whether the finder is iterating to find results. If `true`, you cannot change any of the finder properties.

`tf = mustNotBeIterating(finder)` or `tf = mustNotBeIterating(finder, propertyName)` validates that the finder is not iterating to find results. If `true`, the finder must not be iterating and you can change property values, etc. If `false`, the finder is iterating and you cannot change its properties, etc. The optional `propertyName` input is the property that is being modified and caused the error.

`tf = satisfyObjectPropertiesConstraint(finder, obj)` determines if the the `obj` has a property that satisfies the `Properties` constraint specified by the finder.

`reset(finder)` resets the finder to its initial state, such that calling `next(finder)` returns the first result and resets the object states.

Copy Semantics

Handle. To learn how handle classes affect copy operations, see [Copying Objects \(MATLAB\)](#).

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report`

Topics

“Create and Use a Custom Finder”

Introduced in R2018a

mlreportgen.ppt.AutoFit class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Scale text to fit placeholder or text box

Description

Use an mlreportgen.ppt.AutoFit format object to scale text to fit a placeholder or text box in a PPT API slide. Add an AutoFit object to the Style property of an mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder, mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder, or mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox object.

The mlreportgen.ppt.AutoFit class is a handle class.

Creation

Description

`autoFitObj = AutoFit()` scales text in a content placeholder or text box. Specify the scaling percentage by setting the FontScale property.

`autoFitObj = AutoFit(tf)` scales the text if `tf` is true. Specify the scaling percentage by setting the FontScale property.

`autoFitObj = AutoFit(tf, fontScale)` scales the text if `tf` is true. The text is scaled by the percentage specified by `fontScale`. See the FontScale property.

Properties

Value — Whether to scale text

true (default) | false

Whether to scale text to fit a placeholder or text box, specified as one of these values:

FontScale — Text font scaling value

'92.5%' (default) | string scalar | character vector

Text font scaling value, specified as a string scalar or character vector. This property specifies the percentage by which the text font size is scaled. The text is scaled one time using the specified percentage. If the text still does not fit the placeholder or text box, reduce the FontScale value until the text fits.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples**Scale Text to Fit Content Placeholder**

To fit text in a content placeholder, create an `mlreportgen.ppt.AutoFit` format object with the `Value` property set to `true` and add the object to the `Style` property of an `mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` object. This example adds one slide where the text is not scaled and one slide where the text is scaled.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myAutoFitPresentation.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add the first slide to the presentation. The content placeholder in this slide does not scale the text to fit.

```
slide1 = add(ppt,"Title and Content");
contentPlaceholder = find(slide1,"Content");
replace(contentPlaceholder,Paragraph(char(randi(25,1,1000)+97)));
contentPlaceholder.Style = [contentPlaceholder.Style {AutoFit(false)}];
```

Add the second slide to the presentation. The content placeholder in this slide scales the text to fit.

```
slide2 = add(ppt,"Title and Content");
contentPlaceholder = find(slide2,"Content");
replace(contentPlaceholder(1),Paragraph(char(randi(25,1,1000)+97)));
contentPlaceholder.Style = [contentPlaceholder.Style {AutoFit(true)}];
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder`

Topics

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.ppt.BackgroundColor class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Background color of presentation element

Description

Specifies the background color of these presentation element PPT API objects:

- TextBox
- TextBoxPlaceholder
- ContentPlaceholder
- TablePlaceholder
- Table
- TableRow
- TableEntry
- ColSpec
- TextBox

Construction

`backgroundColorObj = BackgroundColor()` creates a white background.

`backgroundColorObj = BackgroundColor(color)` creates a background color object based on the specified CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB color value.

Input Arguments

color — Background color

character vector

Background color, specified as a character vector. You can use:

- The name of a color, specified as a character vector. The name must be a CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrld/color.html>.
- Hexadecimal RGB (red, green, blue) color value, specified as a character vector. Use the format `#RRGGBB`. Use `#` as the first character and two-digit hexadecimal numbers each for the red, green, and blue values. For example, `'#0000ff'` specifies blue.

Output Arguments

backgroundColorObj — Background color

mlreportgen.ppt.BackgroundColor object

Background color for a report object, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.BackgroundColor` object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Value — CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value for this color

character vector

The name of a color, specified as a character vector, using one of these values:

- A CSS color name. See <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- An RGB value, using a character vector having the format #RRGGBB. Use # as the first character and two-digit hexadecimal numbers each for the red, green, and blue values. For example, '#0000ff' specifies blue.

Examples

Use Background Colors in a Table

Create a table with different color rows and table entries.

Set up a presentation with a slide titled A Colorful Table.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myBackground.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
replace(slide1, 'Title', 'A Colorful Table');
```

Define the table, specifying different colors for the top row and for the first entry in the second row.

```
table1 = Table();

row1 = TableRow();
row1.Style = {BackgroundColor('beige')};
row1entry1 = TableEntry();
p2 = Paragraph('Beige row');
append(row1entry1, p2);
row1entry2 = TableEntry();
p3 = Paragraph('More text');
append(row1entry2, p3);
```

```

append(row1,row1entry1);
append(row1,row1entry2);

row2 = TableRow();
row2entry1 = TableEntry();
row2entry1.Style = {BackgroundColor('yellow')};
p4 = Paragraph('yellow cell');
append(row2entry1,p4);
row2entry2 = TableEntry();
p5 = Paragraph('default white background');
append(row2entry2,p5);
append(row2,row2entry1);
append(row2,row2entry2);

append(table1,row1);
append(table1,row2);

```

Replace the slide content with the table, generate the presentation, and open the myBackground presentation. (The winopen code works on Windows platforms.)

```

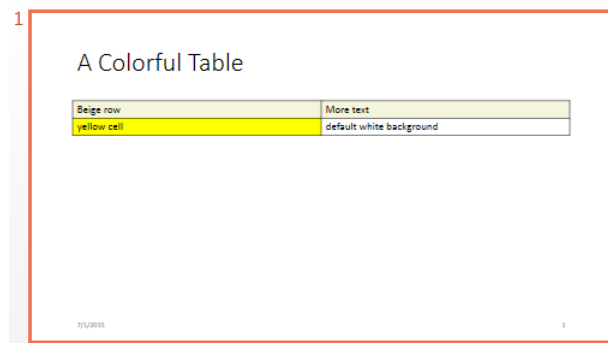
replace(slide1, 'Content', table1);
close(slides);

```

```

if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end

```



See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

mlreportgen.ppt.Bold class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Bold for text object

Description

Specifies whether to use bold for a text object.

Construction

`boldObj = Bold()` creates a bold object that specifies to use bold for a text object.

`boldObj = Bold(value)` if `value` is `true`, creates a bold object that specifies to use bold for a text object. Otherwise, it creates a bold object that specifies to use regular weight text.

Input Arguments

value — Bold or regular weight for text

`[]` (default) | logical value

Bold or regular weight for text, specified as a character vector. A setting of `false` (or `0`) uses regular weight text. A setting of `true` (or `1`) renders text in bold.

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

boldObj — Bold text

`mlreportgen.ppt.Bold` object

Bold text, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Bold` object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Value — Option to use bold or regular weight for a text object

[] (default) | logical value

The possible values are:

- 0 — uses regular weight text
- 1 — renders text in bold

Data Types: logical

Examples**Create Paragraph With Bold and Regular-Weight Text**

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'myBoldPresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
  
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a paragraph and append text with bold text.

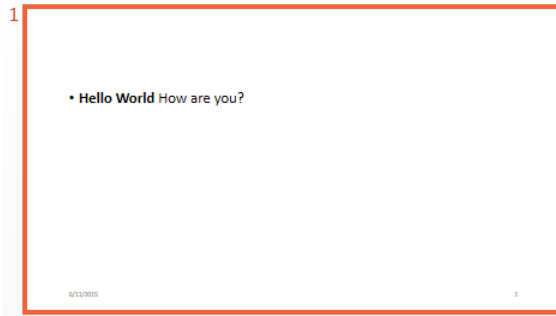
```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');  
p.Style = {Bold(true)};  
t = Text(' How are you?');  
t.Style = {Bold(false)};  
append(p,t);
```

Add the paragraph to the slide and close the presentation.

```
replace(titleSlide, 'Content', p);  
  
close(slides);
```

Open myBoldPresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```



See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor` | `mlreportgen.ppt.FontFamily` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Italic`

Topics

"Create and Format Text" on page 14-65

"Presentation Formatting Approaches" on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.Border class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Border of a table or table entry

Description

Use an mlreportgen.ppt.Border format object to customize the border of a table or table entry in a PPT API presentation.

Note A conflict occurs if a border segment is shared by two table entries. For a conflicting horizontal border segment, Microsoft PowerPoint ignores the formats specified by the entry on the bottom. For a conflicting vertical border segment, PowerPoint ignores the formats specified by the entry on the right.

The mlreportgen.ppt.Border class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

mlreportgen.ppt.Border() creates an empty mlreportgen.ppt.Border object. By default, PowerPoint renders table borders as thin, solid, black lines. Use the object properties to specify a different border width, style, or color.

mlreportgen.ppt.Border(style) sets the Style, TopStyle, BottomStyle, LeftStyle, and RightStyle properties to the value of style.

mlreportgen.ppt.Border(style,color) also sets the Color, TopColor, BottomColor, LeftColor, and RightColor properties to the value of color.

mlreportgen.ppt.Border(style,color,width) also sets the Width, TopWidth, BottomWidth, LeftWidth, and RightWidth properties to the value of width.

Properties

Style — Default style of border segments

[] (default) | 'none' | 'solid' | 'dot' | ...

Default style of border segments, specified as a string scalar or character vector. Specify one of these values:

Color — Default color of border segments

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Default color of border segments, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

Width — Default width of border segments

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Default width of border segments, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

TopStyle — Style of top border segment

[] (default) | 'none' | 'solid' | 'dot' | ...

Style of the top border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

TopColor — Color of top border segment

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Color of the top border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

TopWidth — Width of top border segment

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Width of the top border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

BottomStyle — Style of bottom border segment

[] (default) | 'none' | 'solid' | 'dot' | ...

Style of the bottom border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

BottomColor — Color of bottom border segment

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Color of the bottom border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

BottomWidth — Width of bottom border segment

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Width of the bottom border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

LeftStyle — Style of left border segment

[] (default) | 'none' | 'solid' | 'dot' | ...

Style of the left border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

LeftColor — Color of left border segment

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Color of the left border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

LeftWidth — Width of left border segment

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Width of the left border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

RightStyle — Style of right border segment

[] (default) | 'none' | 'solid' | 'dot' | ...

Style of the right border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

RightColor — Color of right border segment

character vector | string scalar

Color of the right border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

RightWidth — Width of right border segment

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Width of the right border segment, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Customize the Border of a Table in a Presentation

To customize the border or a border segment of a table or table entry in a PPT API presentation, specify the border style, color, and width in an `mlreportgen.ppt.Border` format object and add the object to the `Style` property of an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` or `mlreportgen.ppt.TabeEntry` object. This example specifies that the bottom border of the entry in the second row and second column is dashed, red, and has a width of three points.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myTEBorders.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table.

```
t = Table(magic(3));
```

Create a border object to customize the bottom border segment.

```
border = Border();
border.BottomStyle = "dash";
border.BottomColor = "red";
border.BottomWidth = "3pt";
```

Apply the custom border to the entry in the second column and second row.

```
tr2te2 = t.entry(2,2);
tr2te2.Style = [tr2te2.Style {border}];
```

Add a title and the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, "Title", "Table entry with custom borders");
replace(slide, "Table", t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the table in the generated presentation:

Table entry with custom borders

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

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See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table column separators

Description

Use an `mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep` format object to customize the lines that separate the columns of a table in a PPT API presentation.

The `mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep` class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

<code>ConstructOnLoad</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>HandleCompatible</code>	<code>true</code>

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep()` creates an empty `mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep` object. By default, PowerPoint draws thin, solid, black lines between columns. Use the object properties to specify a different line width, style, or color.

`mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep(style)` sets the `Style` property to the value of `style`.

`mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep(style,color)` also sets the `Color` property to the value of `color`.

`mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep(style,color,width)` also sets the `Width` property to the value of `width`.

Properties

Style — Column Separator style

`[]` (default) | `'none'` | `'solid'` | `'dot'` | ...

Column Separator style, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

Color — Column separator color

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Column separator color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

Width — Column separator width

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Column separator width, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Customize Table Column Separators

To customize the lines that separate table columns, set the properties of an `mlreportgen.ppt.ColSep` object and add the object to the `Style` property of an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object. This example makes the column separators dashed and red, with a line width of three points.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myColSep.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table and set custom column separators.

```
t = Table(magic(3));
t.Style = [t.Style {ColSep("dash", "red", "3pt")}];
```

Add a title and the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, "Title", "Table with custom column separators");
replace(slide, "Table", t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the table in the generated presentation:

Table with custom column separators

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

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See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Border` | `mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Table`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.ppt.ColSpec class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Formatting for table column

Description

Use an object of the mlreportgen.ppt.ColSpec class to format the content of a table column in a PPT API presentation. Specify formats by setting the format properties, adding format objects to the Style property, or a combination of the two. See “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18.

The mlreportgen.ppt.ColSpec class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

colSpecObj = mlreportgen.ppt.ColSpec() creates an empty table column specification object.

colSpecObj = mlreportgen.ppt.ColSpec(colWidth) sets the Width property to colWidth.

Properties

Width — Column width

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Table column width, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '2in' specifies 2 inches. Valid abbreviations are:

Bold — Option to use bold for the column text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Option to use bold for column text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). To make text bold, set this property to true or 1.

Font — Font family for column text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for the column text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font that appears in the font list in Microsoft PowerPoint. To see the font list, in PowerPoint, on the **Home** tab, in the **Font** group, click the arrow to the right of the font.

ComplexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font family to use when substituting in a locale that requires a complex script, such as Arabic or Asian, for rendering text.

FontColor — Font color of column text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font color of the column text, specified as a character vector or string scalar, formatted as a CSS color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

FontSize — Font size of column text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size of the column text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '11pt' specifies 11 points. Valid abbreviations are:

Italic — Option to use italic for column text

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Option to use italic for column text, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). If `Italic` is true or 1, text renders in italic. If `Italic` is false or 0, text renders as roman (straight).

Strike — Strikethrough style of column text

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | 'double'

Strikethrough style of the column text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

Subscript — Option to render column text as a subscript

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Option to render column text as a subscript, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). If `Subscript` is true or 1, text renders as a subscript. If `Subscript` is false or 0, text renders as regular text.

Superscript — Option to render column text as a superscript

[] (default) | true or 1 | false or 0

Option to render column text as a superscript, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). If `Superscript` is true or 1, text renders as a superscript. If `Superscript` is false or 0, text renders as regular text.

Underline — Underline style for column text

[] (default) | 'single' | 'double' | ...

Underline style for column text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of the values in the table.

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline
'double'	Double underline
'heavy'	Thick underline
'words'	Only words underlined (not spaces)
'dotted'	Dotted underline
'dottedheavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashheavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashlong'	Long, dashed underline
'dashlongheavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotdash'	Dot-dash underline
'dotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dash underline
'dotdotdash'	Dot-dot-dash underline
'dotdotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dot-dash underline
'wavy'	Wavy underline
'wavyheavy'	Thick, wavy underline
'wavydouble'	Wavy, double underline
'none'	No underline

BackgroundColor – Column background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar, formatted as a CSS color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

HALign – Horizontal alignment of column content

[] (default) | 'center' | 'left' | ...

Horizontal alignment of the content in table entries of the column, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of the values in the table.

Value	Description
'center'	Centered
'left'	Left-justified
'right'	Right-justified
'justified'	Left and right-justified, spacing words evenly
'distributed'	Left and right-justified, spacing letters evenly
'thaiDistributed'	Left and right-justified Thai text, spacing characters evenly

Value	Description
'justifiedLow'	Justification for Arabic text <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Justified</p> <p>العاصمة الدولارات من. دون السفن وقامت شمولية بل، وبدون لمحاكم انه مع. عن تعد طوكيو القوى.</p> <p>قبل قد كانت الستار الثقيل، مكن هناك الدنمارك من. تطوير بأيدي</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Justified Low</p> <p>العاصمة الدولارات من. دون السفن وقامت شمولية بل، وبدون لمحاكم انه مع. عن تعد طوكيو القوى.</p> <p>قبل قد كانت الستار الثقيل، مكن هناك الدنمارك من. تطوير بأيدي</p> </div> </div>

VALign – Vertical alignment of column content

[] (default) | 'top' | 'bottom' | ...

Vertical alignment of the content in table entries of the column, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of the values in the table.

Value	Description
'top'	Vertically aligned to the top
'bottom'	Vertically aligned to the bottom of the table entry
'middle'	Vertically aligned to the middle of the table entry
'topCentered'	Vertically aligned to the top and horizontally aligned to the center of the table entry
'bottomCentered'	Vertically aligned to the bottom and horizontally aligned to the center of the table entry
'middleCentered'	Vertically aligned to the middle and horizontally aligned to the center of the table entry

TextOrientation – Orientation of column text

[] (default) | 'horizontal' | 'down' | 'up'

Orientation of the column text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of the values in the table.

Value	Description
'horizontal'	Text orientation is horizontal.
'down'	Text orientation is vertical, with the content rotated 90 degrees, clockwise.
'up'	Text orientation is vertical, with the content rotated 90 degrees, counterclockwise.

See “Specify Orientation of Column Text” on page 12-471.

Style – Column formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

Column formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT API format objects. Formats that do not apply to a ColSpec object are ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Examples

Specify Table Column Formatting

Create a presentation and add a slide.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

ppt = Presentation('myColSpec.pptx');
open(ppt);
slide = add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a table. Specify the width and background color of the first two columns of the table.

```
t = Table(magic(12));
t.Style = {HAlign('center')};

colSpecs(2) = ColSpec('2in');
colSpecs(1) = ColSpec('1in');
colSpecs(1).BackgroundColor = 'red';
colSpecs(2).BackgroundColor = 'green';
t.ColSpecs = colSpecs;
```

Add the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, 'Content', t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

144	2	3	141	140	6	7	137	136	10	11	133
13	191	130	16	17	127	126	20	21	123	122	24
25	119	118	28	29	115	114	32	33	111	110	36
108	38	39	105	104	42	43	101	100	46	47	97
96	50	51	93	92	54	55	89	88	58	59	85
61	63	82	64	65	79	78	68	69	75	74	72
73	71	70	76	77	67	66	80	81	63	62	84
60	66	87	57	56	90	91	53	52	94	95	49
48	98	99	45	44	102	103	41	40	106	107	37
109	35	34	112	113	31	30	116	117	27	26	120
121	23	22	124	125	19	18	128	129	15	14	132
52	134	135	9	8	138	139	5	4	142	143	1

Specify Orientation of Column Text

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myTextOrientation.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table.

```
table = Table({'Col 1', 'Col 2'; 'entry 1', 'entry 2'});
table.Height = "2in";
table.Style = [table.Style {VAlign("middleCentered")}];
```

Define the formatting for the table columns by using `mlreportgen.ppt.ColSpec` objects. Specify that the orientation of the text in the first column is vertical, rotated 90 degrees, counterclockwise. Specify that the orientation of the text in the second column is vertical, rotated 90 degrees, clockwise.

```
colSpecs(1) = ColSpec("lin");
colSpecs(1).TextOrientation = "up";
colSpecs(2) = ColSpec("lin");
colSpecs(2).TextOrientation = "down";
```

Assign the `ColSpec` objects to the `Table` object.

```
table.ColSpecs = colSpecs;
```

Add the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, "Table", table);
```

Close and view the presentation

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Col 1	Col 2
entry 1	entry 2

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See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.BackgroundColor` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Bold` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.ColWidth` | `mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.FontFamily` | `mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize` | `mlreportgen.ppt.HAlign` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.Italic` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Strike` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Subscript` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.Superscript` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Underline` | `mlreportgen.ppt.VAlign`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69
“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18
“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.ColWidth class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table column width

Description

Width of a table column.

Construction

`widthObj = ColWidth()` creates a format object that specifies a column width of 0.25 inches.

`widthObj = ColWidth(value)` creates a column width object having the specified width.

Input Arguments

value — Width of column

character vector

Width of column, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the width units. These abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Output Arguments

widthObj — Column width

mlreportgen.ppt.ColWidth object

Column width, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ColWidth` object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Value — Width of column

character vector

Width of column, specified in the form `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the width units. These abbreviations are valid:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Examples

Set Table Column Width

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myColWidth.pptx'
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a table and specify that the first column has a width of four inches.

```
C = {'wide column' 17 'aaaa' 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11;...
    'long text string' 'bb' 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17;...
    'more text' 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10};

t = Table(C);
t.entry(1,1).Style = {ColWidth('4in')};
```

Replace the slide content with the table, generate the presentation, and open the `myColWidth` presentation. (The `winopen` code works on Windows platforms.)

```
replace(slide1, 'Content', t);
close(slides);

if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.ColSpec` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Table`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

mlreportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Placeholder for presentation content in slide

Description

Placeholder for replaceable content in a slide. Represents slide content that can be replaced by a paragraph, picture, or table. It can also represent slide content that includes one or more paragraphs. Use the PowerPoint editor to create content placeholders in a PowerPoint template or presentation for content that you want to replace programmatically.

You can use a `Presentation.find` or `Slide.find` method to find content placeholders in a presentation or a slide. The `find` method returns the content placeholders as instances of this class. You can also access slide content placeholders by accessing its children using its `Children` property. If a child is an object of this type, you can replace it with a paragraph, picture, or table, using the `replace` method of the type of object that you want to replace. If the content placeholder object is empty or already contains paragraphs, you can add paragraphs to the content, using the `ContentPlaceholder.add` method.

The text format properties of the placeholder object specify the default format for content that replaces the placeholder.

Properties

Bold — Option to use bold for paragraphs contained in placeholder

[] (default) | logical value

Option to use bold for paragraphs contained in placeholder, specified as a logical value. This property sets the default format, which you can override for specific `Paragraph` objects. Setting the `Bold` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.ppt.Bold` format object to the `Style` property of this presentation element. Removing the `Bold` property setting removes the object.

Data Types: `logical`

FontColor — Font color for paragraphs included in placeholder

character vector

Font color for paragraphs included in placeholder, specified as a character vector. Use either a CSS color name or a hexadecimal RGB value. This property sets the default format, which you can override for specific `Paragraph` objects.

- For a list of CSS color names, see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- To specify a hexadecimal RGB format, use `#` as the first character and two-digit hexadecimal numbers each the red, green, and blue values. For example, `'#0000ff'` specifies blue.

Italic — Option to use italics for paragraphs included in placeholder

[] (default) | logical value

Option to use italics for paragraphs included in placeholder, specified as a logical value. This sets the default format, which you can override for specific `Paragraph` objects. Setting the `Italic` property

adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.ppt.Italic` format object to the `Style` property of this presentation element. Removing the `Italic` property setting removes the object.

Data Types: `logical`

Underline — Option to underline paragraphs included in placeholder

`[]` (default) | `character vector`

Option to underline paragraphs included in placeholder, specified as a character vector. This property sets the default format, which you can override for specific `Paragraph` objects. You can specify one of these types of underlines.

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline
'double'	Double underline
'heavy'	Thick underline
'words'	Only words underlined (not spaces)
'dotted'	Dotted underline
'dottedheavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashheavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashlong'	Long, dashed underline
'dashlongheavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotdash'	Dot-dash underline
'dotdotdash'	Dot-dot-dash underline
'dotdotdashheavy'	Thick dot-dot-dash underline
'dotdashdotheavy'	Thick dash-dot underline
'wavy'	Wavy underline
'wavyheavy'	Thick, wavy underline
'wavydouble'	Two wavy underlines

Setting the `Underline` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.ppt.Underline` format object to the `Style` property for this element. Removing the `Underline` property setting removes the object.

Name — Content placeholder name

`character vector`

Content placeholder name, specified as a character vector.

X — Upper-left x coordinate position of placeholder content

`character vector`

Upper-left x coordinate of placeholder content, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)

- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Y — Upper-left y coordinate position of placeholder content

character vector

Upper-left y coordinate of placeholder content, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Width — Width of placeholder

character vector

Width of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Height — Height of placeholder

character vector

Height of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Style — Formatting for paragraphs included in placeholder

cell array of PPT format objects

Formatting for the paragraphs included in placeholder, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects. This property sets the default format, which you can override for specific Paragraph objects. You can specify these `mlreportgen.ppt` format objects:

- BackgroundColor object
- FontFamily object
- FontSize object
- Bold object
- FontColor object
- Italic object
- Underline object

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>add</code>	Add content to the placeholder.
<code>replace</code>	Replace placeholder with the content.

Examples

Replace Content Using a Content Placeholder

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myPlaceholderPresentation.pptx');

add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
add(ppt, 'Title and Content');

close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

In the `myPlaceholderPresentation.pptx` presentation file, On the **Home** tab, in the **Editing** group, click **Select > Selection Pane**.

On the first slide, in the content placeholder, type **Topic 1**.

In the **Selection** pane, the placeholder is called **Content**.



Change the **Content** object name to **Agenda**.

In the PowerPoint editor, save and close the presentation.

In MATLAB, create a presentation that uses `myPlaceholderPresentation` as the presentation template.

```
ppt = Presentation('myPlaceholderPresentation', 'myPlaceholderPresentation');
```

Use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation.find` method to find the slides that have an **Agenda** placeholder. In this case, there is only one.

```
contents = find(ppt, 'Agenda')
```

```
contents =
```

```
ContentPlaceholder with properties:
```

```
    Bold: []
    Font: []
ComplexScriptFont: []
    FontColor: []
    FontSize: []
    Italic: []
    Strike: []
    Subscript: []
    Superscript: []
    Underline: []
    BackgroundColor: []
    VAlign: []
```

```

        Name: 'Agenda'
          X: []
          Y: []
        Width: []
        Height: []
        Style: []
    Children: []
    Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
    Tag: 'ppt.ContentPlaceholder:24:89'
    Id: '24:89'

```

Add text to replace the content placeholder in the first slide. Make the text bold.

```

replace(contents(1),{'Subject 1','Subject 2','Subject 3'});
contents(1).Bold = true;

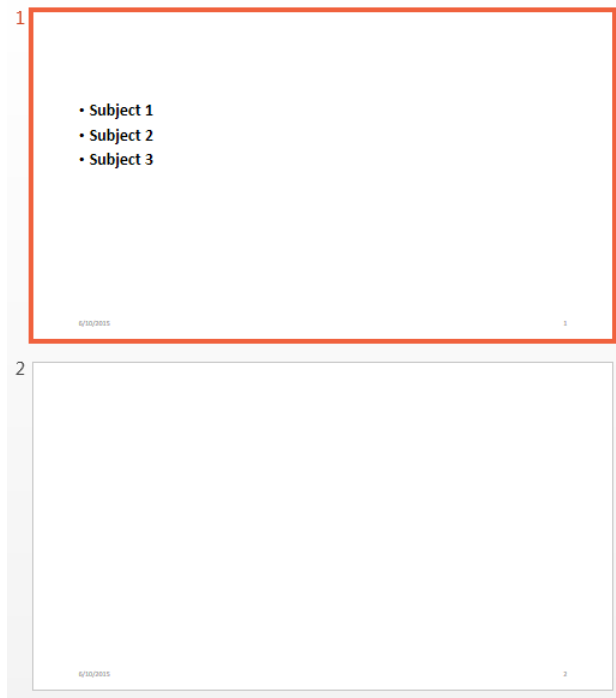
```

Close the presentation to generate the output.

```

close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);

```



The bullets in the first slide reflect the replaced content for the Agenda placeholder.

See Also

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.DebugMessage class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Debugging message

Description

Creates debugging message text originating from the specified source object.

Construction

`debugMsgObj = DebugMessage(text, sourceObject)` creates a debugging message with the specified text, originating from the specified source object.

Input Arguments

text — Message text

character vector

The text to display for the message, specified as a character vector.

sourceObject — PPT object from which message originates

a PPT object

The PPT object from which the message originates, specified as a PPT object.

Output Arguments

debugMsgObj — Debugging message

mlreportgen.ppt.DebugMessage object

Debug message, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.DebugMessage object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Source — Source object message originates from

a PPT object

Source PPT object from which the message originates.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Text — Text of the message

character vector

Message text, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use DebugMessage methods similar to how you use ProgressMessage methods.

Method	Purpose
formatAsHTML	Format message as HTML.
formatAsText	Format message as text.
passesFilter	Determine whether message passes filter.

Examples

Create a Debug Message

Create the presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
```

Create the listener and add it to the message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;

dispatcher.Filter.ErrorMessagesPass = true;
dispatcher.Filter.ProgressMessagesPass = false;

l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
@(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Create the message and dispatch it before opening the presentation.

```
msg = ErrorMessage('Invalid slide',pre);
dispatch(dispatcher, msg);

open(pre);
```

Add content and close the presentation.

```
titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};
replace(pre, 'Title', titleText);
```

```
close(pre);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

`dispatch` | `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData`

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.ErrorMessage class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Error message

Description

Specifies error message text originating from a specified source object.

Construction

`errorMsgObj = ErrorMessage(text, sourceObject)` creates an error message with the specified text originating from the specified source object.

Input Arguments

text — Message text

character vector

The text to display for the message, specified as a character vector.

sourceObject — The PPT object from which message originates

a PPT object

The PPT object from which the message originates, specified as a PPT object

Output Arguments

errorMsgObj — Error message

mlreportgen.ppt.ErrorMessage object

Error message, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.ErrorMessage object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Source — Source object from which the message originates

a PPT object

Source PPT object from which the message originates.

Text — Text of message

character vector

Message text, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use ErrorMessage methods similar to how you use ProgressMessage methods.

Method	Purpose
formatAsHTML	Format message as HTML.
formatAsText	Format message as text.
passesFilter	Determine whether message passes filter.

Examples**Create an Error Message**

Create the presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
```

Create the listener and add it to the message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;

dispatcher.Filter.ErrorMessagesPass = true;
dispatcher.Filter.ProgressMessagesPass = false;

l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
@(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Add an error to the program.

```
titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};

replace(presentation,'Title',titleText);
```

Create the message and dispatch it. Then open the presentation.

```
msg = ErrorMessage('invalid slide',pre);
dispatch(dispatcher,msg);
```

```
open(pre);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

dispatch | mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Superclasses: mlreportgen.ppt.Text

Hyperlink to location outside of presentation

Description

Use an object of the mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink class to define a hyperlink to a location outside of the presentation.

The mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

externalLinkObj = ExternalLink() creates an empty mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink object.

externalLinkObj = ExternalLink(target,linkText) creates an mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink object with the Target property set to target and the Content property to linkText.

Properties

Target — URL of link target

'' (default) | character vector | string scalar

URL of the link target, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify the full URL. For example, include http://.

Content — Link text

'' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Link text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Bold — Whether to use bold for link text

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to use bold for the link text, specified as true or false. A setting of true renders text in bold.

Font — Font family for link text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for the link text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font that appears in the font list in Microsoft PowerPoint. To see the font list, in PowerPoint, on the **Home** tab, in the **Font** group, click the arrow to the right of the font.

ComplexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font family to use when substituting in a locale that requires a complex script, such as Arabic or Asian, for rendering text.

FontColor — Font color for link text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font color for the link text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

FontSize — Font size for link text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size for the link text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '11pt' specifies 11 points. Valid abbreviations are:

Italic — Whether to use italic for link text

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to use italic for the link text, specified as true or false. A setting of true renders text in italic.

Strike — Strikethrough style for link text

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | 'double'

Strikethrough style for the link text, specified as one of these values:

Subscript — Whether to display link text as a subscript

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to display the link text as a subscript, specified as true or false. A setting of true renders text as a subscript.

Superscript — Whether to display link text as a superscript

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to display the link text as a superscript, specified as true or false. A setting of true renders text as a superscript.

Underline — Underline style for link text

[] (default) | 'single' | 'double' | ...

Underline style for the text, specified as one of these values:

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline
'double'	Double underline
'heavy'	Thick underline
'words'	Only words underlined (not spaces)
'dotted'	Dotted underline
'dottedheavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashheavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashlong'	Long, dashed underline
'dashlongheavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotdash'	Dot-dash underline
'dotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dash underline
'dotdotdash'	Dot-dot-dash underline
'dotdotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dot-dash underline
'wavy'	Wavy underline
'wavyheavy'	Thick, wavy underline
'wavydouble'	Wavy, double underline
'none'	No underline

Style – Link text formatting

[] (default) | cell array of PPT format objects

Link text formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects.

Add format objects by concatenating the existing value of the `Style` property with a cell array that contains the format objects that you are adding. For example:

```
link = mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink('link text');
link.Style = [link.Style {Bold(true)}];
```

See “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18.

Children – Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent – Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Tag – Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Examples

Add an External Link to a Presentation

Create a presentation that includes a link to a web site.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myExternalLinkPresentation.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt,"Title and Content");
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object.

```
p = Paragraph("This is a link to the ");
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink object and append it to the paragraph.

```
link = ExternalLink("https://www.mathworks.com","MathWorks site");
append(p,link);
```

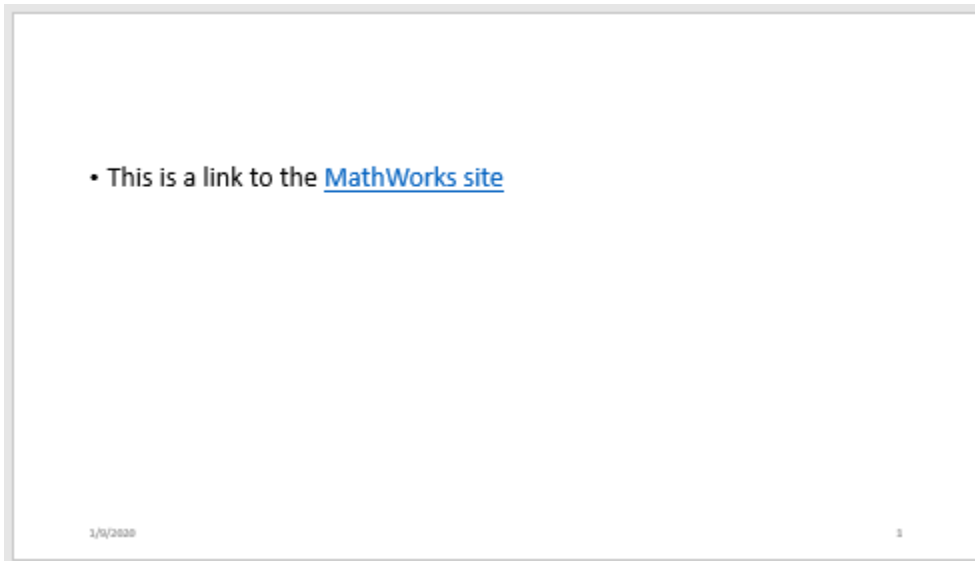
Replace the slide content with the paragraph.

```
replace(slide,"Content",p);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the link in the generated slide.



See Also

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18 | “Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21 | mlreportgen.ppt.Text

Topics

“Create and Format Links” on page 14-78
“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18
“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Font color

Description

Format that specifies the font color in a presentation.

The mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`fontColorObj = mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor()` creates a black font color object.

`fontColorObj = mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor(value)` sets the Value property to the color specified by `value`.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Value — CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value

character vector | string scalar

CSS color name or a hexadecimal RGB value, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Examples

Set the Text Color in a Presentation

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myFontColorPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
slide = add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a paragraph and append text with colored text.

```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');

tRed = Text(' red text');
tRed.Style = {FontColor('red')};
append(p, tRed);

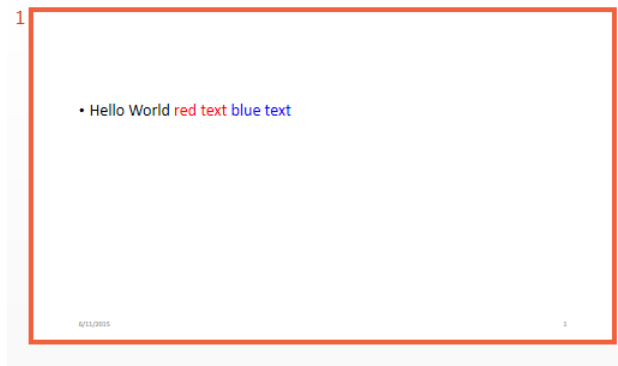
tBlue = Text(' blue text');
tBlue.Style = {FontColor('#0000ff')};
append(p, tBlue);
```

Add the paragraph to the slide.

```
replace(slide, 'Content', p);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```



See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Bold` | `mlreportgen.ppt.FontFamily` | `mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Italic`

Topics

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.FontFamily class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Font family

Description

Font family for presentation text.

Construction

`fontFamilyObj = FontFamily()` specifies a Times New Roman font family.

`fontFamilyObj = FontFamily(fontStr)` specifies a font family.

`fontFamilyObj = FontFamily(fontStr, complexScriptFont)` specifies a font family to use for complex scripts.

Input Arguments

fontStr — Font family

character vector

Font family, specified as a character vector. Specify a font that appears in the PowerPoint list of fonts in the **Home** tab **Font** area.

complexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

character vector

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector. Specify a font family for substituting in a locale that requires a complex script (such as Arabic) for rendering text.

Output Arguments

fontFamilyObj — Font family

mlreportgen.ppt.FontFamily object

Font family, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.FontFamily object.

Properties

ComplexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

character vector

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector. Specify a font family for substituting in a locale that requires a complex script (such as Arabic) for rendering text.

Font — Font family

character vector

Font family, specified as a character vector. Specify a font that appears in the PowerPoint list of fonts in **Home** tab **Font** area.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Set the Font Family

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myFontFamilyPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);

titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a paragraph and append text with text that uses the monospace font Courier New.

```
p = Paragraph('Use the ');

tFunc = Text('zeros');
tFunc.Style = {FontFamily('Courier New')};
append(p, tFunc);

tDesc = Text(' function to set an array to all zeros. ');
append(p, tDesc);
```

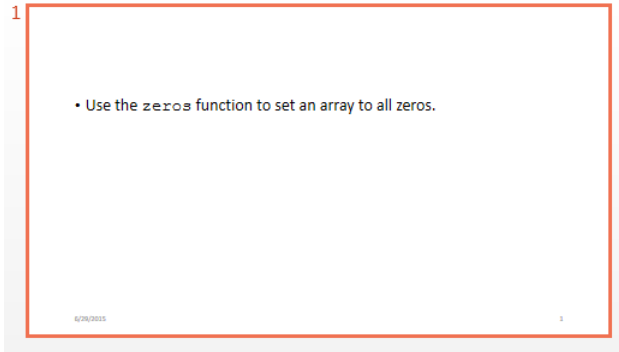
Add the paragraph to the slide and close the presentation.

```
replace(titleSlide, 'Content', p);

close(slides);
```

Open myFontFamilyPresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```



See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor` | `mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph`
| `mlreportgen.ppt.Text`

Topics

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65
“Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67
“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Font size

Description

Format that specifies the font size of text in a presentation.

The mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

fontSizeObj = mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize() creates a 12-point font.

fontSizeObj = mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize(value) sets the Value property to the font size specified by value.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Value — Font size

'12pt' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size, specified as a character vector or string scalar, formatted as a numeric value followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies 5 inches. Use one of the following abbreviations for the unit of measurement:

Examples

Set the Font Size of Text in a Presentation

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
ppt = Presentation('myFontSizePresentation.pptx');  
open(ppt);  
slide = add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a paragraph and append text in a large font size.

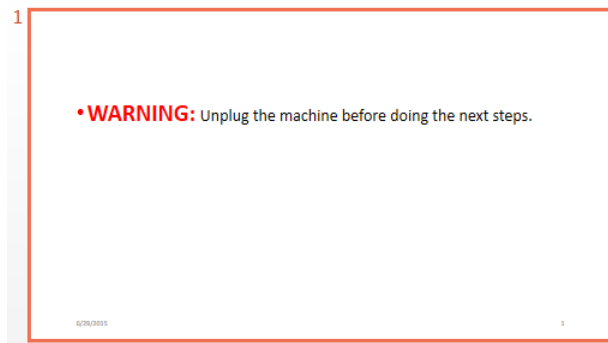
```
p = Paragraph();  
  
tWarning = Text('WARNING: ');  
tWarning.Style = {FontSize('40pt'), Bold(true), FontColor('red')};  
append(p, tWarning);  
  
tDesc = Text(' Unplug the machine before doing the next steps. ');  
append(p, tDesc);
```

Add the paragraph to the slide.

```
replace(slide, 'Content', p);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```



See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor` | `mlreportgen.ppt.FontFamily` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Text`

Topics

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

“Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.FlowDirection class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table column flow direction

Description

Use an mlreportgen.ppt.FlowDirection format object to specify the order of table columns in a PPT API presentation.

The mlreportgen.ppt.FlowDirection class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

flowDirectionObj = mlreportgen.ppt.FlowDirection() sets the Value property to 'LeftToRight'.

flowDirectionObj = mlreportgen.ppt.FlowDirection(flow) sets the Value property to flow.

Properties

Value — Table column flow direction

'LeftToRight' (default) | 'RightToLeft'

Table column flow direction, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Specify the Order of Table Columns

To specify the order of table columns, add an `mlreportgen.ppt.FlowDirection` format object to the `Style` property of an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object. This example specifies a right-to-left column order.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myFlowDirection.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Content");
```

Create a table and specify the column flow direction.

```
t = Table({'entry(1,1)', 'entry(1,2)'; 'entry(2,1)', 'entry(2,2)'});
t.Style = [t.Style {FlowDirection("RightToLeft")}];
```

Add the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, "Content", t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

In the generated table, the second column appears first.

entry(1,2)	entry(1,1)
entry(2,2)	entry(2,1)

See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.Table

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.ppt.HAlign class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Horizontal alignment of paragraph

Description

Specify the horizontal alignment of a paragraph.

Construction

`alignObj = HAlign()` creates a horizontal alignment object having the value 'left'.

`alignObj = HAlign(value)` creates a horizontal alignment object having the specified value.

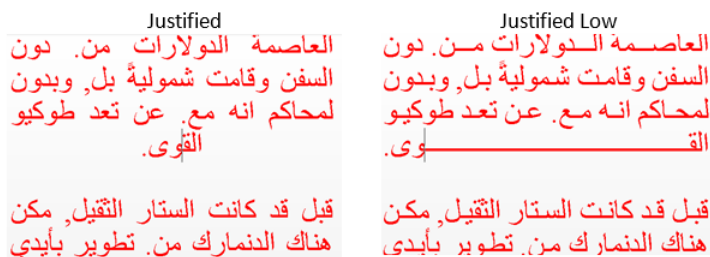
Input Arguments

value — Horizontal alignment

character vector

Horizontal alignment, specified as one of these values:

- 'center' — Centered
- 'left' — Left justified
- 'right' — Right justified
- 'justified' — Left justified and right justified, spacing words evenly
- 'distributed' — Left justified and right justified, spacing letters evenly
- 'thaiDistributed' — Left justified and right justified Thai text, spacing characters evenly
- 'justifiedLow' — Justification for Arabic text



Output Arguments

horizontalAlignObj — Horizontal alignment

mlreportgen.ppt.HAlign object

Horizontal alignment, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.HAlign object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS : ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

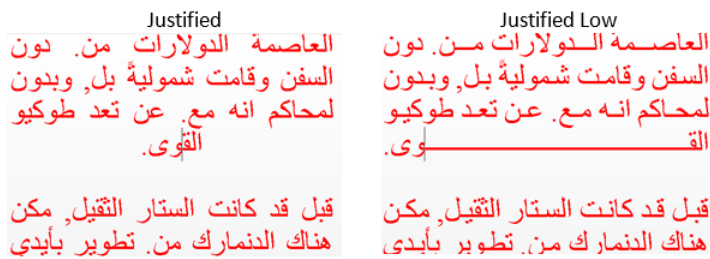
Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Value — Horizontal alignment

character vector

Horizontal alignment, specified as one of these values:

- 'center' — Centered
- 'left' — Left justified
- 'right' — Right justified
- 'justified' — Left justified and right justified, spacing words evenly
- 'distributed' — Left justified and right justified, spacing letters evenly
- 'thaiDistributed' — Left justified and right justified Thai text, spacing characters evenly
- 'justifiedLow' — Justification for Arabic text



Examples

Center a Title Paragraph

The presentation title page in the PPT API default template is to left-justify the title. This example overrides that default by centering the paragraph.

Create a presentation and add a title slide.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myHAlignPresentation.pptx';
```

```
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
```

Create a centered paragraph.

```
p = Paragraph('Title for First Slide');  
p.Style = {HAlign('center')};
```

Add the paragraph to the slide, generate the presentation, and open myHAlignPresentation. (The winopen code works on Windows platforms.)

```
replace(titleSlide, 'Title', p);
```

```
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```

MATLAB:



See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph | mlreportgen.ppt.VAlign

Topics

“Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.Italic class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Italic for text object

Description

Specifies whether to render text in italic.

Construction

`italicObj = Italic()` creates a format object that specifies to render text in italic.

`italicObj = Italic(value)` creates a format object that specifies to render text in italic if `value` is `true`; otherwise, the text renders without italic.

Input Arguments

value — Option to use italic or text

logical value

Option to use italic or text, specified as a logical. A setting of `true` (or `1`) renders text in italic.

Data Types: `logical`

Output Arguments

italicObj — Italic format object

`mlreportgen.ppt.Italic` object

Italic format, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Italic` object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Value — Use italic or roman for text object

[] (default) | logical value

The possible values are:

- 0 — uses roman (straight) text
- 1 — renders text in italic

Data Types: logical

Examples**Create Paragraph with Italic and Regular Text**

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'myItalicPresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
  
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a paragraph and append text with italic and regular text.

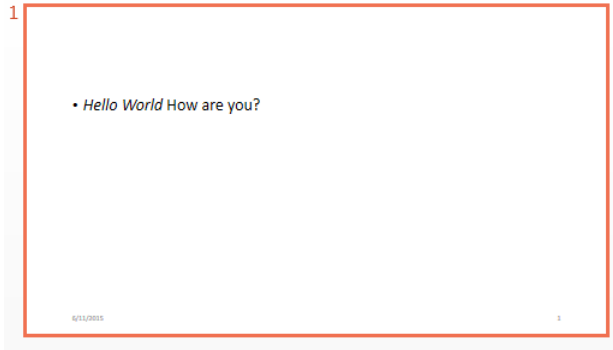
```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');  
p.Style = {Italic(true)};  
t = Text(' How are you?');  
t.Style = {Italic(false)};  
append(p,t);
```

Add the paragraph to the slide and close the presentation.

```
replace(titleSlide, 'Content', p);  
  
close(slides);
```

Open myItalicPresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```



See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Bold`

Topics

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

PPT message dispatcher

Description

Dispatcher for presentation generation status messages.

Note When you create a message dispatcher, the PPT API keeps the dispatcher until the end of the current MATLAB session. Delete message event listeners to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

Properties

Filter — Message filter

character vector

This read-only property specifies a filter that determines the types of messages the dispatcher dispatches. You can control the types of messages that are dispatched by setting the properties of the filter.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
dispatch	Dispatch a presentation generation status message.
mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher	Get the message dispatcher.

Examples

Add and Dispatch a Progress Message

This example shows how to add a progress message to display when generating a presentation.

Create the presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
```

Create the listener and add it to the message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;

dispatcher.Filter.ErrorMessagesPass = true;
dispatcher.Filter.ProgressMessagesPass = false;

l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
@(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Create the message and dispatch it before opening.

```
msg = ErrorMessage('Invalid slide',pre);
dispatch(dispatcher, msg);
```

```
open(pre);
```

Create an error in the program and dispatch the message before opening the presentation.

```
titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};
replace(pre, 'Title', titleText);
```

```
close(pre);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

[dispatch](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter](#)

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Holds message triggering message event

Description

Contains the message that triggered a message event.

Construction

`messageEventDataObj = MessageEventData(msg)` creates a message event data object that contains a PPT message, such as a message of type `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage`.

The PPT message dispatcher attaches an object of this type to a message event when it dispatches a message. Attaching the object enables message event listeners to retrieve the dispatched message. You need to create instances of this type only if you want to create your own message dispatcher.

Input Arguments

msg — Message object

message object

A message object, such as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object, that triggers a message event.

Output Arguments

messageEventDataObj — Container for message that triggering message event

`mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData` object

Container for message that triggers a message event, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData` object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Message — Message object

message object

The value of this read-only property is a PPT message object, such as an `mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage` object, that triggers a message event.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Capture Message Event Data

When you add a dispatcher, the PPT API creates the `evtdata` object, which is an `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData` object.

Create the presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
```

Create the listener and add it to the message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;

dispatcher.Filter.ErrorMessagesPass = true;
dispatcher.Filter.ProgressMessagesPass = false;

l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
@(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Create the message and dispatch it. Then open the presentation.

```
msg = ErrorMessage('Invalid slide',pre);
dispatch(dispatcher, msg);
```

```
open(pre);
```

Create an error in the program and dispatch the message before opening.

```
titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};
replace(pre, 'Title', titleText);
```

```
close(pre);
```

See Also

`dispatch`

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Filter to control message dispatcher

Description

Filter for messages dispatched by the message dispatcher.

Properties

DebugMessagePass — Pass or block debug messages

logical value

Pass or block debug messages, specified as a logical.

- `true` — Pass debug messages.
- `false` — Block debug messages.

Data Types: `logical`

ErrorMessagePass — Pass or block error messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass error messages.
- `false`— Block error messages.

Data Types: `logical`

GlobalFilter — Pass or block all messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass all messages.
- `false`— Block all messages.

Data Types: `logical`

ProgressMessagePass — Pass or block progress messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass progress messages.
- `false`— Block progress messages.

Data Types: `logical`

GlobalFilter — Pass or block all messages

logical value

- `true`— Pass all messages.
- `false`— Block all messages.

Data Types: logical

SourceFilter — Pass messages only for this PPT object

PPT object

Pass messages only for this PPT object, specified as a PPT object. Pass messages only from the specified PPT object if the messages meet the other filter conditions specified by this `MessageFilter` object.

Examples

Filter Messages

Create the presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
```

Create the listener and add it to the message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;

dispatcher.Filter.ErrorMessagePass = true;
dispatcher.Filter.ProgressMessagesPass = false;

l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
@(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Create the message and dispatch it before opening.

```
msg = ErrorMessage('Invalid slide',pre);
dispatch(dispatcher, msg);
```

```
open(pre);
```

Create an error in the program and dispatch the message. Then open the presentation.

```
titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};
replace(pre, 'Title',titleText);

close(pre);
```

See Also

`dispatch` | `mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData`

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Formatted block of text (paragraph)

Description

Use an object of the mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph class to include a paragraph in a PPT API presentation. A paragraph can contain text, mlreportgen.ppt.Text objects, or mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink objects.

The mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

paragraphObj = Paragraph() creates an empty paragraph object.

paragraphObj = Paragraph(text) creates a paragraph that contains a mlreportgen.ppt.Text object with the text specified by text.

paragraphObj = Paragraph(pptElementObj) creates a paragraph that contains the text or external link specified by pptElementObj.

Input Arguments

text — Paragraph text

character vector | string scalar

Paragraph text, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

pptElementObj — Presentation element to include in paragraph

mlreportgen.ppt.Text object | mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink object

Presentation element to include in the paragraph, specified as an mlreportgen.ppt.Text or mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink object.

Properties

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to use bold for the text in this paragraph, specified as `true` or `false`. A setting of `false` uses regular weight text. A setting of `true` renders text in bold.

Font — Font family for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for the text in this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font that appears in the font list in Microsoft PowerPoint. To see the font list, in PowerPoint, on the **Home** tab, in the **Font** group, click the arrow to the right of the font.

ComplexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font family to use when substituting in a locale that requires a complex script, such as Arabic or Asian, for rendering text.

FontColor — Font color for text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font color for the text in this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

FontSize — Font size of text

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size of the text in this paragraph, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, `'11pt'` specifies 11 points. Valid abbreviations are:

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

`[]` (default) | `true` | `false`

Whether to use italic for the text in this paragraph, specified as `true` or `false`. A setting of `true` renders text in italic.

Strike — Strikethrough style for text

`[]` (default) | `'single'` | `'none'` | `'double'`

Strikethrough style for the text in this paragraph, specified as one of these values:

Subscript — Whether to display text as a subscript

`[]` (default) | `true` | `false`

Whether to display the text in this paragraph as a subscript, specified as `true` or `false`. A setting of `true` renders text as a subscript.

Superscript — Whether to display text as a superscript

`[]` (default) | `true` | `false`

Whether to display the text in this paragraph as a superscript, specified as `true` or `false`. A setting of `true` renders text as a superscript.

Underline – Underline style for text

[] (default) | 'single' | 'double' | ...

Underline style for the text in this paragraph, specified as one of these values:

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline
'double'	Double underline
'heavy'	Thick underline
'words'	Only words underlined (not spaces)
'dotted'	Dotted underline
'dottedheavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashheavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashlong'	Long, dashed underline
'dashlongheavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotdash'	Dot-dash underline
'dotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dash underline
'dotdotdash'	Dot-dot-dash underline
'dotdotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dot-dash underline
'wavy'	Wavy underline
'wavyheavy'	Thick, wavy underline
'wavydouble'	Wavy, double underline
'none'	No underline

HAAlign – Horizontal alignment of text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Horizontal alignment of the text in this paragraph, specified as one of these values:

Level – Indentation level of paragraph

[] (default) | integer in the range [1,9]

Indentation level of this paragraph, specified as an integer in the range [1,9]. The value 1 indicates a top-level paragraph with no indentation.

Style – Paragraph formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

Paragraph formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects.

Add format objects by concatenating the existing value of the `Style` property with a cell array that contains the format objects that you are adding. For example:

```
para = mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph('my paragraph');
para.Style = [para.Style {Bold(true),FontColor('red')}]
```

See “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Methods**Public Methods**

append Append content to paragraph

Examples**Add Paragraphs to Presentation Slides**

Create a presentation with two slides.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;

ppt = Presentation('myParagraphPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);

add(ppt, 'Title Slide');
add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph object to use for the title. Make the text bold and red.

```
p = Paragraph('My Title');
p.Bold = true;
p.FontColor = 'red';
```

Replace the title for the first slide with the paragraph.

```
contents = find(ppt, 'Title');  
replace(contents(1), p);
```

Create a paragraph for the content of the second slide.

```
p1 = Paragraph('My slide content');  
append(p1, ' for the second slide');
```

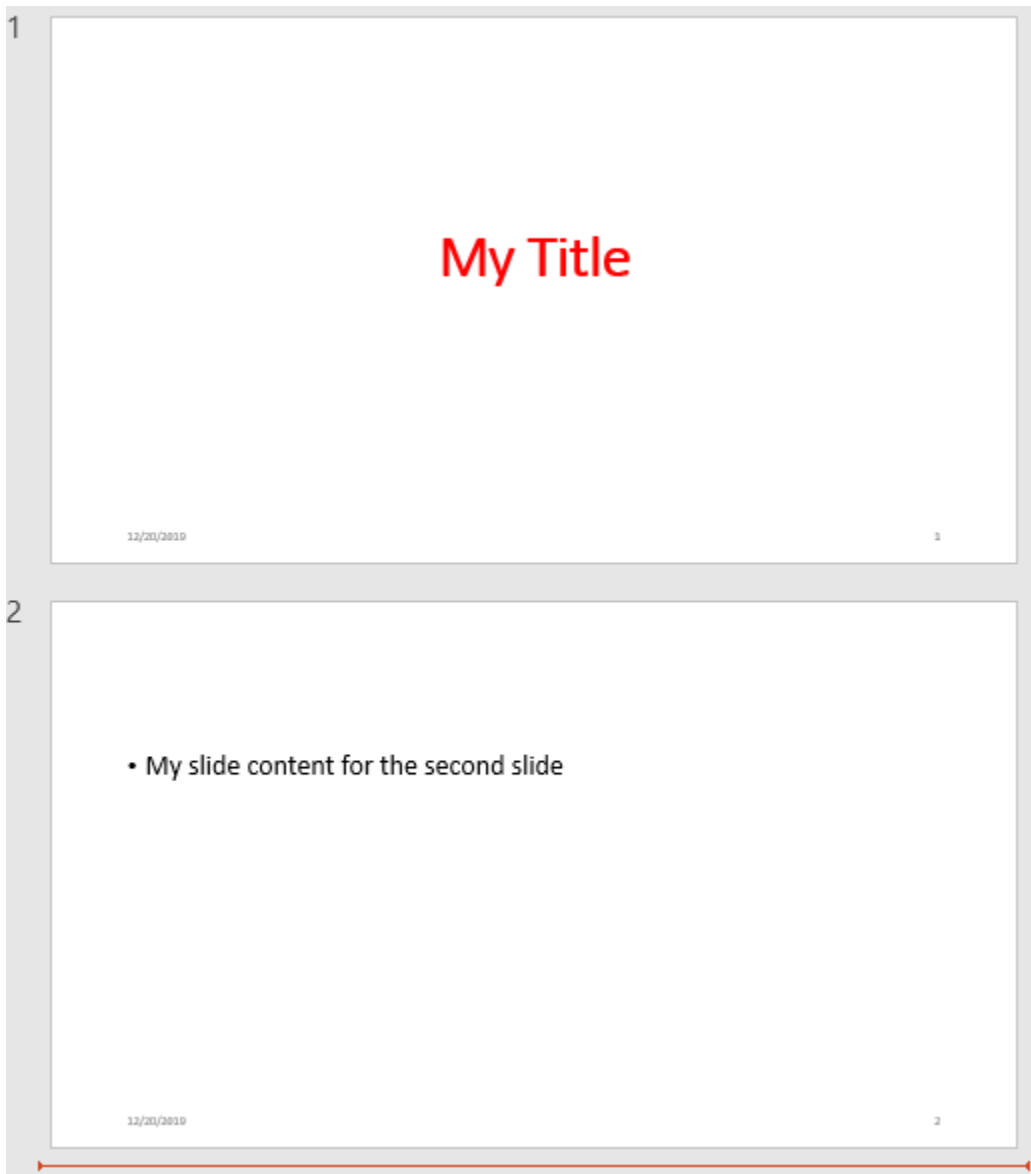
Replace the content with the p1 paragraph.

```
replace(ppt, 'Content', p1);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

Here are the slides in the generated presentation:



See Also

`m\reportgen.ppt.ContentPlaceholder` | `m\reportgen.ppt.Text` | `m\reportgen.ppt.TextBox`

Topics

- “Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67
- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18
- “Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.Picture class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Create picture to include in presentation

Description

Create a picture to include in a presentation.

Construction

`pictureObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Picture()` creates an empty picture object.

`pictureObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Picture(picturePath)` creates a picture object containing the picture specified by `picturePath`.

Note The contents of the specified picture file are copied into the output presentation when the presentation is closed. Do not delete or overwrite the picture file before it is copied into the presentation. If you create a picture file and the corresponding `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object in a loop, for each loop iteration, use a unique file name for the picture file.

Input Arguments

picturePath — Path of picture file

character vector

Path of a picture file, specified as a character vector. Use one of these formats (you cannot use `.svg` format):

- `.bmp`
- `.emf`
- `.eps`
- `.gif`
- `.jpeg`
- `.jpg`
- `.png`
- `.tif`
- `.tiff`

Output Arguments

pictureObj — Picture

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object

Picture, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object.

Properties

Name — Picture name

character vector

Picture name, specified as a character vector.

X — Upper-left x-coordinate position of picture

character vector

Upper-left x-coordinate position of picture, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Y — Upper-left y-coordinate position of picture

character vector

Upper-left y-coordinate position of picture, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the y-position units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Width — Width of picture

character vector

Width of picture, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Height — Height of picture

character vector

Height of picture, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Style — Picture placeholder formatting

ignored

Picture placeholder formatting. This property is ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Methods

Method	Purpose
<code>replace</code>	Replace picture with another picture.

Examples

Add Picture to Presentation

Create a presentation with two slides.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myPicturePresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);

add(slides, 'Title Slide');
add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a `Picture` object using an airplane image available in MATLAB. Specify the size for the picture.

```
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));
plane.Width = '5in';
plane.Height = '2in';
```

Replace the content of the second slide with the `plane` picture.

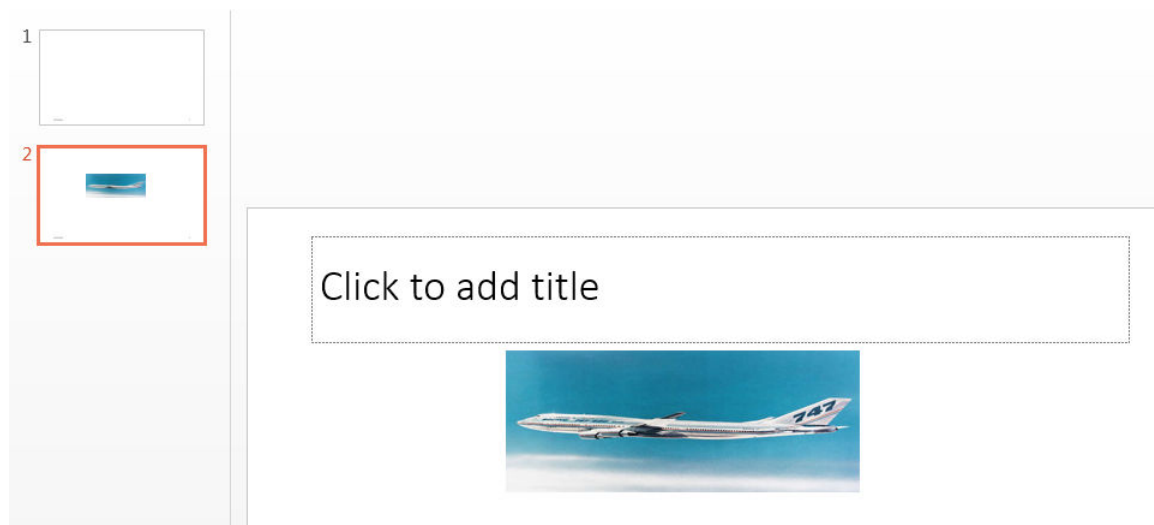
```
replace(slides, 'Content', plane);
```

Close the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Open `myPicturePresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```



See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder`

Topics

“Create and Format Pictures” on page 14-76

mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Slide placeholder to replace with picture

Description

Slide placeholder to replace with a picture. You can create a picture placeholder using a layout slide. In the default PPT API, when you add a `Title` and `Picture` slide to a presentation, the API creates a `PicturePlaceholder` object. Use the `find` method with the `Slide` object to find the picture placeholder. You can then set properties for that `PicturePlaceholder` object.

Use the PowerPoint editor to insert a picture placeholder in a presentation.

- 1 Select the **Slide Master** tab.
- 2 Click the layout slide you want to add the picture placeholder to. You can add the placeholder to an existing or a new layout slide.
- 3 In the toolbar, click **Insert Placeholder** and select **Picture**.

Properties

Name — Picture placeholder name

character vector

Picture placeholder name, specified as a character vector.

X — Upper-left x-coordinate position of picture placeholder

character vector

Upper-left x-coordinate of picture placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Y — Upper-left y-coordinate position of picture placeholder

character vector

Upper-left y-coordinate position of picture placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters

- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Width — Width of placeholder

character vector

Width of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (defaults)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Height — Height of placeholder

character vector

Height of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Style — Picture placeholder formatting

ignored

Picture placeholder formatting. This property is ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
replace	Replace picture placeholder with picture

Examples**Replace a Picture**

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myPicturePlaceholderPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Picture');
```

Create an mlreportgen.ppt.Picture object.

```
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));
plane.X = '1in';
plane.Y = '1in';
plane.Width = '3in';
plane.Height = '2in';
```

The default PPT API Title and Picture layout slide has a Picture object that is a picture placeholder. Use the mlreportgen.ppt.Slide.find method to find an object with the Name property of Picture.

```
contents = find(slide1, 'Picture');
```

Replace the picture placeholder with the picture.

```
replace(contents(1), plane);
```

Close the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Open myPicturePlaceholderPresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```



See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.Picture

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add or Replace a Picture” on page 14-62

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Create Microsoft PowerPoint presentation

Description

Creates a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation.

Construction

`presentationObj = Presentation()` creates a presentation named `Untitled.pptx` in the current folder, using the default PPT API `default.pptx` template.

`presentationObj = Presentation(presentationPath)` creates a presentation at the specified location.

`presentationObj = Presentation(presentationPath, templatePath)` creates a presentation using the PowerPoint template at the specified location.

The type of file created by using this syntax depends on the extensions used by the both arguments. The table shows the supported combinations. The extensions correlate with these file types:

- `.pptx` — PowerPoint Presentation
- `.pptm` — PowerPoint Macro-Enabled Presentation
- `.potx` — PowerPoint Template
- `.potm` — PowerPoint Macro-Enabled Template
- `.ppsx` — PowerPoint Slide Show
- `.ppsm` — PowerPoint Macro-Enabled Slide Show

presentationPath extension	templatePath extension	Output extension
none	<code>.pptx</code>	<code>.pptx</code>
<code>.pptx</code>	<code>.pptx</code>	<code>.pptx</code>
none	<code>.potx</code>	<code>.pptx</code>
<code>.potx</code>	<code>.potx</code>	<code>.potx</code>
none	<code>.pptm</code>	<code>.pptm</code>
none	<code>.potm</code>	<code>.pptm</code>
<code>.pptm</code>	<code>.pptm</code>	<code>.pptm</code>
none	<code>.ppsx</code>	<code>.ppsx</code>
<code>.ppsx</code>	<code>.ppsx</code>	<code>.ppsx</code>
none	<code>.ppsm</code>	<code>.ppsm</code>
<code>.ppsm</code>	<code>.ppsm</code>	<code>.ppsm</code>

These extensions are not supported for either input argument:

- `.ppt` — PowerPoint 97-2003 Presentation
- `.pot` — PowerPoint 97-2003 Template
- `.pps` — PowerPoint 97-2003 Slide Show
- `.xml` — PowerPoint XML Presentation

Input Arguments

presentationPath — Path to presentation file

character vector

Path to the presentation file, specified as a character vector.

templatePath — Path to PowerPoint template for presentation

character vector

Path to the PowerPoint template for the presentation, specified as a character vector.

Output Arguments

presentationObj — Presentation

`mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object

Presentation object, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object

Properties

TemplatePath — Path of the template used for this presentation

character vector

The path to the PowerPoint template to use for this presentation element, specified as a character vector.

OutputPath — Path of output file or folder for this presentation

character vector

You set this property only before you open the presentation.

Path of this output file of the presentation, specified as a character vector.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
open	Open presentation.
close	Close presentation.
find	Search in presentation. Use the <code>Presentation.find</code> method the same way you use the <code>Slide.find</code> method.
replace	Replace content in presentation.
add	Add content to presentation.
getMasterNames	Get names of slide masters for presentation
getLayoutNames	Get names of layouts for presentation.
getTableStyleNames	Get table style names for presentation.

Examples

Create Presentation Using Default Template

Create a presentation with three slides. Use the default PPT presentation template.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slides = Presentation('myFirstPresentation');

add(slides, 'Title Slide');
add(slides, 'Title and Content');
add(slides, 'Title and Picture');
```

Examine the slides Presentation object.

```
slides

slides =

    Presentation with properties:

        TemplatePath: 'matlab/toolbox/shared/mlreportgen/ppt/resources/...'
        OutputPath: 'myFirstPresentation.pptx'
        Children: [1x3 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
        Parent: []
        Tag: 'ppt.Presentation:1181'
        Id: '1181'
```

Examine the first slide.

```
slides.Children(1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
Slide with properties:
```

```
Layout: 'Title Slide'  
SlideMaster: 'Office Theme'  
Name: ''  
Style: []  
Children: [1x2 mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder]  
Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation]  
Tag: 'ppt.Slide:1183'  
Id: '1183'
```

Specify a title for the presentation. Find the `Title` placeholder in the first slide and provide a title. Make the title red.

```
contents = find(slides, 'Title');  
replace(contents(1), 'My First Presentation');  
contents(1).FontColor = 'red';
```

Add content to the second slide.

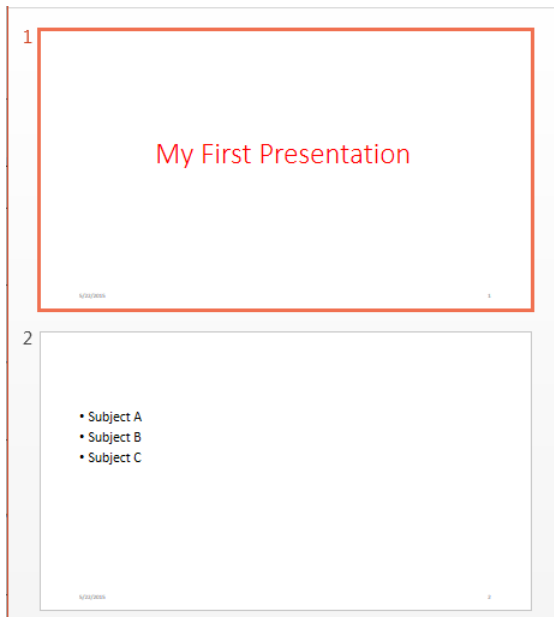
```
contents = find(slides, 'Content');  
replace(contents, {'Subject A', 'Subject B', 'Subject C'});
```

Close the presentation to generate the output.

```
close(slides);
```

Open `myFirstPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```



Create Presentation Specifying a Template

Create a presentation with using the `myFirstPresentation` presentation as the template (see the previous example).

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('mySecondPresentation', 'myFirstPresentation');
```

Change the title to My Second Presentation.

```
contents = find(slides, 'Title');
replace(contents(1), 'My Second Presentation');
```

Close the presentation to generate the output.

```
close(slides);
```

Open `mySecondPresentation.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Slide`

Topics

“Create a Presentation Object to Hold Content” on page 14-12

“Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Progress message

Description

Create a progress message with the specified text originating from the specified source object.

Construction

`progressMsgObj = ProgressMessage(text, sourcePPTObject)` creates a progress message with the specified text, originating from the specified source object.

Input Arguments

text — Message text

character vector

The text to display for the message, specified as a character vector.

source — PPT object to from which message originates

PPT object

The PPT object from which the message originates, specified as a PPT object.

Output Arguments

progressMsgObj — Progress message

mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage object

Progress message, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Source — Source PPT object message originates from

a PPT object

Source PPT object from which the message originates.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Text — Text of message

character vector

Message text, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Method	Purpose
formatAsHTML	Wrap message in HTML tags.
formatAsText	Format message as text.
passesFilter	Determine if message passes filter.

Examples

Create a Progress Message

Create the presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
```

Create a message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

Dispatch the message.

```
open(pre);
dispatch(dispatcher,ProgressMessage('starting presentation',pre));
```

Add presentation content.

```
titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};
```

```
replace(pre,'Title',titleText);
```

Close the presentation and delete the listener.

```
close(pre);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

dispatch | mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.RowHeight class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table row height

Description

Use an mlreportgen.ppt.RowHeight format object to specify the height of a table row in a PPT API presentation.

Note If the row content is too large to fit in the specified height or the specified height value is negative, the generated presentation adjusts the row height to accommodate the content.

The mlreportgen.ppt.RowHeight class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

rowHeightnObj = mlreportgen.ppt.RowHeight() sets the Value property to '0.41in'.

rowHeightObj = mlreportgen.ppt.RowHeight(value) sets the Value property to value.

Properties

Value — Table row height

'0.41in' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Table row height, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '1in' specifies one inch. Valid abbreviations are:

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Specify the Height of a Table Row in a Presentation

To specify the height of a table row in a presentation, add an `mlreportgen.ppt.RowHeight` format object to the `Style` property of the table row. This example generates a table where the height of the first row is two inches and the height of the second row is one inch.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myRowHeight.pptx");
open(ppt);
slide = add(ppt,"Title and Content");
```

Create a table and specify the height of each row.

```
t = Table(magic(2));
t.row(1).Style = [t.row(1).Style {RowHeight("2in")}]';
t.row(2).Height = "1in";
replace(slide,"Content",t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table row separators

Description

Use an mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep format object to customize the lines that separate the rows of a table in a PPT API presentation.

The mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep() creates an empty mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep object. By default, PowerPoint draws thin, solid, black lines between rows. Use the object properties to specify a different line width, style, or color.

mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep(style) sets the Style property to the value of style.

mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep(style,color) also sets the Color property to the value of color.

mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep(style,color,width) also sets the Width property to the value of width.

Properties

Style — Row separator style

[] (default) | 'none' | 'solid' | 'dot' | ...

Row separator style, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

Color — Row separator color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Row separator color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

Width — Row separator width

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Row separator width, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Customize Table Row Separators

To customize the lines that separate table rows, set the properties of an `mlreportgen.ppt.RowSep` object and add the object to the `Style` property of an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object. This example makes the row separators dashed and red with a line width of three points.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myRowSep.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table and set custom row separators.

```
t = Table(magic(3));
t.Style = [t.Style {RowSep("dash", "red", "3pt")}];
```

Add the title and table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, "Title", "Table with custom row separators");
replace(slide, "Table", t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the table in the generated presentation:

Table with custom row separators

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

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See Also

`mreportgen.ppt.Border` | `mreportgen.ppt.ColSep` | `mreportgen.ppt.Table`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.ppt.Slide class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Presentation slide

Description

Presentation slide. To add a slide, use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation.add` method, specifying an output argument. You can then use `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` methods on that slide object.

Properties

Layout — Slide layout

character vector

This read-only property is the slide layout, specified as a character vector.

SlideMaster — Slide master

character vector

This read-only property is the slide master, specified as a character vector.

Name — Slide name

character vector

This read-only property is the slide name, specified as a character vector.

Style — Formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

This read-only property is the slide formatting, represented as a cell array of PPT format objects.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for slide

session-unique tag generated as part of object creation (default) | character vector

This read-only property identifies the slide. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Id — ID for slide

character vector

This read-only property is the session-unique ID generated as part of object creation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
find	Search a slide.
add	Add content to slide.
replace	Replace slide content.

Examples

Create a Slide

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
slidesFile = 'mySlideAddPresentation.pptx';  
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);  
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Picture');
```

Create an `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object.

```
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));  
plane.X = '4in';  
plane.Y = '4in';  
plane.Width = '5in';  
plane.Height = '2in';
```

Add the plane picture to `slide1`.

```
add(slide1, plane);
```

Close the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Open `mySlideAdd.pptx`. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```



See Also

mreportgen.ppt.Presentation

Topics

“Add Slides” on page 14-56

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

mlreportgen.ppt.Strike class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Strikethrough text

Description

Format that draws a line through presentation text.

The mlreportgen.ppt.Strike class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`strikeObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Strike()` draws a single, horizontal line through text.

`strikeObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Strike(style)` sets the Style property to the specified strike style.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Style — Strikethrough style

'single' (default) | 'none' | 'double'

Strikethrough style, specified as one of these values:

Examples

Draw a Double Line Through Presentation Text

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

ppt = Presentation('myStrikePresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
slide = add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a paragraph and append text with double strikethrough formatting.

```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');

tStrike = Text(' strikethrough text');
tStrike.Style = {Strike('double')};
append(p, tStrike);
```

Create text without strikethrough formatting and append it to the paragraph.

```
tVisible = Text(' visible text');
append(p, tVisible);
```

Add the paragraph to the slide.

```
replace(slide, 'Content', p);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```



See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.Bold | mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor | mlreportgen.ppt.FontFamily | mlreportgen.ppt.FontSize | mlreportgen.ppt.Italic | mlreportgen.ppt.Underline

Topics

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.Subscript class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Subscript text

Description

Format that renders text in a presentation as a subscript.

The mlreportgen.ppt.Subscript class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

subscriptObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Subscript() creates a subscript object.

subscriptObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Subscript(value) creates a subscript object and sets the Value property to value.

Properties

Value — Option to display text as subscript

true or 1 (default) | false or 0

Option to display text as a subscript, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). A setting of true or 1 renders text as a subscript.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Render Presentation Text as a Subscript

Set up a paragraph to display H₂O.

Set up a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
ppt = Presentation('mySubscript.pptx');  
open(ppt);  
slide = add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create the subscript text and append it to a paragraph with regular text.

```
sub = Text('2');  
sub.Style = {Subscript(true)};  
  
para = Paragraph('H');  
append(para, sub);  
append(para, 'O');
```

Replace the slide content with the paragraph.

```
replace(slide, 'Content', para);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Superscript`

Topics

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.Superscript class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Superscript text

Description

Format that renders text in a presentation as a superscript.

The mlreportgen.ppt.Superscript class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

superscriptObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Superscript() creates a superscript object.

superscriptObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Superscript(value) creates a superscript object and sets the Value property to value.

Properties

Value — Option to display text as superscript

true or 1 (default) | false or 0

Option to display text as a superscript, specified as a numeric or logical 1 (true) or 0 (false). A setting of true or 1 renders text as a superscript.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Render Presentation Text as a Superscript

Set up a paragraph to display x^2 .

Set up a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*  
  
ppt = Presentation('mySuperscript.pptx');  
open(ppt);  
slide = add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create the superscript text and append it to a paragraph with regular text.

```
super = Text('2');  
super.Style = {Superscript(true)};  
  
para = Paragraph('x');  
append(para, super);
```

Replace the slide content with the paragraph.

```
replace(slide, 'Content', para);
```

Close and view presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Subscript`

Topics

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.Table class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table in presentation

Description

Use an object of the mlreportgen.ppt.Table class to include a table in a PPT API presentation.

Create a table using one of these approaches:

- Create an empty table and append table rows that have table entries for each column.
- Create a table from an array or cell array that specifies the table content.

After you create a table, you can add rows to the table, and add entries to each table row.

The mlreportgen.ppt.Table class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

tableObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Table() creates an empty Table object.

tableObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Table(nCols) sets the NCols property to the number of columns specified by nCols.

tableObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Table(tableValues) returns a table with the content specified by tableValues.

Input Arguments

tableValues — Table values

two-dimensional numeric array | two-dimensional categorical array | two-dimensional cell array

Table values, specified as a two-dimensional numeric array, categorical array, or cell array of numbers, character vectors, string scalars, or mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph objects.

Properties

NCols — Number of table columns

0 (default) | integer

Number of table columns, specified as an integer. This property is read-only. To specify the number of columns, create a table by using the syntax `mreportgen.ppt.Table(nCols)`. Otherwise, the `Table` constructor determines the number of columns from the table content. If you add rows to a table or entries to a row and the number of columns changes, the `NCols` property value is updated. If the rows do not all have the same number of entries, the row with the largest number of table entries determines the number of columns in the table.

StyleName — Table style name

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Table style name from the template for the presentation, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

BackgroundColor — Table background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Table background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

ColSpecs — Table column format objects

[] (default) | array of `mreportgen.ppt.ColSpec` objects

Array of `mreportgen.ppt.ColSpec` objects that specify the width, alignment, and other formatting properties of the table columns. The first object applies to the first column, the second object applies to the second column, and so on.

FlowDirection — Table column flow direction

[] (default) | 'LeftToRight' | 'RightToLeft'

Table column flow direction, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

See “Order Table Columns” on page 12-561.

Border — Border style

'solid' (default) | 'none' | 'dot' | ...

Border style, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

BorderColor — Border color

'black' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Border color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

BorderWidth — Border width

'1pt' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Border width, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

ColSep — Column separator style

'solid' (default) | 'none' | 'dot' | ...

Column separator style, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

ColSepColor — Column separator color

'black' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Column separator color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

ColSepWidth — Column separator width

'1pt' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Column separator width, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

RowSep — Row separator style

'solid' (default) | 'none' | 'dot' | ...

Row separator style, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

RowSepColor — Row separator color

'black' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Row separator color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

RowSepWidth — Row separator width

'1pt' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Row separator width, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

Font — Font family for text in this table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for the text in this table, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font that appears in the font list in Microsoft PowerPoint. To see the font list, in PowerPoint, on the **Home** tab, in the **Font** group, click the arrow to the right of the font.

ComplexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font family to use when substituting in a locale that requires a complex script, such as Arabic or Asian, for rendering text.

FontColor — Font color for text in this table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font color for text in this table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

FontSize — Font size of text in this table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size of text in this table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '11pt' specifies 11 points. Valid abbreviations are:

Name — Table name

' ' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Table name, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

X — Upper left x-coordinate of position of table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Upper left x-coordinate of the position of the table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies 5 inches. Valid abbreviations are:

Y — Upper left y-coordinate of position of table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Upper left y-coordinate of the position of the table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies 5 inches. Valid abbreviations are:

Width — Width of table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Width of table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies five inches. Valid abbreviations are:

Height — Height of table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Height of table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies five inches. Valid abbreviations are:

If the table height is specified and the row height is not specified for any row, the height of all rows is the same. The row height is determined by dividing the table height by the number of rows. If the height is specified for at least one row, the PPT API ignores the table height. Microsoft PowerPoint determines the height of the rows for which the height is not specified.

Style — Table formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

Table formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects. Formats that do not apply to a `Table` object are ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Methods**Public Methods**

<code>append</code>	Append row to table
<code>replace</code>	Replace table with another table
<code>row</code>	Access table row
<code>entry</code>	Access table entry

Examples**Add a Table to a Presentation**

Use `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` objects to include tables in a presentation.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

ppt = Presentation('myTablePresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
```

```
slide1 = add(ppt, 'Title and Table');  
slide2 = add(ppt, 'Title and Table');
```

Create a table from a cell array.

```
table1 = Table({'a', 'b'; 'c', 'd'});  
table1.Children(1).FontColor = 'red';  
table1.Children(2).FontColor = 'green';
```

Use the `find` method to find the slides that have objects with a `Name` property set to `Table`. The default PPT API `Title` and `Table` layout slide has a `Table` object.

```
contents = find(ppt, 'Table');
```

Replace the contents of the first slide with `table1`.

```
replace(contents(1), table1);
```

Create a second table from the output of the MATLAB® `magic` function.

```
table2 = Table(magic(9));
```

Replace the contents of the second slide with `table2`.

```
replace(contents(2), table2);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

Here are the slides in the generated presentation:

a	b
c	d

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47	58	69	80	1	12	23	34	45
57	68	79	9	11	22	33	44	46
67	78	8	10	21	32	43	54	56
77	7	18	20	31	42	53	55	66
6	17	19	30	41	52	63	65	76
16	27	29	40	51	62	64	75	5
26	28	39	50	61	72	74	4	15
36	38	49	60	71	73	3	14	25
37	48	59	70	81	2	13	24	35

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Order Table Columns

To specify the order of the columns of a table in a presentation, use the `FlowDirection` property of the `Table` object.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myFlowDirection.pptx');
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to a presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a table and specify the table flow direction.

```
t = Table({'entry(1,1)', 'entry(1,2)'; 'entry(2,1)', 'entry(2,2)'});  
t.FlowDirection = 'RightToLeft';
```

Add the slide to the table.

```
replace(slide, 'Content', t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the slide in the generated presentation:

entry(1,2)	entry(1,1)
entry(2,2)	entry(2,1)

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See Also

[mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder](#) |
[mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable](#)

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table entry

Description

Use an object of the `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` class to create a table entry to add to a row of a table in a PPT API presentation.

To add content to a table entry, append a character vector or one or more `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` objects to the `TableEntry` object.

The `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

<code>HandleCompatible</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>ConstructOnLoad</code>	<code>true</code>

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`tableEntryObj = mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry()` creates an empty `TableEntry` object.

Properties

Font — Font family for text in this table entry

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for the text in this table entry, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font that appears in the font list in Microsoft PowerPoint. To see the font list, in PowerPoint, on the **Home** tab, in the **Font** group, click the arrow to the right of the font.

ComplexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font family to use when substituting in a locale that requires a complex script, such as Arabic or Asian, for rendering text.

FontColor — Font color for text in this table entry

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font color for text in this table entry, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

FontSize – Font size of text in this table entry

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size of text in this table entry, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '11pt' specifies 11 points. Valid abbreviations are:

BackgroundColor – Table entry background color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Table entry background color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

HALign – Horizontal alignment of table entry content

[] (default) | 'center' | 'left' | ...

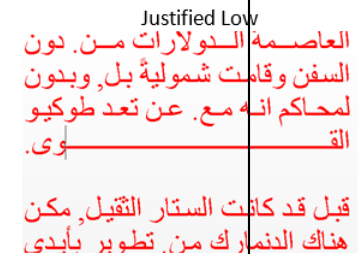
Horizontal alignment of table entry content, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of the values in the table.

Value	Description
'center'	Centered
'left'	Left-justified
'right'	Right-justified
'justified'	Left and right-justified, spacing words evenly
'distributed'	Left and right-justified, spacing letters evenly
'thaiDistributed'	Left and right-justified Thai text, spacing characters evenly
'justifiedLow'	Justification for Arabic text

Justified



Justified Low



VALign – Vertical alignment of table entry content

[] (default) | 'top' | 'bottom' | ...

Vertical alignment of table entry content, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of the values in the table.

Value	Description
'top'	Vertically aligned to the top
'bottom'	Vertically aligned to the bottom of the table entry

Value	Description
'middle'	Vertically aligned to the middle of the table entry
'topCentered'	Vertically aligned to the top and horizontally aligned to the center of the table entry
'bottomCentered'	Vertically aligned to the bottom and horizontally aligned to the center of the table entry
'middleCentered'	Vertically aligned to the middle and horizontally aligned to the center of the table entry

TextOrientation — Orientation of table entry text

[] (default) | 'horizontal' | 'down' | 'up'

Orientation of the table entry text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of the values in the table.

Value	Description
'horizontal'	Text orientation is horizontal.
'down'	Text orientation is vertical, with the content rotated 90 degrees, clockwise.
'up'	Text orientation is vertical, with the content rotated 90 degrees, counterclockwise.

ColSpan — Number of columns spanned

1 (default) | double

Number of columns spanned by this table entry, specified as a double.

To create a table that has an entry that spans multiple columns, build the table from `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` and `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow` objects. See “Create Table Entries That Span Multiple Columns” on page 12-569. In the row that contains the entry that spans columns, define the entry for the first column of the span. Do not define entries for the other columns in the span.

An entry that spans columns shares a border with the entry that is in the row below and in the first column of the span. The bottom border of the spanning entry determines the style of the shared border. In the row that contains the spanning entry, the entries for the second through last columns of the span are undefined. The top borders of the corresponding entries in the row below determine the borders under the undefined entries. To specify the border under the spanning entry for the entire column span:

For an example, see “Customize Bottom Border of Entry That Spans Multiple Columns” on page 12-572.

RowSpan — Number of rows spanned

1 (default) | double

Number of rows spanned by this table entry, specified as a double.

To create a table that has an entry that spans multiple rows, build the table from `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` and `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow` objects. See “Create Table

Entries That Span Multiple Rows” on page 12-570. In the column that contains the entry that spans rows, define the entry for the first row of the span. Do not define entries for the other rows in the span.

An entry that spans rows shares a border with the entry that is in the column to the right and in the first row of the span. The right border of the spanning entry determines the style of the shared border. In the column that contains the spanning entry, the entries for the second through last rows of the span are undefined. The left borders of the corresponding entries in the column to the right determine the right borders of the undefined entries. To specify the right border of the spanning entry for the entire row span:

For an example, see “Customize Right Border of Entry That Spans Multiple Rows” on page 12-574.

Border — Table entry border style

[] (default) | 'solid' | 'none' | 'dot' | ...

Table entry border style, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of these values:

A conflict occurs if a border segment is shared by two table entries. For a conflicting horizontal border segment, PowerPoint ignores the formats specified by the entry on the bottom. For a conflicting vertical border segment, PowerPoint ignores the formats specified by the entry on the right.

BorderColor — Table entry border color

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Table entry border color, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

BorderWidth — Table entry border width

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Table entry border width, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '3pt' specifies three points. Valid abbreviations are:

Style — Table entry formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

Table entry formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects. Formats that do not apply to a `TableEntry` object are ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods**Public Methods**

append Append text or paragraph to table entry

Examples**Create a Table Using Entries and Rows**

Create a table for a presentation by adding entries to rows and the rows to a table.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myTableRowPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a table.

```
table = Table();
```

Create the first table row.

```
tr1 = TableRow();
tr1.Style = [tr1.Style {Bold(true)}];
```

Create the table entries for the first row.

```
teltr1 = TableEntry();
p = Paragraph('first entry');
p.FontColor = 'red';
append(teltr1,p);
append(tr1,teltr1);
```

```
te2tr1 = TableEntry();
```

```
append(te2tr1, 'second entry');  
append(tr1, te2tr1);
```

```
te3tr1 = TableEntry();  
te3tr1.FontColor = 'green';  
append(te3tr1, 'third entry');  
append(tr1, te3tr1);
```

Append the first table row to the table.

```
append(table, tr1);
```

Create the second table row, append the table entries to the row, and append the row to the table.

```
tr2 = TableRow();  
te1tr2 = TableEntry();  
te1tr2.FontColor = 'red';  
p = Paragraph('first entry');  
append(te1tr2, p);  
append(tr2, te1tr2);
```

```
te2tr2 = TableEntry();  
append(te2tr2, 'second entry');  
append(tr2, te2tr2);
```

```
te3tr2 = TableEntry();  
te3tr2.FontColor = 'green';  
append(te3tr2, 'third entry');  
append(tr2, te3tr2);  
append(table, tr2);
```

Add the table to the presentation.

```
contents = find(ppt, 'Content');  
replace(contents(1), table);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the table in the generated presentation:

first entry	second entry	third entry
first entry	second entry	third entry

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Create Table Entries That Span Multiple Columns

Use the `ColSpan` property to specify that a table entry spans multiple columns.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myColSpan.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table that has four columns.

```
t = Table(4);
t.StyleName = "Medium Style 2 - Accent 1";
t.Style = {VAlign("middleCentered")};
```

Create the header row. This row has a single table entry that spans all four columns.

```
tr1 = TableRow();
tr1te1 = TableEntry("Header Row");
tr1te1.ColSpan = 4;
append(tr1, tr1te1);
append(t, tr1);
```

Create the subheader row. This row has two table entries, each of which spans two columns.

```
tr2 = TableRow();
tr2te1 = TableEntry("Subheader 1");
tr2te1.ColSpan = 2;
append(tr2, tr2te1);
tr2te2 = TableEntry("Subheader 2");
```

```
tr2te2.ColSpan = 2;
append(tr2, tr2te2);
append(t, tr2);
```

Create the content row. This row has four table entries each of which spans a single column.

```
tr3 = TableRow();
append(tr3, TableEntry("entry(1,1)"));
append(tr3, TableEntry("entry(1,2)"));
append(tr3, TableEntry("entry(1,3)"));
append(tr3, TableEntry("entry(1,4)"));
append(t, tr3);
```

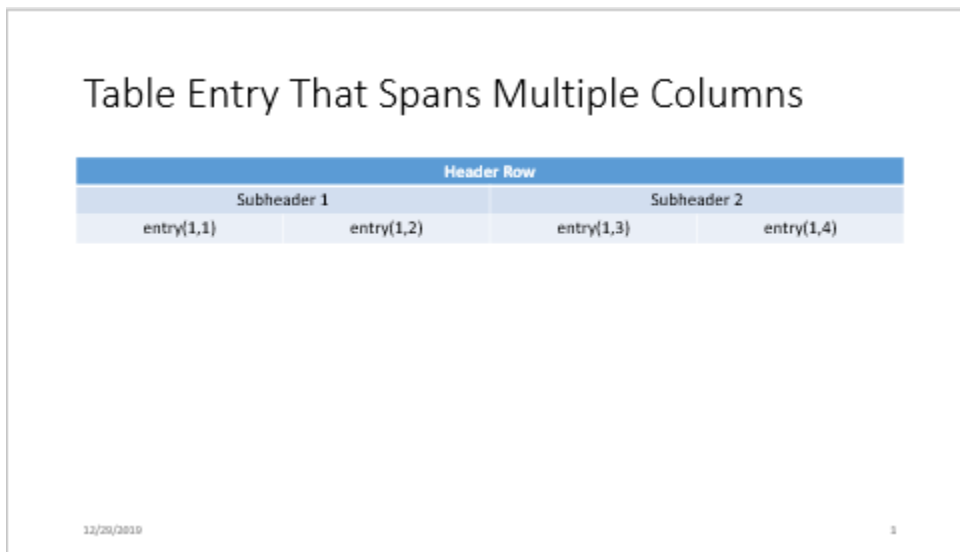
Add a title and the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, "Title", "Table Entry That Spans Multiple Columns");
replace(slide, "Table", t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the slide in the generated presentation:



The slide displays a table with the following structure:

Header Row			
Subheader 1	Subheader 2		
entry(1,1)	entry(1,2)	entry(1,3)	entry(1,4)

The slide also includes a date '12/20/2019' in the bottom left corner and a page number '1' in the bottom right corner.

Create Table Entries That Span Multiple Rows

Use the RowSpan property to specify that a table entry spans multiple rows.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myRowSpan.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table that has three columns.

```
t = Table(3);
t.Style = [t.Style {VAlign("middleCentered")}];
```

Create the first table row.

```
tr1 = TableRow();
```

Create an entry in the first column that spans all four rows.

```
tr1te1 = TableEntry("Header Column");
tr1te1.RowSpan = 4;
append(tr1, tr1te1);
```

Create an entry in the second column that spans the first two rows.

```
tr1te2 = TableEntry("Subheader 1");
tr1te2.RowSpan = 2;
append(tr1, tr1te2);
```

Create an entry in the third column that spans one row.

```
append(tr1, TableEntry("entry(1,1)"));
append(t, tr1);
```

Create the second table row. Create the third column entry. The first and second column entries are already defined because the first and second column entries span the first two rows.

```
tr2 = TableRow();
append(tr2, TableEntry("entry(2,1)"));
append(t, tr2);
```

Create the third table row and create the entries for the second and third columns. Make the second column entry span two rows. The first column entry is already defined because the row one, column one entry spans all of the rows.

```
tr3 = TableRow();
tr3te2 = TableEntry("Subheader 2");
tr3te2.RowSpan = 2;
append(tr3, tr3te2);
append(tr3, TableEntry("entry(3,1)"));
append(t, tr3);
```

Create the fourth table row. Create the entry for only the third column. The first and second column entries are already defined by previous rows that span multiple columns.

```
tr4 = TableRow();
append(tr4, TableEntry("entry(4,1)"));
append(t, tr4);
```

Add a title and the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, "Title", "Table Entry That Spans Multiple Rows");
replace(slide, "Table", t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the slide in the generated presentation:

Table Entry That Spans Multiple Rows

Header Column	Subheader 1	entry(1,1)
		entry(2,1)
	Subheader 2	entry(3,1)
		entry(4,1)

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Customize Bottom Border of Entry That Spans Multiple Columns

To customize the bottom border of an entry that spans multiple columns:

- Specify the bottom border of the entry that spans the columns. This specification determines the border that is shared with the entry in the next row that is in the first column of the span.
- In the next row, specify the top borders of the entries that are in the remaining columns of the span.

This example defines a table that has two rows and three columns. The entry in row one and column one spans three columns. To make the bottom border of this entry red along the entire span, the example specifies that:

- The bottom border of the row one, column one entry is red.
- The top borders of the row two, column two and row two, column three entries are red.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myColSpanBorder.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table that has three columns.


```
t = Table(3);  
t.Style = [t.Style {VAlign("middleCentered")}];
```

Create the first row of the table.

```
tr1 = TableRow();
```

Create the first entry of the first row and specify that the entry spans three columns. Specify that the bottom border of the entry is red. Append the entry to the row.

```
te11 = TableEntry("entry 1,1");  
te11.ColSpan = 3;  
border = Border();  
border.BottomColor = 'red';  
te11.Style = [te11.Style {border}];  
append(tr1,te11);
```

Create the second row of the table.

```
tr2 = TableRow();
```

Create the first entry of the second row and append the entry to the row. The top border of this entry is determined by the bottom border of the row one, column one entry.

```
te21 = TableEntry("entry 2,1");  
append(tr2,te21);
```

Create the second entry of the second row, specify that the top border is red, and append the entry to the row.

```
te22 = TableEntry("entry 2,2");  
b = Border();  
b.TopColor = 'red';  
te22.Style = [te22.Style {b}];  
append(tr2,te22);
```

Create the third entry of the second row, specify that the top border is red, and append the entry to the row.

```
te23 = TableEntry("entry 2,3");  
b = Border();  
b.TopColor = 'red';  
te23.Style = [te23.Style {b}];  
append(tr2,te23);
```

Append the rows to the table.

```
append(t,tr1);  
append(t,tr2);
```

Add a title and the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide,"Title","Table Entry That Spans Multiple Columns");  
replace(slide,"Table",t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

The bottom border of the first row entry is red along the entire span.

Table Entry That Spans Multiple Columns

entry 1,1		
entry 2,1	entry 2,2	entry 2,3

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Customize Right Border of Entry That Spans Multiple Rows

To customize the right border of an entry that spans multiple rows:

- Specify the right border of the entry that spans the rows. This specification determines the border that is shared with the entry in the next column that is in the first row of the span.
- In the next column, specify the left border of the entries that are in the remaining rows of the span.

This example defines a table that has two rows and two columns. The entry in row one and column one spans two rows. To make the right border of this entry red along the entire span, the example specifies that:

- The right border of the row one, column one entry is red.
- The left border of the row two, column two entry is red.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myRowSpanBorder.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table that has two columns.

```
t = Table(2);
t.Style = [t.Style {VAlign("middleCentered")}];
```

Create the first row of the table.

```
tr1 = TableRow();
```

Create the first entry of the first row and specify that the entry spans two rows. Specify that the right border of the entry is red. Append the entry to the row.

```
te11 = TableEntry("entry 1,1");  
te11.RowSpan = 2;  
border = Border();  
border.RightColor = 'red';  
te11.Style = [te11.Style {border}];  
append(tr1,te11);
```

Create the second entry of the first row and append the entry to the row. The left border of this entry is determined by the right border of the row one, column one entry.

```
te12 = TableEntry("entry 1,2");  
append(tr1,te12);
```

Create the second entry of the second row, specify that the left border is red, and append the entry to the row.

```
tr2 = TableRow();  
te22 = TableEntry("entry 2,2");  
b = Border();  
b.LeftColor = 'red';  
te22.Style = [te22.Style {b}];  
append(tr2,te22);
```

Append the rows to the table.

```
append(t,tr1);  
append(t,tr2);
```

Add a title and the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide,"Title","Table Entry That Spans Multiple Rows");  
replace(slide,"Table",t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

The right border of the first column entry is red along the entire span.

Table Entry That Spans Multiple Rows

entry 1,1	entry 1,2
	entry 2,2

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See Also

entry | mlreportgen.ppt.Table | mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Slide placeholder to replace with table

Description

Slide placeholder to replace with a table. You can create a table placeholder using a layout slide. In the default PPT API, when you add a `Title` and `Table` slide to a presentation, the API creates a `TablePlaceholder` object. Use the `find` method with the slide object to find the table placeholder. You can then set properties for the `TablePlaceholder` object.

Use the PowerPoint editor to insert a picture placeholder in a presentation:

- 1 Select the **Slide Master** tab.
- 2 Click the layout slide you want to add the picture placeholder to. You can add the placeholder to an existing or a new layout slide.
- 3 In the toolbar, click **Insert Placeholder** and select **Table**.

Properties

Name — Table placeholder name

character vector

Table placeholder name, specified as a character vector.

X — Upper-left x-coordinate position of placeholder

character vector

Upper-left x-coordinate position of placeholder, specified

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Y — Upper-left y-coordinate position of placeholder

character vector

Upper-left y-coordinate position of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches

- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Width — Width of placeholder

character vector

Width of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Height — Height of placeholder

character vector

Height of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Style — Table placeholder formatting

ignored

Table placeholder formatting. This property is ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
replace	Replace table placeholder with table.

Examples**Replace Table Using a Table Placeholder**

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myTablePlaceholderPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Table');
```

Create a table.

```
table1 = Table(magic(9));
```

The Title and Table layout includes an object named Table. Use the mlreportgen.ppt.Slide.find method to find an object with the Name property of Table.

```
contents = find(slide1, 'Table');
```

Replace the table placeholder with the table.

```
replace(contents(1), table1);
```

Close the presentation to generate the output.

```
close(slides);
```

Open myTablePlaceholderPresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.Table

Topics

"Access PowerPoint Template Elements" on page 14-30

"Add or Replace a Table" on page 14-61

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table row

Description

Use an object of the mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow class to include a row in a table in a PPT API presentation.

To add content to a table row, append mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry objects to the row.

The mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

tableRowObj = mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow() creates an empty TableRow object.

Properties

Height — Row height

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Row height, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '2in' specifies 2 inches. Valid abbreviations are:

If the table height is specified and the row height is not specified for any row, the height of all the rows is the same. The row height is determined by dividing the table height by the number of rows. If the height is specified for at least one row, the PPT API ignores the table height. Microsoft PowerPoint determines the height of the rows for which the height is not specified.

Font — Font family for row text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for row text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font that appears in the font list in Microsoft PowerPoint. To see the font list, in PowerPoint, on the **Home** tab, in the **Font** group, click the arrow to the right of the font.

ComplexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font family to use when substituting in a locale that requires a complex script, such as Arabic or Asian, for rendering text.

FontColor — Font color of row text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font color of row text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

FontSize — Font size of row text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size of row text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '11pt' specifies 11 points. Valid abbreviations are:

BackgroundColor — Background color of row

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Background color of the row, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

Style — Table row formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

Table row formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects. Formats that do not apply to a `TableRow` object are ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods

Public Methods

`append` Append table entry to table row

Examples

Create a Table Using Entries and Rows

Create a table for a presentation by adding entries to rows and the rows to a table.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myTableRowPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a table.

```
table = Table();
```

Create the first table row.

```
tr1 = TableRow();
tr1.Style = [tr1.Style {Bold(true)}];
```

Create the table entries for the first row.

```
te1tr1 = TableEntry();
p = Paragraph('first entry');
p.FontColor = 'red';
append(te1tr1,p);
append(tr1,te1tr1);
```

```
te2tr1 = TableEntry();
append(te2tr1,'second entry');
append(tr1,te2tr1);
```

```
te3tr1 = TableEntry();
te3tr1.FontColor = 'green';
append(te3tr1,'third entry');
append(tr1,te3tr1);
```

Append the first table row to the table.

```
append(table,tr1);
```

Create the second table row, append the table entries to the row, and append the row to the table.

```
tr2 = TableRow();
te1tr2 = TableEntry();
te1tr2.FontColor = 'red';
```

```
p = Paragraph('first entry');
append(te1tr2,p);
append(tr2,te1tr2);

te2tr2 = TableEntry();
append(te2tr2,'second entry');
append(tr2,te2tr2);

te3tr2 = TableEntry();
te3tr2.FontColor = 'green';
append(te3tr2,'third entry');
append(tr2,te3tr2);
append(table,tr2);
```

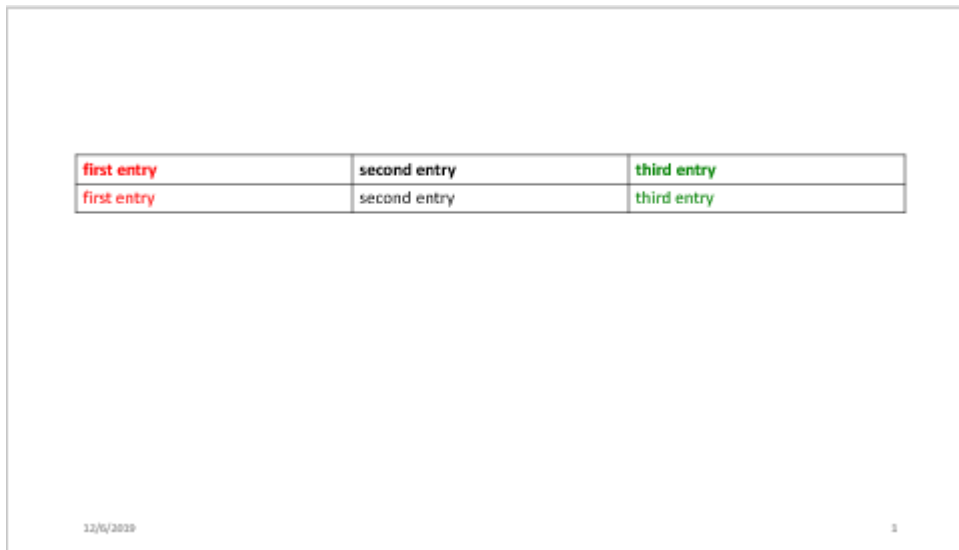
Add the table to the presentation.

```
contents = find(ppt,'Content');
replace(contents(1),table);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the table in the generated presentation:



first entry	second entry	third entry
first entry	second entry	third entry

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` | `row`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.TableStyleOptions class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Stripe table rows and columns

Description

Specifies whether to format table rows and columns. Before you use `TableStyleOptions`, specify the table style using the `StyleName` property on the `Table` object you want to apply the options to. The table style determines the formatting of the table, for example, the color of the banding and first- and last-column emphasis.

Construction

`tableStyles = TableStyleOptions()` creates a `TableStyleOptions` object. This object uses the properties of the table style assigned to the `StyleName` property of the table you assign the properties to. The table uses the `TableStyleOption` object only if the associated table sets the `StyleName` property.

Output Arguments

tableStyles — Table style property options

mlreportgen.ppt.TableStyleOptions object

Table style property options, returned as an `mlreportgen.ppt.TableStyleOptions` object.

Properties

BandedColumns — Alternating color for columns

true | false

Alternating color (banding) for columns, specified as:

- `true` — Colors alternate for columns.
- `false` — Columns use same color.

BandedRows — Alternating color (banding) for rows

true | false

Alternating color for rows, specified as:

- `true` — Colors alternate for rows.
- `false` — Rows use same color.

FirstColumn — Emphasis for first column in table

true | false

Emphasis for first column in table, specified as:

- `true` — First column uses emphasis styling, e.g., stronger color, emphasized font.
- `false` — Regular styling on first column.

FirstRow — Emphasis for first row of table`true | false`

Emphasis for first row of table, specified as:

- `true` — First row uses emphasis styling, e.g., stronger color, emphasized font.
- `false` — Regular styling on first row.

Id — ID for this PPT API object`character vector | string scalar`

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

LastColumn — Emphasis for last column in table`true | false`

Emphasis for last column in table, specified as:

- `true` — Last column uses emphasis styling, e.g., stronger color, emphasized font.
- `false` — Regular styling on last column.

LastRow — Emphasis for last row of table`true | false`

Emphasis for last row of table, specified as:

- `true` — Last row uses emphasis styling, e.g., stronger color, emphasized font.
- `false` — Regular styling on last row.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object`character vector | string scalar`

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Style a Table

This example shows how to control the formatting of a table based on the `Medium Style 2 - Accent 1` table style in the default PPT template. Change the values of each of the styling properties from `false` to `true`, or the reverse, to understand their effects.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myppt.pptx';
```

```
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
add(slides, 'Title and Content');

% Create the table and specify the table style name
table = Table(magic(5));
table.StyleName = 'Medium Style 2 - Accent 1';

% Create the format and set the properties
tblStyle = TableStyleOptions();
tblStyle.FirstRow = false;
tblStyle.LastRow = false;
tblStyle.FirstColumn = true;
tblStyle.LastColumn = false;
tblStyle.BandedRows = true;
tblStyle.BandedColumns = false;

% Apply the formatting to the table
table.Style = {tblStyle};

% Add the table to the slide
% Generate and display the presentation
replace(slides, 'Content', table);
close(slides);

if ispc
winopen(slides.OutputPath);
end
```

See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.Table

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

Introduced in R2016a

mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Picture from template presentation slide

Description

Objects of the `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` represent template pictures. A template picture is a picture that comes from a slide in the template presentation. Customize a template picture by modifying properties of the associated `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object. Replace a template picture with another picture by using the `replace` method of the `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object.

The `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

`HandleCompatible` `true`

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

You do not create an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object explicitly. When you create a presentation from an existing presentation, the MATLAB API for PowerPoint (PPT API) creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object for each picture that comes from a slide in the template presentation.

You can access the `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object for a template picture by using:

- The `find` method of the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object.
- The `find` method of the `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object that corresponds to the slide that contains the template picture.
- The `Children` property of the `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object that corresponds to the slide that contains the template picture.

Note Pictures that you add to a new presentation are represented as `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` objects.

Properties

XMLMarkup — XML markup of template picture

character vector

XML markup of template picture, specified as a character vector. You can modify the template picture by changing the XML markup. Modify the XML markup for customizations for which there is no property. The updated markup is written to the generated presentation. If you update other

properties, such as `X`, `Y`, `Width`, or `Height`, the corresponding attributes in the XML markup are updated before the markup is written to the generated presentation.

Name — Picture name

character vector | string scalar

Picture name, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

X — Upper left x-coordinate of position of picture

character vector | string scalar

Upper left x-coordinate of the position of the picture, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies 5 inches. Valid abbreviations are:

When the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object, this property value is specified in English Metric Units (EMU). If you set this property, you must use one of the units in the previous list.

Y — Upper left y-coordinate of position of picture

character vector | string scalar

Upper left y-coordinate of the position of the picture, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies 5 inches. Valid abbreviations are:

When the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object, this property value is specified in English Metric Units (EMU). If you set this property, you must use one of the units in the previous list.

Width — Width of picture

character vector | string scalar

Width of picture, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies five inches. Valid abbreviations are:

When the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object, this property value is specified in English Metric Units (EMU). If you set this property, you must use one of the units in the previous list.

Height — Height of picture

character vector | string scalar

Height of picture, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies five inches. Valid abbreviations are:

When the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object, this property value is specified in English Metric Units (EMU). If you set this property, you must use one of the units in the previous list.

Style — Template picture formatting

[] (default)

This property is ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

[]

This read-only property is empty.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods**Public Methods**

replace Replace template picture with another picture

Examples**Modify and Replace Pictures from a Template Presentation**

Generate a presentation, MyPicturePresentation, that you then use as the template presentation for another presentation. MyPicturePresentation has two slides, and each slide has one picture.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("MyPicturePresentation");
open(ppt);

slide1 = add(ppt,"Title and Picture");
replace(slide1,"Title","Plane");
replace(slide1,"Picture",Picture("b747.jpg"));

slide2 = add(ppt,"Title and Picture");
replace(slide2,"Title","Street");
replace(slide2,"Picture",Picture("street1.jpg"));
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Create a presentation, `MyNewPicturePresentation`, from `MyPicturePresentation`. `MyPicturePresentation` is the template presentation for `MyNewPicturePresentation`.

```
ppt = Presentation("MyNewPicturePresentation", "MyPicturePresentation");
open(ppt);
```

Find the template pictures by using the `find` method of the slide objects. Because the pictures come from the template presentation, `find` returns the pictures as `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` objects.

```
slide1 = ppt.Children(1);
slide2 = ppt.Children(2);
templatePictureObj1 = find(slide1, "Picture")
```

```
templatePictureObj1 =
    TemplatePicture with properties:
```

```
XMLMarkup: '<p:pic><p:nvPicPr><p:cNvPr id="8" name="Picture"/><p:cNvPicPr><a:picLocks noChange'
Name: 'Picture'
X: []
Y: []
Width: []
Height: []
Style: []
Children: []
Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
Tag: 'ppt.TemplatePicture:435:246'
Id: '435:246'
```

```
templatePictureObj2 = find(slide2, "Picture")
```

```
templatePictureObj2 =
    TemplatePicture with properties:
```

```
XMLMarkup: '<p:pic><p:nvPicPr><p:cNvPr id="8" name="Picture"/><p:cNvPicPr><a:picLocks noChange'
Name: 'Picture'
X: []
Y: []
Width: []
Height: []
Style: []
Children: []
Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
Tag: 'ppt.TemplatePicture:439:248'
Id: '439:248'
```

Change the size of the picture on the first slide.

```
templatePictureObj1.Width = "4in";
templatePictureObj1.Height = "3in";
```

Replace the picture on the second slide with a picture of a different street.

```
replace(templatePictureObj2,Picture("street2.jpg"));
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` | `mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder` |
`mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide`

Topics

“Create a Presentation Object to Hold Content” on page 14-12

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2019b

mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Table from template presentation slide

Description

Objects of the `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` class represent template tables. A template table is a table that comes from a slide in the template presentation. Customize a template table by modifying properties of the associated `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object. Replace a template table with another table by using the `replace` method of the `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object.

The `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

<code>HandleCompatible</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>ConstructOnLoad</code>	<code>true</code>

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

You do not create an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object explicitly. When you create a presentation from an existing presentation, the MATLAB API for PowerPoint (PPT API) creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object for each table that comes from a slide in the template presentation.

You can access the `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object for a template table by using:

- The `find` method of the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object.
- The `find` method of the `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object that corresponds to the slide that contains the template table.
- The `Children` property of the `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object that corresponds to the slide that contains the template table.

Note Tables that you add to a new presentation are represented as `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` objects.

Properties

XMLMarkup — XML markup of template table

character vector

XML markup of template table, specified as a character vector. You can modify the template table by changing the XML markup. Modify the XML markup for customizations for which there is no

property. The updated markup is written to the generated presentation. If you update other properties, such as `X`, `Y`, `Width`, or `Height`, the corresponding attributes in the XML markup are updated before the markup is written to the generated presentation.

Name — Table name

character vector | string scalar

Table name, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

X — Upper left x-coordinate of position of table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Upper left x-coordinate of the position of the table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies 5 inches. Valid abbreviations are:

When the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object, this property value is specified in English Metric Units (EMU). If you set this property, you must use one of the units in the previous list.

Y — Upper left y-coordinate of position of table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Upper left y-coordinate of the position of the table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies 5 inches. Valid abbreviations are:

When the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object, this property value is specified in English Metric Units (EMU). If you set this property, you must use one of the units in the previous list.

Width — Width of table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Width of table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies five inches. Valid abbreviations are:

When the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object, this property value is specified in English Metric Units (EMU). If you set this property, you must use one of the units in the previous list.

Height — Height of table

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Height of table, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '5in' specifies five inches. Valid abbreviations are:

When the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object, this property value is specified in English Metric Units (EMU). If you set this property, you must use one of the units in the previous list.

Style — Template table formatting

[] (default)

This property is ignored.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

[]

This read-only property is empty.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS : ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods**Public Methods**

replace Replace template table with another table

Examples**Modify and Replace Tables from a Template Presentation**

Generate a presentation, MyTablePresentation, that you then use as the template presentation for another presentation. MyTablePresentation has two slides, and each slide has one table.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("MyTablePresentation");
open(ppt);

slide1 = add(ppt,"Title and Table");
replace(slide1,"Title","Magic Square Slide 1");
replace(slide1,"Table",Table(magic(3)));

slide2 = add(ppt,"Title and Table");
replace(slide2,"Title","Magic Square Slide 2");
replace(slide2,"Table",Table(magic(5)));
```

Close and view MyTablePresentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Create a presentation, MyNewTablePresentation, from MyTablePresentation. MyTablePresentation is the template presentation for MyNewTablePresentation.

```
ppt = Presentation("MyNewTablePresentation", "MyTablePresentation");
open(ppt);
```

Find the template tables by using the find method of the slide objects. Because the tables come from the template presentation, find returns the tables as mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable objects.

```
slide1 = ppt.Children(1);
slide2 = ppt.Children(2);
templateTableObj1 = find(slide1, "Table")
```

```
templateTableObj1 =
    TemplateTable with properties:
```

```
XMLMarkup: '<p:graphicFrame><p:nvGraphicFramePr><p:cNvPr id="3" name="Table"/><p:cNvGraphicF
Name: 'Table'
X: '838200emu'
Y: '1825625emu'
Width: '10515600emu'
Height: '4351338emu'
Style: []
Children: []
Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
Tag: 'ppt.TemplateTable:1234:488'
Id: '1234:488'
```

```
templateTableObj2 = find(slide2, "Table")
```

```
templateTableObj2 =
    TemplateTable with properties:
```

```
XMLMarkup: '<p:graphicFrame><p:nvGraphicFramePr><p:cNvPr id="3" name="Table"/><p:cNvGraphicF
Name: 'Table'
X: '838200emu'
Y: '1825625emu'
Width: '10515600emu'
Height: '4351338emu'
Style: []
Children: []
Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
Tag: 'ppt.TemplateTable:1238:490'
Id: '1238:490'
```

Change the position of the table on the first slide.

```
templateTableObj1.X = "1in";
templateTableObj1.Y = "3in";
```

Replace the table on the second slide with a table for a 4-by-4 magic square.


```
replace(templateTableObj2,Table(magic(4)));
```

Close and view MyNewTablePresentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.Slide](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.Table](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder](#)

Topics

“Create a Presentation Object to Hold Content” on page 14-12

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Introduced in R2019b

mlreportgen.ppt.Text class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Text to include in a presentation

Description

Use an object of the mlreportgen.ppt.Text class to include text in a PPT API presentation.

The mlreportgen.ppt.Text class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

textObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Text() creates an empty mlreportgen.ppt.Text object.

textObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Text(text) creates an mlreportgen.ppt.Text object with the Content property set to text.

Properties

Content — Text content

'' (default) | character vector | string scalar

Text content, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Bold — Whether to use bold for text

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to use bold for the text, specified as true or false. A setting of true renders text in bold. A setting of false uses regular weight text.

Font — Font family for text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for the text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font that appears in the font list in Microsoft PowerPoint. To see the font list, in PowerPoint, on the **Home** tab, in the **Font** group, click the arrow to the right of the font.

ComplexScriptFont — Font family for complex scripts

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font family for complex scripts, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify a font family to use when substituting in a locale that requires a complex script, such as Arabic or Asian, for rendering text.

FontColor — Font color for text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font color for the text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a CSS color name or hexadecimal RGB value.

FontSize — Font size of text

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar

Font size of the text, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by a unit of measurement. For example, '11pt' specifies 11 points. Valid abbreviations are:

Italic — Whether to use italic for text

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to use italic for the text, specified as true or false. A setting of true renders text in italic.

Strike — Strikethrough style for text

[] (default) | 'single' | 'none' | 'double'

Strikethrough style for the text, specified as one of these values:

Subscript — Whether to display text as a subscript

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to display the text as a superscript, specified as true or false. A setting of true renders text as a superscript.

Superscript — Whether to display text as a superscript

[] (default) | true | false

Whether to display the text as a superscript, specified as true or false. A setting of true renders text as a superscript.

Underline — Underline style for text

[] (default) | 'single' | 'double' | ...

Underline style for the text, specified as one of these values:

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline
'double'	Double underline
'heavy'	Thick underline
'words'	Only words underlined (not spaces)
'dotted'	Dotted underline

Value	Description
'dottedheavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashheavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashlong'	Long, dashed underline
'dashlongheavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotdash'	Dot-dash underline
'dotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dash underline
'dotdotdash'	Dot-dot-dash underline
'dotdotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dot-dash underline
'wavy'	Wavy underline
'wavyheavy'	Thick, wavy underline
'wavydouble'	Wavy, double underline
'none'	No underline

Style — Text formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

Text formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects.

Add format objects by concatenating the existing value of the `Style` property with a cell array that contains the format objects that you are adding. For example:

```
txt = mlreportgen.ppt.Text('my text');
txt.Style = [txt.Style {Bold(true),FontColor('red')}];
```

See “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18.

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form `CLASS:ID`, where `CLASS` is the object class and `ID` is the value of the `Id` property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Examples

Add Text to a Presentation

Use an `mlreportgen.ppt.Text` object to add text to a presentation. This example uses `mlreportgen.ppt.Text` objects to add text to the title of one slide and the content of another slide.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myTextPresentation.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add two slides to the presentation.

```
slide1 = add(ppt,"Title Slide");
slide2 = add(ppt,"Title and Content");
```

Create an `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` object to use for the title of the presentation.

```
p1 = Paragraph;
```

Create an `mlreportgen.ppt.Text` object with bold and red content, and append it to the paragraph.

```
titleText = Text("My Presentation Title");
titleText.Bold = true;
titleText.FontColor = "red";
append(p1,titleText);
```

Replace the title in the first slide with the paragraph.

```
replace(slide1,"Title",p1);
```

Create a paragraph for the content of the second slide.

```
p2 = Paragraph("My content");
append(p2,Text(" for the second slide"));
```

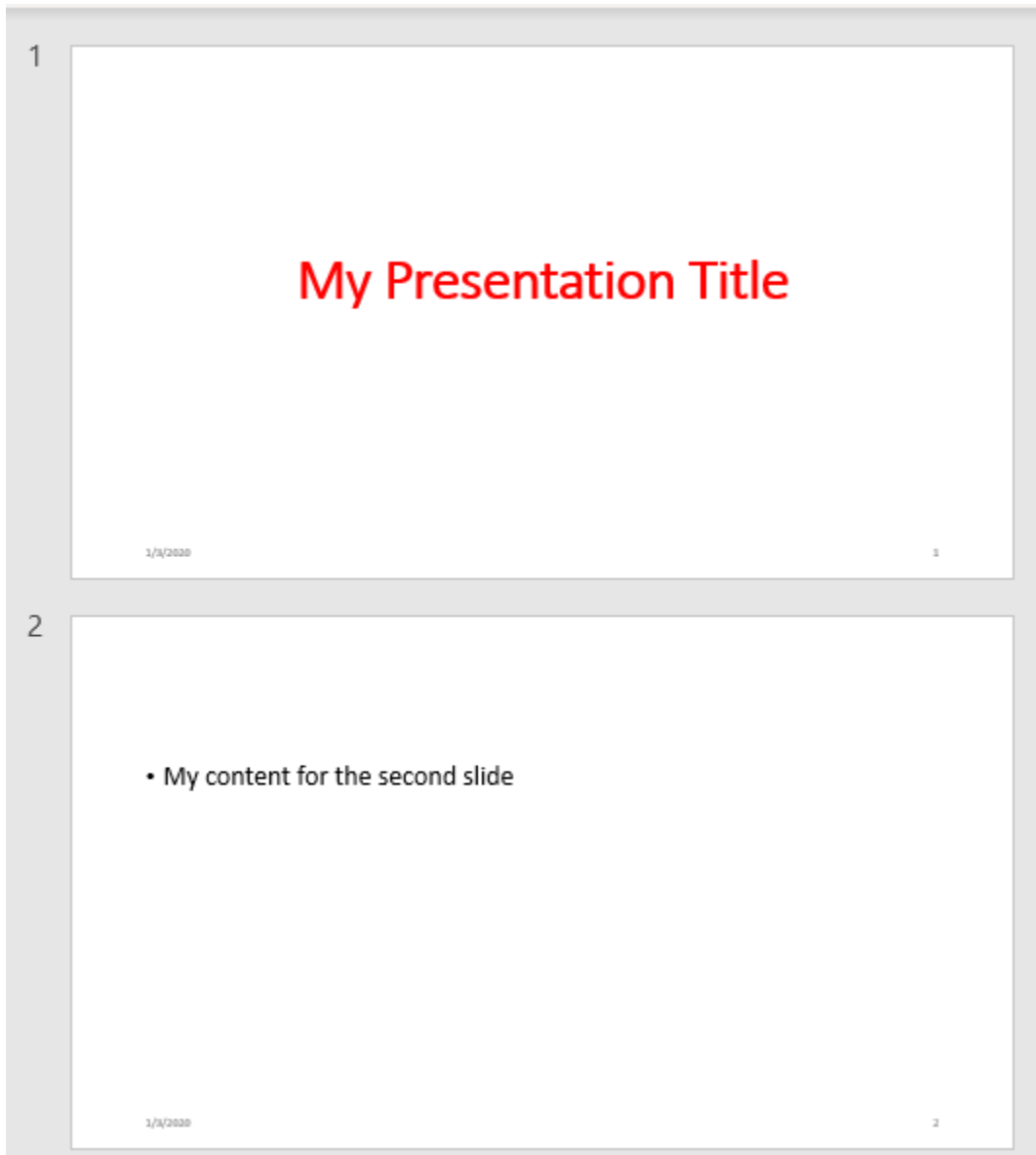
Replace the content in the second slide with the paragraph.

```
replace(slide2,"Content",p2);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here are the slides in the generated presentation:



See Also

`mreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `mreportgen.ppt.TextBox` | `mreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder`

Topics

- “Create and Format Text” on page 14-65
- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18
- “Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Text box

Description

Text box to include in a presentation.

Construction

`textBoxObj = TextBox()` creates an empty text box object.

Output Arguments

textBoxObj — Text box

mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox object

Text box, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox object.

Properties

Bold — Option to use bold for text

logical value

Option to use bold for text, specified as `true` or `false`. To make text bold, set this property to `true`

FontColor — Font color for presentation element

character vector

Font color, specified as a character vector. Use either a CSS color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

- For a list of CSS color names, see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrld/color.html>.
- To specify a hexadecimal RGB format, use `#` as the first character and two-digit hexadecimal numbers for each for the red, green, and blue values. For example, `'#0000ff'` specifies blue.

Italic — Option to use italics for text

`[]` (default) | logical value

Option to use italics for text, specified as a logical. Set this property to `true`. Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding mlreportgen.ppt.Italic format object to the `Style` property of this presentation element. Removing the `Italic` property setting removes the object.

Data Types: logical

Underline — Type of underline for text

`[]` (default) | character vector

Type of underlining for text, specified as a character vector. Setting the `Underline` property adds a corresponding mlreportgen.ppt.Underline format object to the `Style` property for this element.

Removing the `Underline` property setting removes the object. You can specify one of these types of underlines.

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline
'double'	Double underline
'heavy'	Thick underline
'words'	Words only underlined (not spaces)
'dotted'	Dotted underline
'dottedheavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashheavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashlong'	Long, dashed underline
'dashlongheavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotdash'	Dot dash underline
'dotdotdash'	Dot dot dash underline
'dotdotdashheavy'	Thick dot dot dash underline
'dotdashdotheavy'	Thick dash dot underline
'wavy'	Wavy underline
'wavyheavy'	Thick wavy underline
'wavydouble'	Two wavy underlines

Name — Text box name

character vector

Text box name, specified as a character vector.

X — Upper-left x-coordinate position of text box

character vector

Upper-left x-coordinate of text box, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Y — Upper-left y-coordinate position of text box

character vector

Upper-left y-coordinate position of text box, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Width — Width of text box

character vector

Width of text box, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Height — Height of text box

character vector

Height of text box, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- px — pixels (default)
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points

Style — Text formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

Text formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects. You can specify these `mlreportgen.ppt` format objects:

- `BackgroundColor` object
- `FontFamily` object
- `FontSize` object
- `Bold` object
- `FontColor` object
- `Italic` object
- `Underline` object

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Methods

Method	Purpose
add	Add content to text box.
replace	Replace text box content.

Examples**Add a Text Box**

Create a presentation with two slides.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myTextBoxPresentation.pptx');
```

Add a blank slide.

```
blank = add(ppt, 'Blank');
```

Create a text box and define its location and size.

```
tb = TextBox();
tb.X = '1in';
tb.Y = '1in';
tb.Width = '8in';
tb.Height = '0.5in';
```

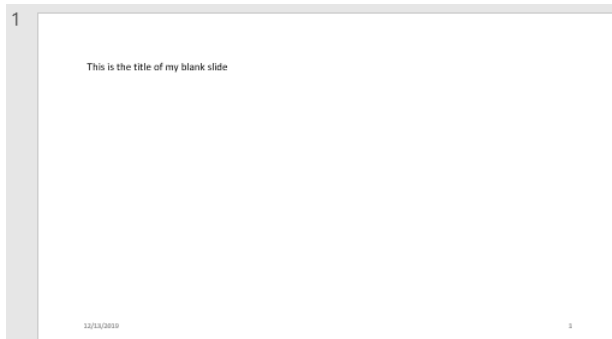
Add text to the text box and append the text box to the blank slide.

```
add(tb, 'This is the title of my blank slide');  
add(blank, tb);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the generated presentation:



See Also

[mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.Text](#) | [mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder](#)

Topics

“Create and Format Text” on page 14-65

mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Slide placeholder to replace with text box

Description

Slide placeholder to replace with a text box. You can create a text box placeholder using a layout slide. In the default PPT API, when you add a `Title Slide` slide to a presentation, the API creates a `TextBoxPlaceholder` object. Use the `find` method with the slide object, to find the text box placeholder. You can then set properties for that `TextBoxPlaceholder` object.

To use the PowerPoint editor to insert a picture placeholder in a presentation:

- 1 Select the **Slide Master** tab.
- 2 Click the layout slide you want to add the picture placeholder to. You can add the placeholder to an existing or a new layout slide.
- 3 In the toolbar, click **Insert Placeholder** and select **Text**.

Properties

Bold — Option to use bold for text

logical value

Option to use bold for text, specified as `true` or `false`. To make text bold, set this property to `true`

FontColor — Font color for presentation element

character vector

Font color, specified as a character vector. Use either a CSS color name or a hexadecimal RGB value.

- For a list of CSS color names, see <https://www.crockford.com/wrrrld/color.html>.
- To specify a hexadecimal RGB format, use `#` as the first character and two-digit hexadecimal numbers for each for the red, green, and blue values. For example, `'#0000ff'` specifies blue.

Italic — Option to use italics for text

[] (default) | logical value

Option to use italics for text, specified as a logical. Set this property to `true`. Setting the `Italic` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.ppt.Italic` format object to the `Style` property of this presentation element. Removing the `Italic` property setting removes the object.

Data Types: `logical`

Underline — Type of underline for text

[] (default) | character vector

Type of underlining for text, specified as a character vector. Setting the `Underline` property adds a corresponding `mlreportgen.ppt.Underline` format object to the `Style` property for this element. Removing the `Underline` property setting removes the object. You can specify one of these types of underlines.

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline
'double'	Double underline
'heavy'	Thick underline
'words'	Words only underlined (not spaces)
'dotted'	Dotted underline
'dottedheavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashheavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashlong'	Long, dashed underline
'dashlongheavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotdash'	Dot dash underline
'dotdotdash'	Dot dot dash underline
'dotdotdashheavy'	Thick dot dot dash underline
'dotdashdotheavy'	Thick dash dot underline
'wavy'	Wavy underline
'wavyheavy'	Thick wavy underline
'wavydouble'	Two wavy underlines

Name — Text box placeholder name

character vector

Text box placeholder name, specified as a character vector.

X — Upper-left x-coordinate position of placeholder

character vector

Upper-left x-coordinate position of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Y — Upper-left y-coordinate position of placeholder

character vector

Upper-left y-coordinate position of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)

- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Width — Width of placeholder

character vector

Width of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Height — Height of placeholder

character vector

Height of placeholder, specified in the form `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units. Valid abbreviations are:

- `px` — pixels (default)
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points

Style — Text formatting

cell array of PPT format objects

Text formatting, specified as a cell array of PPT format objects. You can specify these `mlreportgen.ppt` format objects:

- `BackgroundColor` object
- `FontFamily` object
- `FontSize` object
- `FontColor` object
- `Italic` object
- `Underline` object

Children — Children of this PPT API object

cell array of PPT objects

Child elements of this object, specified as a cell array of PPT objects. This property is read-only.

Parent — Parent of this PPT API object

PPT object

Parent of this object, specified as a PPT object. This property is read-only.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Methods

Method	Purpose
add	Add content to placeholder.
replace	Replace placeholder content.

Examples

Replace Text Using a Text Box Placeholder

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myTextBoxPlaceholderPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
```

Create a paragraph.

```
p = Paragraph('My Presentation Title');
```

The Title Slide layout includes a text box object named Title. Use the mlreportgen.ppt.Slide.find method to find an object with the Name property of Title.

```
contents = find(slide1, 'Title')
```

```
contents =
```

```
    TextBoxPlaceholder with properties:
```

```
        Bold: []
        FontColor: []
        Italic: []
        Strike: []
        Subscript: []
        Superscript: []
        Underline: []
        Name: 'Title'
        X: []
        Y: []
        Width: []
        Height: []
        Style: []
        Children: []
        Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Slide]
        Tag: 'ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder:5417:755'
        Id: '5417:755'
```

Replace the placeholder with the paragraph.

```
replace(contents(1),p);
```

Close the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

Open myTextBoxPlaceholderPresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox

Topics

“Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

“Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.TextOrientation class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Orientation of text in a table entry

Description

Use an mlreportgen.ppt.TextOrientation format object to specify the orientation of the text in a table entry in a PPT API presentation.

The mlreportgen.ppt.TextOrientation class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

ConstructOnLoad	true
HandleCompatible	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

textOrientationObj = mlreportgen.ppt.TextOrientation() sets the “Value” on page 12-0 property to 'horizontal'.

textOrientationObj = mlreportgen.ppt.TextOrientation(orientation) sets the “Value” on page 12-0 property to orientation.

Properties

Value — Text orientation

'horizontal' (default) | 'down' | 'up'

Orientation of the table entry text, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Specify one of the values in the table.

Value	Description
'horizontal'	Text orientation is horizontal.
'down'	Text orientation is vertical, with the content rotated 90 degrees, clockwise.
'up'	Text orientation is vertical, with the content rotated 90 degrees, counterclockwise.

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Specify the Orientation of Text in a Table Entry in a Presentation

To specify the orientation of the text in a table entry in a presentation, add an `mlreportgen.ppt.TextOrientation` object to the `Style` property of the `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` object that represents the table entry. This example generates a table with vertically oriented text in the first row.

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation("myTextOrientation.pptx");
open(ppt);
```

Add a slide to the presentation.

```
slide = add(ppt, "Title and Table");
```

Create a table.

```
t = Table({'Entry 11', 'Entry 12'; 'Entry 21', 'Entry 22'});
t.Height = '2in';
t.Width = '2in';
t.StyleName = "Medium style 2 - Accent 1";
t.Style = [t.Style {VAlign("middleCentered")}];
```

Specify the vertical text orientation for the entries in the first row.

```
tr1te1 = t.entry(1,1);
tr1te1.Style = [ tr1te1.Style {TextOrientation("down")} ];
tr1te2 = t.entry(1,2);
tr1te2.Style = [ tr1te2.Style {TextOrientation("down")} ];
```

Add a title and the table to the slide.

```
replace(slide, "Title", "Row One Text Has Vertical Orientation");
replace(slide, "Table", t);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);
rptview(ppt);
```

Here is the table in the generated presentation:

Row One Text Has Vertical Orientation

Entry 11	Entry 12
Entry 21	Entry 22

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See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Table` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry`

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

“Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.ppt.Underline class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Underline text

Description

Format that underlines presentation text.

The mlreportgen.ppt.Underline class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible	true
ConstructOnLoad	true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`underlineObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Underline()` draws a single line under text.

`underlineObj = mlreportgen.ppt.Underline(style)` sets the Style property to the specified underline style.

Properties

Style – Underline style

'single' (default) | 'double' | ...

Underline style, specified as one of these values:

Value	Description
'single'	Single underline
'double'	Double underline
'heavy'	Thick underline
'words'	Only words underlined (not spaces)
'dotted'	Dotted underline
'dottedheavy'	Thick, dotted underline
'dash'	Dashed underline
'dashheavy'	Thick, dashed underline
'dashlong'	Long, dashed underline

Value	Description
'dashlongheavy'	Thick, long, dashed underline
'dotdash'	Dot-dash underline
'dotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dash underline
'dotdotdash'	Dot-dot-dash underline
'dotdotdashheavy'	Thick, dot-dot-dash underline
'wavy'	Wavy underline
'wavyheavy'	Thick, wavy underline
'wavydouble'	Wavy, double underline
'none'	No underline

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Examples

Underline Presentation Text

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
```

```
ppt = Presentation('myUnderlinePresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
slide = add(ppt, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a paragraph and append underlined text.

```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');

tWavy = Text(' wavy underline');
tWavy.Style = {Underline('wavy')};
append(p, tWavy);

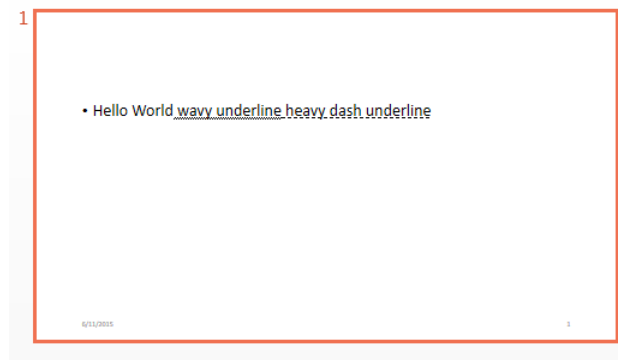
tDashed = Text(' heavy dash underline');
tDashed.Style = {Underline('dashheavy')};
append(p, tDashed);
```

Add the paragraph to the slide.

```
replace(slide, 'Content', p);
```

Close and view the presentation.

```
close(ppt);  
rptview(ppt);
```



See Also

`mlreportgen.ppt.Bold` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Italic`

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.VAlign class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Vertical alignment of table entry content

Description

Vertical alignment of table entry content.

Construction

`vAlignObj = VAlign()` creates a vertical alignment object having the value 'top'.

`vAlignObj = VAlign(value)` creates a vertical alignment object having the specified value.

Input Arguments

value — Vertical alignment for table entry content

'top' (default) | 'bottom' | 'middle' | 'topCentered' | 'middleCentered' | 'bottomCentered'

Vertical alignment for table entry content, specified as one of these values:

- 'top'
- 'bottom'
- 'middle'
- 'topCentered'
- 'middleCentered'
- 'bottomCentered'

Output Arguments

vAlignObj — Vertical alignment of table entry content

mlreportgen.ppt.VAlign object

Vertical alignment of table entry content, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.VAlign object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Value — Vertical alignment of table entry content

'top' (default) | 'bottom' | 'middle' | 'topCentered' | 'middleCentered' | 'bottomCentered'

Vertical alignment of table entry content, specified as a character vector.

Examples

Add a Table

Create a presentation.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myVAlign.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

Create a table using a cell array. Set the vertical alignment for each entry.

```
table1 = Table();
row1 = TableRow();
p1 = Paragraph('top');
r1e1 = TableEntry();
r1e1.Style = {VAlign('top'),FontSize('.5in')};
append(r1e1,p1);
append(row1,r1e1);

p2 = Paragraph('middle');
r1e2 = TableEntry();
r1e2.Style = {VAlign('middle')};
append(r1e2,p2);
append(row1,r1e2);

row2 = TableRow();
p3 = Paragraph('bottom');
r2e1 = TableEntry();
r2e1.Style = {VAlign('bottom')};
append(r2e1,p3);
append(row2,r2e1);

p4 = Paragraph('middle centered');
r2e2 = TableEntry();
r2e2.Style = {VAlign('middleCentered'),FontSize('.5in')};
append(r2e2,p4);
append(row2,r2e2);

append(table1,row1);
append(table1,row2);
```

Add the table to the slide, generate the presentation, and open the `myVAlign` presentation. (The `winopen` code works on Windows platforms.)


```
replace(slide1, 'Content', table1);  
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```

1

top	middle
bottom	middle centered

6/30/2015 1

See Also

mlreportgen.ppt.HAlign | mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry

Topics

“Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69

“Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.ppt.WarningMessage class

Package: mlreportgen.ppt

Warning message

Description

Create a warning message with the specified text originating from the specified source object.

Construction

`warningMsgObj = WarningMessage(text,source)` creates a warning message with the specified text originating from the specified source object.

Input Arguments

text — Message text

character vector

The text to display for the message, specified as a character vector.

source — PPT object from which message originates

a PPT object

The PPT object from which the message originates, specified as a PPT object.

Output Arguments

warningMsgObj — Warning message

mlreportgen.ppt.WarningMessage object

Warning message, returned as an mlreportgen.ppt.WarningMessage object.

Properties

Id — ID for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

ID for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique ID is generated as part of object creation. You can specify an ID to replace the generated ID.

Source — Source PPT object from which message originates

a PPT object

Source PPT object from which the message originates, specified as a PPT object.

Tag — Tag for this PPT API object

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this PPT API object, specified as a character vector or string scalar. A session-unique tag is generated as part of the creation of this object. The generated tag has the form CLASS:ID, where CLASS is the object class and ID is the value of the Id property of the object.

Specifying your own tag value can help you to identify where an issue occurred during presentation generation.

Text — Text of message

character vector

Message text, specified as a character vector.

Methods

Use WarningMessage methods similar to how you use ProgressMessage methods.

Method	Purpose
formatAsHTML	Wrap message in HTML tags.
formatAsText	Format message as text.
passesFilter	Determine if message passes filter.

Examples

Create a Warning Message

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(pre);
dispatch(dispatcher,WarningMessage('invalid slide',pre));

titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};

replace(pre,'Title',titleText);

close(pre);
```

Delete the listener to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

```
delete(l);
```

See Also

dispatch | mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData

Topics

“Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Introduced in R2015b

mlreportgen.report.BaseTable class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create table reporter

Description

Create a reporter for a table that has a title.

Construction

`table = BaseTable()` creates an empty table reporter. Use its properties to specify the table content, automatically numbered table title, and table style and width.

`table = BaseTable(content)` creates a table reporter that formats the content as a table and adds it to a report.

`table = BaseTable(Name, Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single quotes.

Input Arguments

content — Table content

DOM Table object | DOM FormalTable object | DOM MATLABTable object | ...

See the mlreportgen.dom.Table, FormalTable, or MATLABTable properties.

Properties

Title — Table title

string | character array | ...

Table title, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by- N or N -by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by- N or N -by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- Hole reporter returned by the getTitleReporter method

Inline content is content that a paragraph can contain. If the title value is inline content, the table reporter uses a template stored in its template library to format the title. The template automatically numbers the table title using a format that depends on whether the table is in a numbered or unnumbered chapter.

- A table in a numbered chapter has a title text prefix of the form 'Table $N.M.$ ' N is the chapter number and M is the table number in the chapter. For example, the prefix for the third table in the second chapter of the report is Table 2.3.

- A table in unnumbered chapter has a title text prefix of the form 'Table *N*.' *N* is 1 for the first table in the report, 2 for the second table, and so on.

In many non-English locales, the title prefix is translated to the language and format of the locale. See the `Locale` property of `mlreportgen.report.Report` for a list of translated locales.

Content — Table content

DOM Table object | DOM FormalTable object | DOM MATLABTable object | ...

Table content, specified as one of these values:

- DOM Table object
- DOM FormalTable object
- DOM MATLAB Table object
- Two-dimensional array or cell array of DOM or built-in MATLAB objects
- Hole reporter returned by `getContentReporter` method

Use the `Section` constructor or `add` method to set this property. You cannot set it directly.

TableStyleName — Style to apply to table

string | character array

Name of style to be applied to the table, specified as a string or character array. The specified style must be a table style defined in the template used by the report to which you append this table or in the template of a reporter added to the report.

An empty `TableStyleName` property value specifies a default table style defined for the template of the reporter. The default style for the table is a grid.

TableWidth — Width of the table

[] | string | character array

Width of this table, specified as a string or character array. The `TableWidth` format is *valueUnits*, where *Units* is an abbreviation for the width units and *value* is the number of units. The table shows the valid *Units* abbreviations.

Units Abbreviation	Units
px	pixels
cm	centimeters
in	inches
mm	millimeters
pc	picas
pt	points
%	percent

Example: `5in`

MaxCols — Maximum number of columns to display per table slice

Inf (default) | positive integer

Maximum number of columns to display per table slice, specified as `Inf` or as a positive integer. If the value of this property is `Inf`, all original table columns are included in a single table. A `MaxCols` value greater than or equal to the number of table columns also produces a single table with all columns. Large table data sets can cause illegible tables to be generated. Set this property to the number of columns from the original table that fit legibly on a page. To determine an optimal value, iterate setting the `MaxCol` value and viewing the report.

RepeatCols — Number of initial columns to repeat per slice

0 (default) | positive integer

Number of initial columns to repeat per slice, specified as 0 or a positive integer. A nonzero number, n , repeats the first n columns of the original table in each slice. The `MaxCols` property value includes the `RepeatCols` property value. For example, if `MaxCols` is 6 and `RepeatCols` is 2, each table slice has a total of six columns with the first two columns repeated from the original table.

TableSliceTitleStyleName — Name of the style applied to the sliced table title

string (default) | character array

Name of the custom style to apply to the titles of table slices that this reporter generates. The specified style must be defined in the report to which this reporter is added. If this property is empty (`' '`, `''`, or `[]`), the slice titles use the default style defined in the reporter template.

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

<code>createTemplate</code>	Create table template
<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create custom base table reporter class
<code>getClassFolder</code>	Base table class definition file location
<code>getContentReporter</code>	Get base table content hole reporter
<code>getTitleReporter</code>	Get base table title reporter

Inherited Methods

<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create class derived from Reporter class
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter

Copy Semantics

Handle. To learn how handle classes affect copy operations, see Copying Objects (MATLAB).

Examples

Add Tables to a Report

Add two tables to a report. The first table is a rank 5 magic square. The second table includes two images.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('tables');
chapter = Chapter();
chapter.Title = 'Table example';
add(rpt,chapter);

table = BaseTable(magic(5));
table.Title = 'Rank 5 Magic Square';
add(rpt,table);

add(rpt,Paragraph());
imgSize = {Height('2in'),Width('2in')};
img1 = Image(which('b747.jpg'));
img1.Style = imgSize;
img2 = Image(which('peppers.png'));
img2.Style = imgSize;
table = BaseTable({'Boeing 747' 'Peppers'; img1, img2});
table.Title = 'Picture Gallery';
add(rpt,table);

delete(gcf);
rptview(rpt);
```


Chapter 1. Table example

Table 1.1. Rank 5 Magic Square

17	24	1	8	15
23	5	7	14	16
4	6	13	20	22
10	12	19	21	3
11	18	25	2	9

Table 1.2. Picture Gallery

Boeing 747	Peppers
	

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.FormatTable](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Table](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Reporter](#)

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.BlockContent class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Fill block content hole reporter

Description

Reporter for templates with a block content hole. A block hole is a hole that can contain paragraphs or any other type of content. Other reporters use this `BlockContent` reporter to fill block holes in their templates. Reporters have methods that return instances of this object. Using these object instances, you can customize the format of the content used to fill the block holes in their templates. For example, for the `BaseTable` reporter, the `getContentReporter` method returns the instance that the `BaseTable` reporter uses to fill the `Content` hole in its template. To customize the content format, specify a custom template for the `BlockContent` reporter returned by the `getContentReporter` method.

Note Reporters create instances of this object. You do not need to create this object yourself.

Properties

HoleId — ID of hole

string

ID of hole to be filled by this reporter, specified as a string.

Content — Content of hole

string | character array | ...

Content of hole to be filled by this reporter, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the

TemplateSrc property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (TemplateSrc) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a LinkTarget object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report | mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.report.Chapter class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Superclasses: mlreportgen.report.Section

Chapter reporter

Description

Use an object of the mlreportgen.report.Chapter class to add a chapter to a report.

The mlreportgen.report.Chapter class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`ch = Chapter()` creates a reporter that generates a chapter. The chapter has a new page layout defined by the default template of the reporter.

The default template is a portrait page with a header and a footer. The header is empty. If a chapter is the first chapter of the report, the footer contains an automatically generated page number that starts with 1. If the chapter is not the first chapter, the page numbering continues from the last page of the previous chapter. Use the Layout property to override some of the page layout features of the chapter, such as the orientation.

Use the Title property to specify the title.

To add content to the chapter, use the add method of the mlreportgen.report.Chapter object.

Note Before you add a chapter to a report, add all of the content to the chapter. Once you add the chapter to a report, you cannot add more content to the chapter.

`ch = Chapter(title)` creates a chapter with the specified title. See the Title property.

`ch = Chapter(Name, Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single quotes or double quotes.

Properties

Title — Chapter title

string scalar | character vector | DOM object | ...

Chapter title, specified as one of these values:

The title appears at the beginning of the chapter and in the header of all chapter pages except the first page. The title also appears in the table of contents of the report.

Inline objects are objects that a paragraph can contain. If the title value is an inline object, the `Chapter` object uses a template from its template library to create a title based on the value. The template used to create the title depends on whether the title is numbered. A chapter title is numbered by default. To turn off numbering for this chapter, use the `Numbered` property. To turn off numbering for all other chapters in the report, use the `mlreportgen.report.Section.number` method.

If the title is numbered, the title is prefixed in English reports by a string of the form `Chapter N`, where `N` is the automatically generated chapter number. In some other locales, the English prefix is translated to the language of the locale. See the `Locale` property of `mlreportgen.report.Report` for a list of translated locales.

You can use inline DOM objects to override the character formatting specified by the chapter default title templates.

If the title value is a DOM paragraph or other DOM block object, the chapter inserts the object at the beginning of the chapter. If you use a DOM block object, you can use block elements to customize the spacing, alignment, and other properties of the chapter title. In this case, you must fully specify the title format and provide title numbering yourself.

Note For the page headers to correctly display the title, the style name of the title must be `SectionTitle1`. If the title is specified as a DOM `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object with no `StyleName` set, the `StyleName` property is automatically changed to the correct style name. You can customize the paragraph style by including DOM style objects in the `Style` property of the `Paragraph` object. If you use a custom template to format the title, make sure the style name used by the template is `SectionTitle1`. Customize the title style by modifying the `SectionTitle1` style in the custom template.

Numbered — Whether to number this chapter

`true` | `false`

Whether to number this chapter, specified as `true` or `false`. If the value of `Numbered` is empty or `true`, the chapter is numbered relative to other chapters in the report. The chapter number appears in the title. If the value of `Numbered` is `false`, this chapter is not numbered. The value of the `Numbered` property overrides the numbering specified for all report chapters by the `mlreportgen.report.Chapter.number` method.

Content — Content of this section

`string` scalar | `character` vector | `inline` object | ...

Content of the section, specified as one of these values:

Use the `Chapter` constructor or `add` method to set this property. You cannot set it directly.

Layout — Layout of this chapter

`mlreportgen.report.ReporterLayout`

Layout of this chapter, specified as an `mreportgen.report.ReporterLayout` object. Use the properties of the `ReporterLayout` object to override some of the chapter layout properties that are defined in the template for the chapter.

Example: `chapter.Layout.Landscape = true`

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

Public Methods

<code>add</code>	Add Dom objects and reports to this chapter
<code>getTitleReporter</code>	Get chapter title reporter
<code>mreportgen.report.Chapter.number</code>	<code>mreportgen.report.Chapter.number(report, numbering)</code> specifies whether to number chapters in a report. If <code>numbering</code> is <code>true</code> , all chapters in the report are numbered.
<code>mreportgen.report.Chapter.CreateTemplate</code>	<code>mreportgen.report.Chapter.CreateTemplate(templatePath, type)</code> creates a copy of the Chapter template specified by <code>type</code> at the location specified by <code>templatePath</code> . You can use this method to create a copy of a default Section template to serve as a starting point for creating your own custom template.

<code>mlreportgen.report.Chapter.customizeReporter</code>	<code>mlreportgen.report.Chapter.customizeReporter(toClasspath)</code> creates an empty class derived from the <code>Chapter</code> reporter class with the name <code>toClasspath</code> . You can use the generated class as a starting point for creating a custom version of the <code>Chapter</code> reporter.
<code>mlreportgen.report.Chapter.getClassFolder</code>	<code>mlreportgen.report.Chapter.getClassFolder()</code> returns the path of the folder that contains the class definition file for the <code>Chapter</code> reporter class.
<code>getImpl</code>	Get DOM implementation for this reporter

Examples

Add a Chapter to a Report

Add a section to a chapter and the chapter to a report. Set the layout orientation of the chapter to landscape.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('My Report', 'pdf');

add(rpt, TitlePage('Title', 'My Report'));

chapter = Chapter('Images');
chapter.Layout.Landscape = true;
add(chapter, Section('Title', 'Boeing 747', ...
    'Content', Image('b747.jpg')));

add(rpt, chapter);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Here is the first page of Chapter 1 in the generated report.

Chapter 1. Images

1.1. Boeing 747



1

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.ReportLayout` |
`mlreportgen.report.Reporter` | `mlreportgen.report.Section`

Topics

"What Is a Reporter?" on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Equation class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Superclasses: mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Equation reporter

Description

Create an equation reporter that adds an equation to a report.

An equation is added to a report as an image of the formatted equation. By default, the image is embedded in an empty, centered paragraph. Optionally, it can be appended in line with other text in a paragraph. The image, and therefore, the equation can be scaled to any size.

The snapshot image of the equation is stored in the temporary folder of the report. When the report is closed, the equation image is copied into the report and, then, the image is deleted from the temporary folder. To prevent the equation image files from being deleted, use the `Debug` property of the report. See `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

The `mlreportgen.report.Equation` class is a `handle` class.

Class Attributes

`HandleCompatible` `true`

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`equation = mlreportgen.report.Equation()` creates an empty equation reporter object. Use the object properties to specify the equation and its formatting.

`equation = mlreportgen.report.Equation(markup)` formats the equation that is specified by the LaTeX markup for the equation. See the `Content` property.

`equation = mlreportgen.report.Equation(Name, Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single or double quotes.

Properties

Content — LaTeX markup

`[]` (default) | string scalar | character vector

LaTeX markup for the equation, specified as a string scalar or character vector. You can use any LaTeX markup that is supported by the `Interpreter` property of a MATLAB text object. See `Text`.

FontSize — Font size

[] (default) | positive integer

Font size for the formatted equation, specified as empty, or as a positive integer. If the `FontSize` property is empty, the font size defaults to 10.

Color — Name of font color

[] (default) | string scalar | character vector

Name of font color for the formatted equation, specified as empty, or as a string scalar or character vector. If the `Color` property is empty, the font color defaults to black. You can use long or short color names. For a list of valid color names, see the `Color` property in `Text`.

BackgroundColor — Name of background color

[] (default) | string scalar | character vector

Name of background color for the formatted equation, specified as empty, or as a string scalar or character vector. If `Color` is empty, the background color defaults to white. You can use long or short color names. For a list of valid color names, see the `Color` property in `Text`.

DisplayInline — Display equation in line with text

false (default) | true

Display equation in line with text, specified as `true` or `false`.

If the `DisplayInline` property is set to `false`, the reporter takes an image of the equation, wraps the image in a paragraph, and adds the paragraph to the report. In the report, the equation is on a line by itself. See “Add an Equation to a Chapter” on page 12-639. Use this option to fill block holes in a template.

If the `DisplayInline` property is set to `true`, the equation image is not wrapped in a paragraph. To add the equation to the report, get the equation image by using the `getImpl` method and then add the image to a paragraph. In the generated report, the equation is in line with the text of a paragraph. See “Display Equation in Line with the Text of a Paragraph” on page 12-640. Use this option to fill inline holes in a template.

Note By default, the bottom of an inline image is aligned with the base line of the surrounding text. If an inline equation image is taller than the surrounding text, you can use the `mlreportgen.dom.VerticalAlign` format to align the image relative to the text base line so that the equation base line matches the text base line. You must experiment to determine the required amount of vertical adjustment.

SnapshotFormat — Snapshot image format

"svg" (default) | "png" | "emf"

Snapshot image format, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Supported formats are:

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

Public Methods

<code>mlreportgen.report.Equation.createTemplate</code>	Create equation template
<code>mlreportgen.report.Equation.customizeReporter</code>	Create custom equation reporter class
<code>mlreportgen.report.Equation.getClassFolder</code>	Equation class definition file location
<code>getContentReporter</code>	Get equation content hole reporter
<code>getSnapshotImage</code>	Create equation image path
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter. If the <code>DisplayInline</code> property is set to <code>true</code> , <code>getImpl(eq, report)</code> returns the snapshot image of the specified equation in the specified report so that you can add the image to a paragraph. Otherwise, <code>getImpl(eq, report)</code> returns a document part.

Examples

Add an Equation to a Chapter

Create a report that includes an equation in a chapter. By default, the reporter adds an image of the equation on a separate line of the report.

```
% Import the API packages
import mlreportgen.report.*

% Create the report and chapter
```

```

% Add an equation as a separate line in the chapter
rpt = Report('equation', 'docx');
ch = Chapter('Title', 'Equation');
add(ch, Equation('\int_{0}^{2} x^2\sin(x) dx'));
add(rpt, ch);

% Close and view the report.
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);

```

Set Equation Font Size and Color

Create a report that includes an equation on a yellow background in 14-pt font.

```

% Import the API packages
import mlreportgen.report.*

% Create the report and chapter
% Create an Equation reporter and set the FontSize and Color properties
rpt = Report('equation', 'docx');
ch = Chapter('Title', 'Equation');
eq = Equation;
eq.Content = '\int_{0}^{2} x^2\sin(x) dx';
eq.FontSize = 14;
eq.Color = 'b';
eq.BackgroundColor = 'y';
add(ch, eq);
add(rpt, ch);

% Close and view the report
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);

```

Display Equation in Line with the Text of a Paragraph

Create an equation that is in line with the text of a paragraph by setting the `DisplayInline` property to `true`. Then, call the `getImpl` method to get the image snapshot of the equation. Add the snapshot of the image to the paragraph.

```

% Import the API packages
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

% Create report
% Add equation in line with text in a paragraph of the report
rpt = Report("equation", "docx");
eq = Equation("\int_{0}^{2} x^2\sin(x) dx");
eq.DisplayInline = true;
img = getImpl(eq, rpt);
img.Style = {VerticalAlign("-5pt")};
p = Paragraph("Here is an inline equation: ");
p.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';
append(p, img);
append(p, " More text ");

```

```
add(rpt,p);  
  
% Close and view the report  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Compatibility Considerations

Compatibility Considerations

Behavior changed in R2019b

Starting in R2019b, Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) images are supported for Microsoft Word reports. For all report types (HTML, PDF, and Word), the default format for equation images is SVG. Word reports that contain SVG images require Word 2016 or a later version. In MATLAB R2019b or a later release, to generate a report with equation images that are compatible with earlier versions of Word, set the `SnapshotFormat` property to a value other than "svg". To specify the equation image format used by default for Word reports in earlier releases of MATLAB, set `SnapshotFormat` to:

- "emf" for a Windows platform
- "png" for a UNIX or Mac platform

See Also

Text | `mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

"What Is a Reporter?" on page 1-3

"Fill the Blanks in a Report Form" on page 13-25

"Create an Inline Equation in a Report" on page 17-74

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Figure class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Superclasses: mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Figure reporter

Description

Create a figure reporter with a title, figure, and caption.

The mlreportgen.report.Figure class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`fig = mlreportgen.report.Figure()` creates a reporter that makes a snapshot of the figure currently open in MATLAB and adds it to a report. Use the figure properties to add a caption or change the figure size. The snapshot image is stored in the temporary folder of the report. When the report is closed, the snapshot image is copied into the report and the image is deleted from the temporary folder. To prevent the snapshot image files from being deleted, use the `Debug` property of the report. See `mlreportgen.report.Report`.

Note The figure must remain open until the Figure reporter is added to a report.

`fig = mlreportgen.report.Figure(source)` creates a reporter that adds the figure specified by `source` and sets the `Source` property to `source`.

`fig = mlreportgen.report.Figure(Name, Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single or double quotes.

Properties

Snapshot — Figure image

mlreportgen.report.FormalImage object

Figure image, specified as an object of the `mlreportgen.report.FormalImage` reporter class. The reporter uses `gcf` to obtain the current MATLAB figure. It uses the formal image reporter to insert the figure into a report. To specify the size of the snapshot or the caption, use the properties of the `FormalImage` object.

Note The figure reporter initializes the `Snapshot` property. Do not reset this property.

Source — Figure source

character vector | string scalar | graphics handle

Figure source, specified as a:

SnapshotFormat — Snapshot image format

'svg' (default) | ...

Snapshot image format, specified as a character vector or string scalar. Supported formats are:

See “Compatibility Considerations” on page 12-647.

Scaling — Scaling options for figure snapshot image

'auto' (default) | 'custom' | 'none'

Scaling options for the figure snapshot image, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Scaling controls the size of the figure snapshot image in the image file. Supported scaling options are:

Note The 'auto' and 'custom' options use the MATLAB `print` command to resize the figure. If the figure is too large to fit legibly in the specified space, the `print` command crops the snapshot image. To avoid cropping, you can specify 'none' as the value of the `Scaling` option and use the reporter specified by the `Snapshot` property to size the figure image. This reporter reduces the size of the text with the rest of the image and a user might need to zoom the image in a viewer to discern fine detail. See “Resize Figure Snapshot Image” on page 12-645.

Height — Height of snapshot image

character vector | string scalar

Height of snapshot image, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '2in' specifies two inches. Valid abbreviations are:

Example: '2in'

Width — Width of snapshot image

character vector | string scalar

Width of snapshot image, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of a number followed by an abbreviation for a unit of measurement. For example, '2in' specifies two inches. Valid abbreviations are:

Example: '3in'

PreserveBackgroundColor — Preserve figure background color

false (default) | true

Preserve the figure background color in the snapshot, specified as `true` or `false`. If `PreserveBackgroundColor` is `true`, the background color of the snapshot is the same as the background color of the figure. If `PreserveBackgroundColor` is `false`, the background color of the snapshot is white.

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

Public Methods

<code>getSnapshotImage</code>	Get snapshot image path
<code>mlreportgen.report.Figure.getClassFolder</code>	Figure class definition file location
<code>mlreportgen.report.Figure.createTemplate</code>	Create figure template
<code>mlreportgen.report.Figure.customizeReporter</code>	Create custom figure reporter class
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter

Examples

Add a Figure to a Report

Add a figure of a surface plot to a report and set the figure caption and height.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
surf(peaks);
rpt = Report('peaks');
chapter = Chapter();
chapter.Title = 'Figure Example';
add(rpt,chapter);

fig = Figure();
```



```

fig.Snapshot.Caption = '3-D shaded surface plot';
fig.Snapshot.Height = '5in';

add(rpt,fig);
delete(gcf);
rptview(rpt);

```

Add Multiple Figures to a Report Page

Add two figures to a report. To place them next to each other on the page, use a DOM Table object.

```

import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Report('peaks');

surf(peaks(20));
figure = Figure();
peaks20 = Image(getSnapshotImage(figure,rpt));
peaks20.Width = '3in';
peaks20.Height = [];
delete(gcf);

surf(peaks(40));
figure = Figure();
peaks40 = Image(getSnapshotImage(figure,rpt));
peaks40.Width = '3in';
peaks40.Height = [];
delete(gcf);

t = Table({peaks20,peaks40;'peaks(20)', 'peaks(40)'});
add(rpt,t);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);

```

Resize Figure Snapshot Image

This example generates a PDF report that illustrates the difference between resizing a figure snapshot image using the `print` command and resizing using the reporter specified by the `Snapshot` property of the `Figure` reporter.

Create a wide MATLAB® figure. Create three `mlreportgen.report.Figure` reporters from the figure and add them to a report.

- The first `Figure` reporter does not resize the figure.
- The second `Figure` reporter uses the `print` command to resize the figure.
- The third `Figure` reporter uses the `snapshot` reporter to resize the figure.

```

import mlreportgen.report.*

fig = figure();
ax = axes(fig);

```

```
plot(ax, rand(1,100));

pos = fig.Position;
fig.Position = [pos(1) pos(2) 2*pos(3) pos(4)];

rpt = Report('example', 'pdf');

add(rpt, "Intrinsic figure size");
figReporter0 = Figure(fig);
figReporter0.Scaling = 'none';
add(rpt, figReporter0);

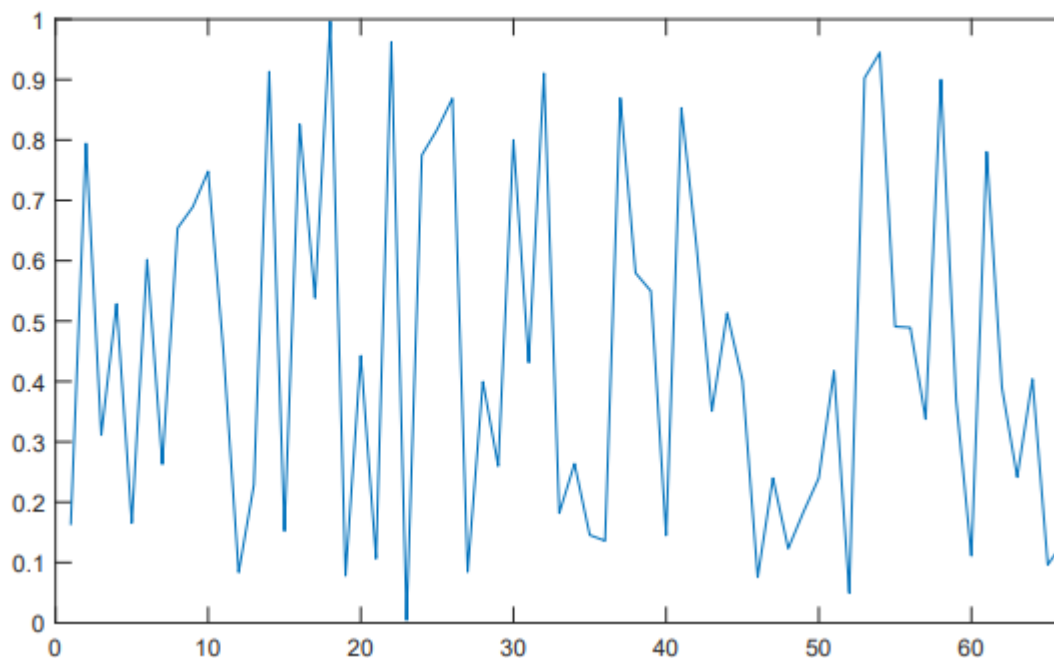
add(rpt, "Resized by print command");
figReporter1 = Figure(fig);
add(rpt, figReporter1);

add(rpt, "Resized by snapshot reporter");
figReporter2 = Figure(fig);
figReporter2.Scaling = 'none';
figReporter2.Snapshot.ScaleToFit = true;
add(rpt, figReporter2);

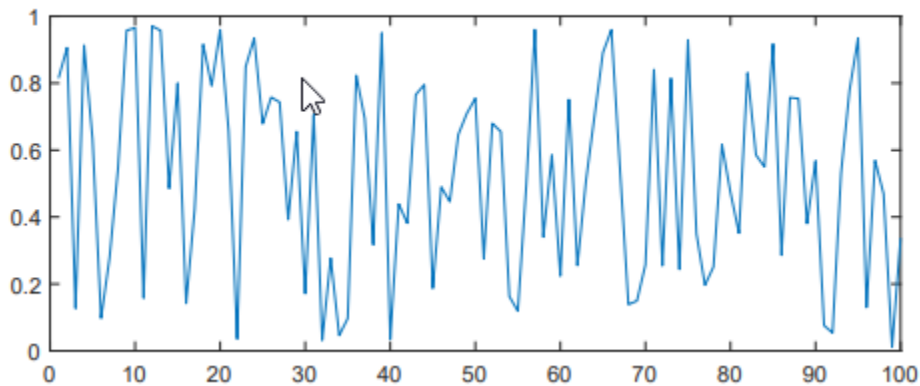
close(rpt);
delete(fig);
rptview(rpt);
```

Here are the figures in the generated report:

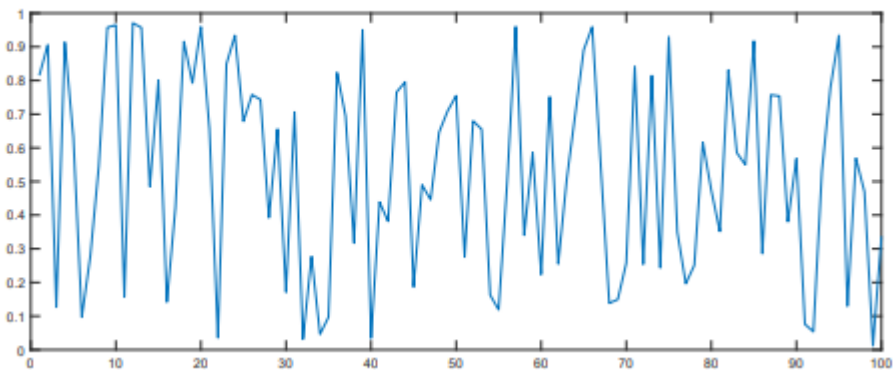
Intrinsic figure size



Resized by print command



Resized by snapshot reporter



Compatibility Considerations

Default value of SnapshotFormat is 'svg' for all report types

Behavior changed in R2019b

Starting in R2019b, Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) images are supported for Word reports. For all report types (HTML, PDF, and Word), the default value of the `SnapshotFormat` property is 'svg' and a value of 'auto' indicates 'svg'. In previous releases, the default value of the `SnapshotFormat` property was 'auto', which indicated 'svg' for HTML and PDF reports and 'emf' or 'png' for Word reports, depending on the platform.

Word reports that contain SVG images require Word 2016 or a later version. In MATLAB R2019b or a later release, to generate a report with images that are compatible with earlier versions of Word, set the `SnapshotFormat` property to a value other than 'svg'. To specify the image format used by default in earlier releases of MATLAB, set `SnapshotFormat` to:

- 'emf' for a Windows platform
- 'png' for a UNIX or Mac platform

See Also

`gca` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table` | `mlreportgen.report.FormalImage` |
`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.FormalImage class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Captioned image reporter

Description

Create a reporter for an image with a caption.

Construction

`image = FormalImage()` creates an empty image reporter. Use the reporter properties to set the image source, caption, height, width, and so on. The reporter uses a template to format and number the caption and position it relative to the image. To customize the format, you can specify a custom template or override the template programmatically, using the properties of this reporter.

`image = FormalImage(source)` creates an image reporter that adds the image specified by the source to a report. See the `Image` property.

`image = FormalImage(Name, Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single or double quotes.

Input Arguments

source — Source of image

string | character array | DOM Image object

Source of image to add to report, specified as a string or character array, or as a DOM Image object. See the `Image` property.

Properties

Image — Source of image

[] | string | character array | DOM Image object

Source of image to add to report, specified as a string or character array, or as a DOM Image object. If you use a string or character array, specify the system path to the image file.

Supported image formats are:

- `.bmp` — Bitmap image
- `.gif` — Graphics Interchange Format
- `.jpg` — JPEG image
- `.png` — PNG image
- `.emf` — Enhanced metafile, supported only in DOCX output on Windows platforms
- `.svg` - Scalable Vector Graphics

- `.tif` - Tag Image File format, not supported in HTML output
- `.pdf` - PDF image (supported only in PDF output)

This reporter inserts the specified image in a paragraph whose style is specified by the template of the reporter. The paragraph style determines the alignment and spacing of the image relative to its caption. To customize the alignment and spacing, customize the `FormalImage` template in the template library for the reporter.

Caption — Caption of this formal image

[] | string | character array | ...

Caption of this formal image, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- Hole reporter returned by the `getCaptionReporter` method

The caption is numbered automatically and positioned under the image.

Inline content is content that a paragraph can contain. If the caption value is inline content, the reporter uses a template stored in its template library to format the caption. The template automatically numbers the caption using a format that depends on whether the image is in a numbered or unnumbered chapter.

- An image in a numbered chapter has a caption text prefix of the form 'Figure *N.M.*' where *N* is the number of the chapter and *M* is the number of the figure in the chapter. For example, the prefix for the third image in the second chapter of the report is Figure 2.3.
- An image in an unnumbered chapter has a caption text prefix of the form 'Figure *N.*' where *N* is 1 for the first image in the report, 2 for the second image, and so on.

In many non-English locales, the caption prefix is translated to the language and format of the locale. See the `Locale` property of `ml reportgen . report . Report` for a list of translated locales.

Width — Width of this image

[] | string | character array

Width of this image, specified as a string or character array. This property applies only to a formal image whose source you specify as an image path.

The `Width` format is `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the width units and `value` is the number of units. The table shows the valid `Units` abbreviations.

Units	Units Abbreviation
pixels	px
centimeters	cm
inches	in
millimeters	mm
picas	pc

Units	Units Abbreviation
points	pt
percent	%

If you set the image width, but not the height, the height is scaled to preserve the aspect ratio of the image.

Example: 5in

Height — Height of this image

[] | string | character array

Height of this image, specified as a string or character array. This property applies only to a formal image whose source you specify as an image path.

The **Height** format is *valueUnits*, where *Units* is an abbreviation for the height units and *value* is the number of units. See the **Width** property for a list of valid *Units* abbreviations.

If you set the image height, but not the width, the width is scaled to preserve the aspect ratio of the image.

ScaleToFit — Scale image

false (default) | true

Whether to scale this formal image, specified as a logical value. This property specifies whether to scale the image to fit between the margins of a Microsoft Word or PDF page or a table entry.

Map — Map of hyperlink areas

[] | mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap object

Map of hyperlink areas in this formal image, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap` object. This property applies only to HTML and PDF reports. Use `mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea` to define the image areas and then, add them to the map. Image areas are areas in the image that contain hyperlinks to open content in a browser or navigate to another location on the same page.

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, **TemplateSrc** must be a Word reporter template. If the **TemplateSrc** property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

<code>createTemplate</code>	Create formal image template
<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create custom formal image reporter class
<code>getCaptionReporter</code>	Get image caption reporter
<code>getClassFolder</code>	Formal image class definition file location
<code>getImageReporter</code>	Get formal image reporter

Inherited Methods

<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create class derived from Reporter class
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter

Copy Semantics

Handle. To learn how handle classes affect copy operations, see Copying Objects (MATLAB).

Examples

Add an Image to a Report

Add an empty image reporter to a report and then, set its source, caption, and height.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report('output','pdf');
chapter = mlreportgen.report.Chapter();
chapter.Title = 'Formal Image Reporter Example';

image = mlreportgen.report.FormalImage();
image.Image = which('ngc6543a.jpg');
image.Caption = 'Cat's Eye Nebula or NGC 6543';
image.Height = '5in';

add(chapter,image);
add(rpt,chapter);
rptview(rpt);
```

Change Image Caption Color

Add an image to a report. Use default formatting, but change the text color of the caption to red.


```

import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('output', 'pdf');
chapter = Chapter();
chapter.Title = 'Formal Image Reporter Example';

image = FormalImage();
image.Image = which('ngc6543a.jpg');
text = Text('Cat's Eye Nebula or NGC 6543');
text.Color = 'red';
image.Caption = text;

add(chapter, image);
add(rpt, chapter);
rptview(rpt);

```

Change Image and Caption Formatting

Add an image to a report and override its alignment, caption font, and margins

```

import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('output', 'pdf');
chapter = Chapter();
chapter.Title = 'Formal Image Reporter Example';

image = FormalImage();
image.Image = which('ngc6543a.jpg');
image.Height = '5in';

para = Paragraph('System Design Description');
para.Style = {HAlign('left'), FontFamily('Arial'), ...
    FontSize('12pt'), Color('white'), ...
    BackgroundColor('blue'), ...
    OuterMargin('0in', '0in', '.5in', '1in')};
image.Caption = para;

add(chapter, image);
add(rpt, chapter);
rptview(rpt);

```

Create an Image Map

Create an image map with a defined image area in the upper left and add that image to the report. If you click in the image area, it displays the web page associated with that area.

```

import mlreportgen.report.*;
rpt = Report('test', 'pdf');

image = FormalImage(which('ngc6543a.jpg'));
area = mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea('https://www.google.com', ...
    'Google', 0, 0, 100, 100);
map = mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap;
append(map, area);
image.Map = map;

```

```
add(rpt,image);  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Image` | `mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea` | `mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap` |
`mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |
`mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Superclasses: mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Create tabbed panels

Description

An mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs reporter adds a widget consisting of a stack of tabbed panels (module tabs) to an HTML report. Selecting a tab displays the contents of the panel. Use this reporter to display related information in compact form.

Note Use HTMLModuleTabs reporters only with HTML or single-file HTML reports.

The mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs class is a handle class.

Class Attributes

HandleCompatible true

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

tabsObj = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs() creates an empty HTMLModuleTabs reporter. You must specify the tab labels and content using the TabsData property. Adding an empty HTMLModuleTabs reporter to a report produces an error.

tabsObj = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs(Name, Value) sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single or double quotes.

Properties

TabsData — Tab label and panel content

structure array

Tab label and panel content, specified as an array of structures with these fields:

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

For an HTML report, the type of the template must be `html`. For a single-file report, the type must be `html`.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

Public Methods

<code>mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.createTemplate</code>	Create a copy of the HTML module tabs reporter template
<code>mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.customizeReporter</code>	Create a custom HTML module tabs reporter
<code>mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs.getClassFolder</code>	HTML module tabs reporter class definition file location
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter

Examples

Report Simulink Model Diagrams as a Tabbed Image Gallery

This example generates a single-file HTML report that has a separate tabbed panel for each system diagram of a Simulink model.

This example requires Simulink and Simulink Report Generator.

Create the report and a chapter.

```
rpt = slreportgen.report.Report("MyReport","html-file");  
open(rpt);
```

```
ch = mlreportgen.report.Chapter("sf_car System Diagrams Tabbed Image Gallery");
```

Load the model and find all the diagrams in the model.

```
model_name = "sf_car";  
load_system(model_name);
```

```
finder = slreportgen.finder.DiagramFinder(model_name);  
results = find(finder);
```

Create an `mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs` reporter to contain tabs that correspond to the diagrams. Specify the tab labels and content for each system diagram. The tab label is the system name. The tab content is the system diagram snapshot.

```
moduleTabs = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs();
for result = results
    moduleTabs.TabsData(end+1).Label = result.Name;

    diag = result.getReporter();
    moduleTabs.TabsData(end).Content = mlreportgen.dom.Image(diag.getSnapshotImage(rpt));
end
```

Add the `HTMLModuleTabs` reporter to the chapter and add the chapter to the report. Close and view the report.

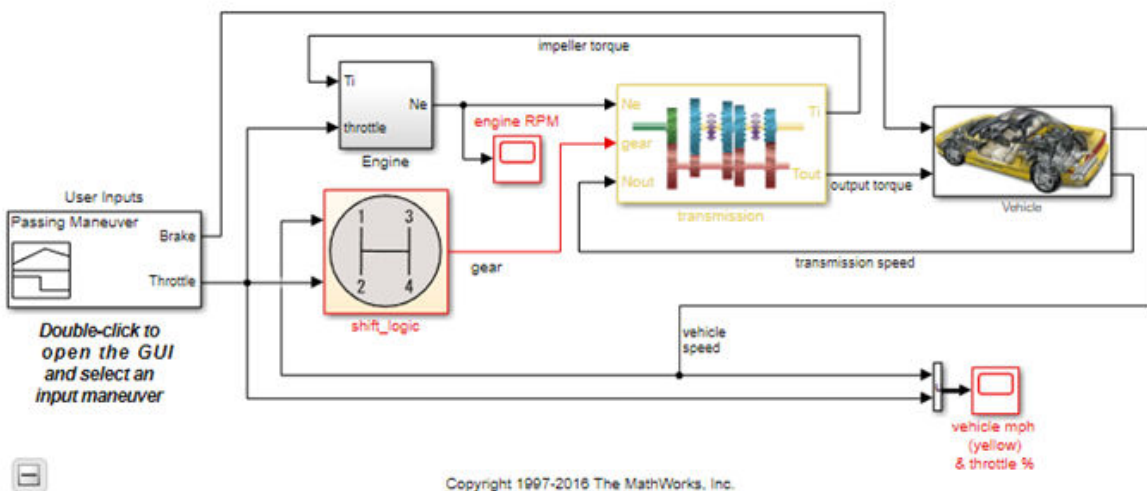
```
add(ch,moduleTabs);
add(rpt,ch);
```

```
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

The report opens with the content of the first tab visible. The first tab contains the top-level diagram of the model. To see a different diagram, click the corresponding tab.

Chapter 1. sf_car system diagrams tabbed image gallery

sf_car Engine Vehicle shift_logic calc_th transmission Torque Converter transmission ratio



Create Tabbed Panels with Different Types of Content

This example generates tabbed panels where each panel contains a different type of content. The example also shows how to include multiple DOM objects in the content of a tabbed panel by grouping the DOM objects in an `mlreportgen.dom.Group` object.

Create a report and a chapter.

```
rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report("MyReport","html");
open(rpt);
ch = mlreportgen.report.Chapter("Tabs with Different Types of Content");
```

Create an HTMLModuleTabs reporter and specify the label and content for each tabbed panel. For the last panel, create a Group object that contains a paragraph and a table.

```
% Create group from a paragraph and a table
p = mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph('This is a table:');
t = mlreportgen.dom.Table(magic(2));
grp = mlreportgen.dom.Group;
append(grp,p);
append(grp,t);

% Create cell arrays for the labels and content
labels = {'Text','Paragraph','Link','List','Image','Group'};
content = {"This tab contains text as a string.",...
    mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph('This tab contains content using a DOM Paragraph.'),...
    mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink("http://www.mathworks.com/","MathWorks"),...
    mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList({"Coffee", "Tea", "Milk"}),...
    mlreportgen.dom.Image(which("ngc6543a.jpg")),...
    grp};

% Create a structure from the labels and content
tabsdata = struct('Label',labels,'Content',content);

% Create the HTMLModuleTabs reporter
modTabsObj = mlreportgen.report.HTMLModuleTabs('TabsData',tabsdata);
```

Add the HTMLModuleTabs reporter to the report. Close and view the report.

```
add(ch,modTabsObj);
add(rpt,ch);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

The report opens with the content of the first tab visible.

Chapter 1. Tabs with Different Types of Content

Text	Paragraph	Link	List	Image	Group
------	-----------	------	------	-------	-------

This tab contains text as a string.

Click the Group tab to see that it contains a paragraph and a table.

Chapter 1. Tabs with Different Types of Content

Text	Paragraph	Link	List	Image	Group
This is a table:					
1 3					
4 2					

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Group`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2020a

mlreportgen.report.InlineContent class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Fill inline content hole reporter

Description

Reporter for templates with an inline content hole. An inline hole is a hole within a document body paragraph. Other reporters use this `InlineContent` reporter to fill inline holes in their templates. Reporters have methods that return instances of this object. Using these object instances, you can customize the format of the content used to fill the holes in their templates. For example, for the `TitlePage` reporter, the `getTitleReporter` method returns the instance that the `TitlePage` reporter uses to fill the `TitlePageTitle` hole in its template. To customize the title format, specify a custom template for the `InlineContent` reporter returned by the `getTitleReporter` method.

Note Reporters create instances of this object. You do not need to create this object yourself.

Properties

HoleId — ID of hole

string

ID of hole to be filled by this reporter, specified as a string.

Content — Content of hole

string | character array | ...

Content of hole to be filled by this reporter, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- Inline DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the

TemplateSrc property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (TemplateSrc) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a LinkTarget object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report | mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable class

Package: mlreportgen.report

MATLAB variable reporter

Description

Create a reporter that reports on a MATLAB variable.

Construction

`rptr = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable()` creates a MATLAB variable reporter based on a default template. Before adding this reporter to a report, use its properties to specify the variable name on which to report.

`rptr = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable(variable)` creates a MATLAB variable reporter for the specified MATLAB variable. To specify a local variable, specify its name, for example, `MATLABVariable(x)`. To specify a MATLAB workspace variable, specify its name as a string or character array, for example, `MATLABVariable('x')`. To specify other report options, use the properties of this reporter.

`rptr = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable(Name, Value)` creates a MATLAB variable reporter with options specified by one or more `Name, Value` pair arguments. `Name` is a property name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside single (`' '`) or double (`" "`) quotes. You can specify several name-value pair arguments in any order as `Name1, Value1, ..., NameN, ValueN`.

Instead of specifying the MATLAB variable using its `Name, Value` pair, you can specify it using only its value, but it must be the first input argument. For example, for a global MATLAB variable named `x`, you can use either `mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable(x, "Location", "Global")` or `mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable("Variable", "x", "Location", "Global")`.

Input Arguments

variable — MATLAB variable name

string scalar | character vector | local variable name

MATLAB variable name, specified as a string scalar, character vector, or local variable name. To specify a local variable, specify its name, for example, `MATLABVariable(x)`. To specify a MATLAB workspace variable, specify its name as a string scalar or character vector, for example, `MATLABVariable('x')`. For more information on the input, see the Variable property.

Properties

Variable — MATLAB variable name

string scalar | character vector

MATLAB variable name, specified as a string scalar or character vector. The specified variable can be any of these data types:

- Character or character array
- String
- Cell vector or cell array
- Logical scalar, logical vector, or logical array
- Numeric scalar, numeric array, or numeric vector
- MATLAB table
- MATLAB object vector or object array
- Simulink object
- Stateflowobject
- Graphics object
- MATLAB structure, structure vector, or structure array

Location — Location of variable

"MATLAB" (default) | "MAT-File" | "Global" | "Local" | "Model"

Location of variable, specified as one of these strings or as character arrays:

- "MATLAB" — Base workspace
- "MAT-File" — MAT-file specified in the `FileName` property of this reporter
- "Global" — Global name space
- "Local" — Local name space, typically the name space of the function or workspace in which this reporter was created
- "Model" — Workspace of the Simulink Report Generator model specified in the `FileName` property of this reporter

FileName — Name of file or model that contains the variable

string scalar | character vector

Name of MAT-file or Simulink model that contains the variable, specified as a string scalar or as a character vector. This property applies only if the `Location` property value is `MAT-File` or `Model`. If `Location` is `MAT-File`, the file name is the name of the MAT-file from which to obtain the variable. If `Location` is `Model`, the `FileName` is the name of the Simulink model file that contains the variable.

FormatPolicy — Format of variable values

"Auto" (default) | "Table" | "Paragraph" | "Inline Text"

Format of the variable values, specified as one of these strings or character vectors:

- "Auto" — Formats the variable values as a table or a paragraph, depending on the data type of the value.

Data types formatted as a table include:

- Cell array
- Logical array
- Numeric array
- MATLAB table
- Simulink object

- Stateflow object
- Graphics object
- MATLAB structure or structure array
- MATLAB object or object array

Data types formatted as a paragraph include:

- Cell vector
- Logical scalar or vector
- Numeric scalar or vector
- Character or character array
- String
- MATLAB structure vector
- MATLAB object vector
- "Table" — Formats the variable values in a table. Variables that by default appear as paragraphs are formatted instead as table entries. Variables that are hierarchically structured objects, such as a MATLAB structures, MATLAB objects, Simulink objects, Stateflow objects, or graphics objects, can have properties that are themselves objects. In that case, the hierarchy is flattened and the property value is displayed as a hyperlink to a table of the properties of that object. The object property table also has a hyperlink back to the original table.
- "Paragraph" — Format the variable values as a paragraph. Variables that by default are formatted as tables are flattened and formatted as a paragraph.
- "Inline Text" — Formats the variable in line with the surrounding text.

TableReporter — Table reporter for variable values

`mlreportgen.report.BaseTable`

Table reporter used by this `MATLABVariable` reporter to format variable values, specified as an `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable` object. To customize the appearance of the table, modify the default `BaseTable` reporter properties or replace it with a customized `BaseTable` reporter. If you add content to the `Title` property of the default or customized reporter, that content appears in front of the table title in the generated report.

ParagraphFormatter — Paragraph formatter for MATLAB variable

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object

Paragraph formatter object to format the value of the MATLAB variable, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object. To customize the appearance of the paragraph, modify the `DOM Paragraph` object properties or replace the object with a customized `Paragraph` object. If you add content to the default or replacement paragraph object, that content appears in front of the variable content in the generated report.

TextFormatter — Text formatter for MATLAB variable

`mlreportgen.dom.Text` object

Text formatter object to format MATLAB variable text values in tables or paragraphs, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object. To customize the appearance of the text, modify the `DOM Text` object properties or replace the object with a customized `Text` object. If you add content to the default or replacement text object, that content appears in front of the variable content in the generated report.

MaxCols — Maximum number of table columns to display

32 (default) | positive integer

Maximum number of table columns to display, specified as a positive integer. For array variables reported using a table, if the number of columns is greater than the value of the `MaxCols` property, the table is sliced vertically. Slicing divides the table into multiple tables.

DepthLimit — Maximum number of nested levels to report

10 (default) | nonnegative integer

Maximum number of levels to report for a variable that is a structured object or an array of structured objects, specified as a nonnegative integer. Levels less than or equal to the value of `DepthLimit` are flattened into a sequence of interlinked tables (see the `FormatPolicy` property). Levels greater than the depth limit are not reported. If you set the `DepthLimit` property to 0, structured objects are not expanded.

ObjectLimit — Maximum number of nested objects to report

200 (default) | positive integer

Maximum number of objects in an object hierarchy to report, specified as a positive integer.

IncludeTitle — Whether to include title

true (default) | false

Whether to include a title, specified as `true` or `false`. The title contains the variable name and optionally, the data type. If `IncludeTitle` is `true`, the title is included. By default, the title includes only the name of the variable. To include the data type of the variable, set the `ShowDataType` property to `true`.

ShowDataType — Whether to show data type of variable in title

false (default) | true

Whether to show the data type of the variable in the title, specified as `true` or `false`.

ShowEmptyValues — Whether to show properties that have empty values

true (default) | false

Whether to show properties that have empty values, specified as `true` or `false`. The `ShowEmptyValues` property applies only to MATLAB object, Simulink object, and Stateflow object variables.

ShowDefaultValues — Whether to show properties that use default values

true (default) | 0

Whether to show properties that use the default value, specified as `true` or `false`. The `ShowDefaultValues` property applies only to MATLAB object, Simulink object, and Stateflow object variables.

PropertyFilterFcn — Function or expression to filter properties of a reported variable

[] (default) | function handle | string scalar | character vector

Function or expression to filter the properties of a variable from a report. Specify a function as a function handle. Specify an expression as a string scalar or character vector. This property applies only to variables that contain objects. If you do not provide `PropertyFilterFcn`, all properties of the variable are included in the report.

If you provide a function handle, the associated function must:

- Take these arguments:
 - `variableName` — Name of the variable being reported
 - `variableObject` — The variable being reported
 - `propertyName` — Name of the property of the variable being reported
- Return `true` to filter the specified property from the report, or `false` to include the property in the report.

For example, this code prevents the display of the `NumRegions` and `NumHoles` properties of a `polyshape` object.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*

rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report('variable.rpt','pdf');
open(rpt);

pgon = polyshape([0 0 2 2],[2 0 0 2]);
mlVar = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable(pgon);
mlVar.PropertyFilterFcn = @varPropertyFilter;
add(rpt,mlVar);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);

function tf = varPropertyFilter(~,variableObject,propertyName)
if isa(variableObject, "polyshape")
    tf = (propertyName == "NumRegions") || ...
        (propertyName == "NumHoles");
end
end
```

If you provide a string scalar or a character vector, it must contain an expression. The expression:

- Can use the variables `variableName`, `variableObject`, and `propertyName`
- Must set the variable `isFiltered` to `true` to filter the specified property from the report, or `false` to include the property in the report

For example, this code filters the `NumHoles` property of `polyshape` object from the report.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*

rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report('variable.rpt','pdf');
open(rpt);

pgon = polyshape([0 0 2 2],[2 0 0 2]);
mlVar = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable(pgon);
mlVar.PropertyFilterFcn = "isFiltered = " + ...
    "isa(variableObject, 'polyshape') && " + ...
    "propertyName == 'NumHoles'";
add(rpt,mlVar);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

NumericFormat — Format or precision used to display noninteger numeric values

`[]` (default) | string scalar | character vector | positive integer

Format or precision used to display noninteger numeric values.

Specify a format as a string scalar or a character vector. See the `formatSpec` argument on the `sprintf` reference page.

Specify precision as a positive integer. See the `precision` argument on the `num2str` reference page.

Example: `"%.2f"` displays double values with two digits to the right of the decimal place.

Example: `2` displays a maximum number of two significant digits.

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

<code>createTemplate</code>	Create MATLAB variable template
<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create custom MATLAB variable reporter class
<code>getClassFolder</code>	MATLAB variable class definition file location
<code>getVariableValue</code>	Get MATLAB variable value

Inherited Methods

<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create class derived from Reporter class
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter

Copy Semantics

Handle. To learn how handle classes affect copy operations, see Copying Objects (MATLAB).

Examples

Report Variables Using Direct Names or Strings

This example shows how to report on MATLAB variables. The local variable uses only its name as input to the MATLABVariable class and the workspace variable uses a string. The first part of the example uses default property settings and the second part changes the display to a table.

Note Before you run this example, create this variable in the base MATLAB workspace:

```
workspace_var = ['Workspace variable input ',...
                'specified as a string'];

rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report("MyReport","pdf");

local_var = ['Local variable input specified ',...
            'using its variable name'];

chapter = mlreportgen.report.Chapter();
chapter.Title = "MATLAB Variable Reporter Example";

% Format using default paragraphs
rptr_local1 = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable...
    (local_var);
rptr_workspace1 = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable...
    ("workspace_var");

add(chapter,rptr_local1)
add(chapter,rptr_workspace1)

% Format as a table
rptr_local2 = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable...
    (local_var);
rptr_workspace2 = mlreportgen.report.MATLABVariable...
    ("workspace_var");
rptr_local2.FormatPolicy = 'Table';
rptr_workspace2.FormatPolicy = 'Table';

add(chapter,rptr_local2)
add(chapter,rptr_workspace2)
add(rpt,chapter)

close(rpt)
rptview(rpt)
```


Chapter 1. MATLAB Variable Reporter Example

local_var. Local variable input specified using its variable name

workspace_var. Workspace variable input specified as a string

Table 1.1. local_var

Value	Local variable input specified using its variable name
Data Type	char

Table 1.2. workspace_var

Value	Workspace variable input specified as a string
Data Type	char

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.Text](#) | [mlreportgen.report.BaseTable](#)

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.report.Report class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Report container

Description

An object of the `mlreportgen.report.Report` class is a container for a report based on reporters and MATLAB and DOM objects. Use an `mlreportgen.report.Report` object to generate an HTML, PDF, or Word report based on templates in a template library.

The `mlreportgen.report.Report` class is a `handle` class.

Class Attributes

`HandleCompatible` `true`

For information on class attributes, see “Class Attributes” (MATLAB).

Creation

Description

`report = mlreportgen.report.Report()` returns a report container object with default property values.

`report = mlreportgen.report.Report(path)` sets the `OutputPath` property to `path`.

`report = mlreportgen.report.Report(path,type)` also sets the “Type” on page 12-0 property to `type`.

`report = mlreportgen.report.Report(path,type,template)` also sets the `TemplatePath` property to `template`.

`report = mlreportgen.report.Report(Name,Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single or double quotes.

Properties

OutputPath — Path of the generated report file

character vector | string scalar

Path of generated report file, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The path is the location in the file system where the report output document is stored. The path can be a full path, for example, `'C:/myreports/reportA.docx'`. The path can also be relative to the current MATLAB folder, for example, `'reportA'`. If the file name does not have a file extension that corresponds to the `Type` property, the appropriate file extension is added.

PackageType — Packaging for generated files

'zipped' | 'unzipped' | 'both' | 'single-file'

Packaging used for the generated files, specified as one of the values in the table.

Value	Supported Report Types	Description
'zipped'	'docx' or 'html'	Generates the report as a zip file at the location specified by the <code>OutputPath</code> property. The zip file has an extension that matches the document type (docx for Word output or htmx for HTML output.) For example, if the document type is docx and <code>OutputPath</code> is <code>s:\docs\MyDoc</code> , the output is packaged in a zip file named <code>s:\docs\MyDoc.docx</code> .
'unzipped'	'docx' or 'html'	Generates the report as separate files in a folder that has the file name of the <code>OutputPath</code> property. For example, if the <code>OutputPath</code> is <code>s:\docs\MyDoc</code> , the output folder is <code>s:\docs\MyDoc</code> .
'both'	'docx' or 'html'	Generates zipped and unzipped outputs.
'single-file'	'pdf' or 'html-file'	Generates the report as a single file.

When the `Type` property is 'html', to generate an HTML report that you can open without unzipping, set `PackageType` to 'unzipped' or 'both'. In the folder that contains the generated files, open the `root.html` file.

Type — Output type

'pdf' (default) | 'html' | 'html-file' | 'docx'

Output type, specified as one of these values:

If you specify a template using the `TemplatePath` property, the value for `Type` must match the template type.

Layout — Page layout options

mlreportgen.report.ReportLayout object

Page layout options for this report, specified as an `mlreportgen.report.ReportLayout` object. The initial value of the `Layout` property is an `mlreportgen.report.ReportLayout` object with default values. Customize the page layout by modifying the property values. For an example, see "Create a Landscape Report" on page 12-673.

The layout options specified by the `Layout` property of objects of the `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`, `mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents`, and

`mlreportgen.report.Chapter` classes can override the page layout properties specified by the `Layout` property of an `mlreportgen.report.Report` object.

Note The `Layout` property applies only to PDF and Word reports.

Locale — Locale or language

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar

Locale or language, specified as a character vector or string scalar that consists of the ISO_639-1 two-letter language code of the locale for which this report is to be generated. The default value, `[]`, specifies the language of the system locale, for example, English on an English system. The Report API uses the language code to translate chapter title prefixes to the language of the specified locale. Translations are provided for the following locales: 'af', 'ca', 'cs', 'da', 'de', 'el', 'en', 'es', 'et', 'eu', 'fi', 'fr', 'hu', 'id', 'it', 'ja', 'ko', 'nl', 'nn', 'no', 'pl', 'pt', 'ro', 'ru', 'sk', 'sl', 'sr', 'sv', 'tr', 'uk', 'xh', and 'zh'. If you specify an unsupported locale, the English version is used. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ISO_639-1_codes.

For an example, see “Translate Chapter Title Prefixes” on page 12-674.

TemplatePath — Location of template

character vector | string scalar

Location of the template used to format this report, specified as a character vector or string scalar. You can use this property to specify a custom template for the report.

Document — Underlying DOM document object

`mlreportgen.dom.Document`

Underlying DOM document object used to generate the content of the report, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` object. This property is read-only.

Context — Report context

`containers.Map` object

Report context, specified as a `containers.Map` object that contains information to generate the report, such as the hierarchical level of the current report section. This property is read-only.

Debug — Debug mode

`false` or `0` (default) | `true` or `1`

Debug mode, specified as a numeric or logical `1` (`true`) or `0` (`false`). If you set `Debug` to `true` or `1`, the temporary files for the report are stored in a subfolder of the report folder and are not deleted when the report is closed.

Methods

Public Methods

<code>open</code>	Opens the report
<code>add</code>	Add content to report
<code>close</code>	Close and generate report
<code>rptview</code>	Open generated report file in viewer
<code>mlreportgen.report.Report.createTemplate</code>	Create report template

mlreportgen.report.Report.customizeReport	Create class derived from Report class
mlreportgen.report.Report.getClassFolder	Report class definition file location
getTempPath	Path of report temporary directory
generateFileName	Generate temporary report file name
getReportLayout	Current page layout of report
fill	Fill report template holes
getContext	Get report context value
setContext	Set report context value
ispdf	Check if PDF report
isdocx	Check if Word report
ishtml	Check if multifile HTML report
ishtmlfile	Check if single-file HTML report

Examples

Create a Report

Create a report using the Report API.

Import the DOM and Report API packages so that you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create the report container.

```
rpt = Report('My Report', 'pdf');
```

Add a title page and chapter to the report. The chapter contains two sections, each of which contains an image.

```
add(rpt, TitlePage('Title', 'My Report'));
add(rpt, TableOfContents);
ch = Chapter('Images');
add(ch, Section('Title', 'Boeing 747', ...
    'Content', Image(which('b747.jpg'))));
add(ch, Section('Title', 'Peppers', ...
    'Content', Image(which('peppers.png'))));
add(rpt, ch);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Create a Landscape Report

Create a report that has landscape orientation by using the Report API.

Import the DOM and Report API packages so that you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

Create a report container. In the `m1reportgen.report.ReportLayout` object that is assigned to the `Layout` property, set the `Landscape` property to `true`.

```
rpt = Report('myreport', 'pdf');  
rpt.Layout.Landscape = true;
```

Add content to the report. Generate and view the report.

```
add(rpt, TitlePage('Title', 'My Landscape Report'));  
add(rpt, TableOfContents);  
add(rpt, Chapter('Title', 'Tests'));  
add(rpt, Chapter('Title', 'Unit Tests'));  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Translate Chapter Title Prefixes

Translate chapter title prefixes to Japanese on an English system by setting the `Locale` property.

```
import m1reportgen.report.*  
rpt = Report('Japanese Report');  
rpt.Locale = 'ja';  
house = char(23478); % Kanji character for house  
add(rpt, Chapter(house));  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

`m1reportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

“Create a Report Program” on page 13-3

“Create Report Container” on page 13-8

“Create a Report Generator” on page 2-2

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Reporter class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Create a MATLAB Reporter

Description

mlreportgen.report.Reporter is a superclass for reporter objects that generate content to be added to a report. The format of a reporter is based on a template, which is stored in a template library.

Construction

reporter = Reporter() creates an empty reporter.

reporter = Reporter(Name, Value) sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single quotes.

Properties

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, TemplateSrc must be a Word reporter template. If the TemplateSrc property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (TemplateSrc) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a LinkTarget object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create class derived from Reporter class
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter

Copy Semantics

Handle. To learn how handle classes affect copy operations, see Copying Objects (MATLAB).

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.BaseTable` | `mlreportgen.report.Chapter` |
`mlreportgen.report.Equation` | `mlreportgen.report.Figure` |
`mlreportgen.report.FormalImage` | `mlreportgen.report.InlineContent` |
`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.ReportLayout` |
`mlreportgen.report.ReporterLayout` | `mlreportgen.report.Section` |
`mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents` | `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.ReporterLayout class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Layout for reporter

Description

Page layout options (watermark, first page number, and page number format) for the report.

Note Reports create instances of this object that are assigned to the Reporter Layout properties. You do not need to create this object yourself.

Properties

Watermark — Watermark image

[] (default) | string | character array

Watermark image for this reporter, specified as a string, character array, or []. A string or character array indicates the image path name. The specified watermark appears on all pages of the reporter. An empty, [], indicates that no watermark is included. Valid image types:

- .bmp
- .jpg
- .pdf (for PDF output types only)
- .png
- .svg
- .tiff

FirstPageNumber — First page number

integer | []

Number to use on the first page of this reporter in a Word or PDF report, specified as an integer or []. To continue page numbering from the previous layout, enter -1 or []. To specify the first page number, enter a positive integer.

Note The default for Chapter page numbering is that the first page of the first chapter is 1.

PageNumberFormat — Type of page numbering

string | character array

Type of page numbering to use for this reporter in a Word or PDF report, specified as a string or character array. See the format property in mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber for a list of valid page number formats.

Landscape — Page orientation for reporter

false (default) | true

Page orientation for this reporter, specified as a logical value. The default orientation is portrait. Set this property to `true` to use landscape orientation.

Examples

Set First Page Number for a Chapter

Add three chapters reporters to a report. The first chapter uses default values for first page number and page orientation. The second chapter resets the first page number to 1 and uses landscape page orientation. Neither first page number nor page orientation is set in the third chapter. It uses the default first page number, which continues from the previous chapter, and default page orientation.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('newreport');

tp = TitlePage();
tp.Title = 'New Report';
tp.Author = 'MathWorks';
add(rpt,tp)

ch1 = Chapter();
ch1.Title = 'First Chapter';
sec = Section('First Section of Chapter 1');
txt = ['This is the first section of chapter 1. ',...
      'The first page number for this ',...
      'chapter is 1, which is the default. ',...
      'The page orientation is also the default.'];
add(sec,txt)
add(ch1,sec)
add(rpt,ch1)

ch2 = Chapter();
ch2.Title = '2nd chapter';
ch2.Layout.FirstPageNumber = 1;
ch2.Layout.Landscape = true;
sec = Section('First Section of Chapter 2');
txt = ['This is the first section of chapter 2. ',...
      'The first page number is set to 1 and the ',...
      'page orientation is set to landscape.'];
add(sec,txt)
add(ch2,sec)
add(rpt,ch2)

ch3 = Chapter();
ch3.Title = '3rd chapter';
sec = Section('First Section of Chapter 3');
txt = ['This is the first section of chapter 3. ',...
      'Neither first page number nor page ',...
      'orientation is set for this chapter. ',...
      'The first page number uses the default, ',...
      'which continues from the previous page. ',...
      'The page orientation also uses the default, ',...
      'which is portrait.'];
add(sec,txt)
add(ch3,sec)
add(rpt,ch3)
```

rptview(rpt)

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber | mlreportgen.report.Report |
mlreportgen.report.ReportLayout | mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.ReportLayout class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Page layout of report

Description

Page layout options (watermarks, first page number, page number format, and page orientation) for the report.

Note Reports create instances of this object that are assigned to the Report Layout properties. You do not need to create this object yourself.

Properties

Watermark — Watermark image

[] (default) | string | character array

Watermark image for this report, specified as a string, character array, or []. A string or character array indicates the image path name. The specified watermark appears on all pages of the report. An empty, [], indicates that no watermark is included. To use a different watermark for an individual reporter, such as a chapter, set the watermark for that reporter using its `Layout.Watermark` property. Valid image types:

- .bmp
- .jpg
- .pdf (for PDF output types only)
- .png
- .svg
- .tiff

FirstPageNumber — First page number

[] (default) | positive integer

Number to use on the first page of each reporter in a Word or PDF report, specified as [] or a positive integer. For example, if you set the first page number for the report to 4, the first page number for every report chapter is 4. To use a different first page number for an individual reporter, set its `Layout.FirstPageNumber` property. The default numbering for the report is [], which indicates that the first page of chapter 1 is page 1. All subsequent pages in the report are numbered sequentially.

PageNumberFormat — Type of page numbering

string | character array

Type of page numbering to use for each reporter a Word or PDF report, specified as a string or character array. The specified page number format appears on all pages of the report. To use a different page number format for an individual reporter, such as a chapter, set its

`Layout.PageNumberFormat`. See the `format` property in `mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber` for a list of valid page number formats.

Landscape — Page orientation for report

`false` (default) | `true`

Page orientation of the report, specified as a logical value. The default orientation for all pages of the report is portrait. Set this property to `true` to use landscape orientation. To use a different page orientation for an individual reporter, such as a chapter, set the `Layout.Landscape` property for that reporter.

Examples

Set First Page Number for Entire Report

Set the page number format for the whole report to Arabic numbers. Set the table of contents to use Roman numerals. This chapters use the default Arabic number format. The first page of the first chapter defaults to 1.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('newreport');
rpt.Layout.PageNumberFormat = 'n';

tp = TitlePage();
tp.Title = 'New Report';
tp.Author = 'MathWorks';
add(rpt,tp);

toc = TableOfContents();
toc.Layout.PageNumberFormat = 'i';
add(rpt,toc);

ch = Chapter();
ch.Title = 'Introduction';
%ch.Layout.PageNumberFormat = 'n';
sec = Section('First Section of Chapter 1');
txt = ['This is the first section of chapter 1. ',...
      'The page number format is Arabic numbers, ',...
      'which is the default for the first chapter.'];
add(sec,txt);
add(ch,sec);
add(rpt,ch);

ch = Chapter();
ch.Title = '2nd chapter';
sec = Section('First Section of Chapter 2');
txt = ['This is the first section of chapter 2. ',...
      'The page number format is Arabic numbers, ',...
      'which is the format defined for the whole report.'];
add(sec,txt);
add(ch,sec);
add(rpt,ch);

ch = Chapter();
ch.Title = '3rd chapter';
sec = Section('First Section of Chapter 3');
```

```
txt = ['This is the first section of chapter 3. ',...
      'The page number format is Arabic numerals, ',...
      'which is the format defined for the whole report.'];
add(sec,txt);
add(ch,sec);
add(rpt,ch)

rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber` | `mlreportgen.report.Report` |
`mlreportgen.report.Reporter` | `mlreportgen.report.ReporterLayout`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.RptFile class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Superclasses: mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Create Report Explorer-based reporter

Description

Use the `RptFile` reporter to include the content generated by a Report Explorer setup (.rpt) file in a Report API report. When added to a report, the `RptFile` reporter:

- 1 Executes the specified Report Explorer setup file to generate a DocBook XML rendition of the Report Explorer report
- 2 Uses a modified version of the Report Explorer Docbook-to-DOM conversion template to convert the XML to a set of DOM objects (see “Manage Report Conversion Templates”)
- 3 Adds the DOM content to the Report API report.

The `mlreportgen.report.RptFile` class is a `handle` class.

Creation

Description

`reporter = RptFile()` creates an empty Report Explorer-based `RptFile` reporter. Before adding the reporter to a report, your report program must set the reporter's `SetupFile` property to the path of a Report Explorer setup (.rpt) file. Otherwise, an error occurs.

By default the `RptFile` reporter uses a conversion template that is a slightly modified version of the Report Explorer's default conversion template for the report output type. For example, if the report output type is PDF, the reporter uses a slightly modified version of the default template for the Report Explorer's PDF (`from template`) output type.

You can use a custom conversion template to customize the reporter output. Use the reporter's `createTemplate` method to create a copy of one of the reporter's default output-type-specific conversion templates for customization. To use the customized template, set the `RptFile` reporter's `TemplateSrc` property to the path of the customized template.

`reporter = RptFile(SetupFile)` creates a `RptFile` reporter based on the specified Report Explorer setup file (.rpt file). See the `SetupFile` property.

`reporter = RptFile(Name,Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single quotes.

Properties

SetupFile — Report Explorer setup file path

character array | string

Report Explorer setup file path, specified as a character array or string. Do not use form-based reports for setup files that you use with the `RptFile` reporter.

Attributes:

<code>GetAccess</code>	<code>public</code>
<code>SetAccess</code>	<code>public</code>

Data Types: `character array | string`

TemplateSrc — Source of conversion template

`[] | string | character array`

Source of conversion template to be used by this reporter to convert the setup file's XML output to DOM objects. An empty value specifies use of the default template for the output type of the report to be generated. A string or character array value specifies the path of a customized version of the default template for the output type to be generated.

Attributes:

<code>GetAccess</code>	<code>public</code>
<code>SetAccess</code>	<code>public</code>

Data Types: `character array | string`

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

`character array | string`

Name of template for this reporter, specified as a character array or string. By default this property specifies `RptFile`, the name of the reporter's default template. This default template resides in the template library of its default conversion template along with other templates used to convert Report Explorer XML components to DOM objects. The default reporter template contains a single hole named `Content` to be filled with the DOM content converted from the XML content generated by the setup. If you change the name of this template, you must set this property to the new name. You can modify the template itself, but the modified template must contain a hole named `Content`.

Attributes:

<code>GetAccess</code>	<code>public</code>
<code>SetAccess</code>	<code>public</code>

Data Types: `character array | string`

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for content created by this reporter

`character array | string | mreportgen.dom.LinkTarget object`

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character array or string that specifies the link target ID, or an `mreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A string or character array value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Attributes:

<code>GetAccess</code>	<code>public</code>
<code>SetAccess</code>	<code>public</code>

Data Types: `character array | string | object`

Methods

Public Methods

createTemplate	Create Report Explorer-based (RptFile) reporter template
customizeReporter	Create custom Report Explorer-based reporter class
getClassFolder	Report Explorer-based reporter class definition file location
getImpl	Get implementation of reporter

Examples

Create a RptFile Reporter

Create an RptFile reporter without specifying a setup file. Then, use the SetupFile property to specify the Report Explorer setup file.

```
reporter = mlreportgen.report.RptFile();  
reporter.SetupFile = "my_setup_file.rpt"
```

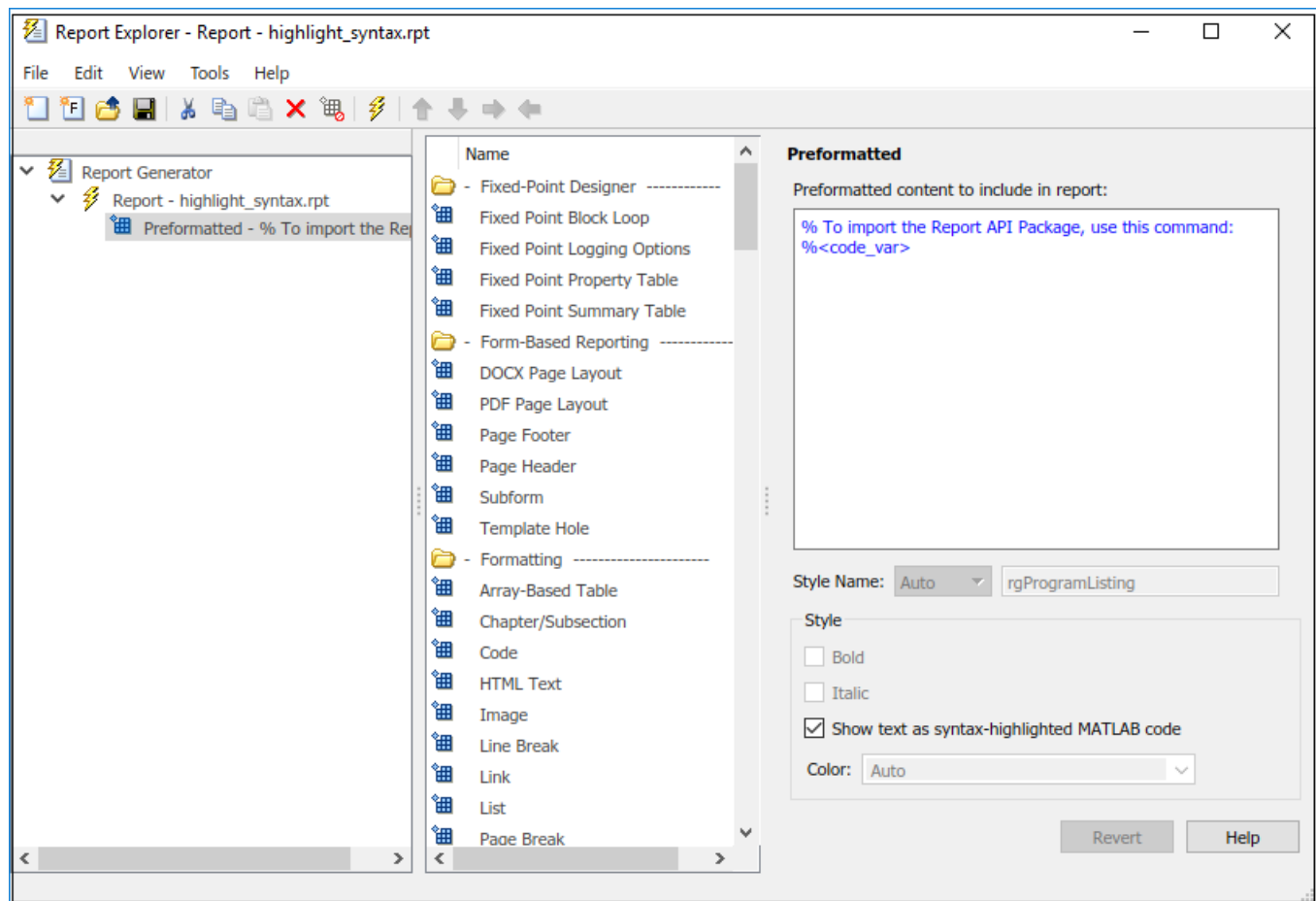
Add Syntax-Highlighted Code to a Report

Use the RptFile reporter to add syntax-highlighting to code in a Report API Report.

Note Before you run this example, use the Report Explorer to create a setup file named `highlight_syntax.rpt`. The setup file for this example contains a Preformatted component with this text in its edit box:

```
% To import the Report API Package, use this command:  
%<code_var>
```

Enable **Show text as syntax-highlighted MATLAB code**, which is below the Preformatted text box. See "Create a Report Setup File" on page 2-10.



This code creates a Report API report that includes the `highlight_syntax.rpt` setup file.

```
rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report("My Report", "pdf");

chap = mlreportgen.report.Chapter...
    ("Include Report Explorer Report Using the RptFile Reporter");
sect1 = mlreportgen.report.Section...
    ("Highlighted Syntax Example");

% Evaluate the expression and assign it to the code variable
evalin('base', 'code_var = "import mlreportgen.report.*"');

rptfile = mlreportgen.report.RptFile("highlight_syntax.rpt");

add(sect1, rptfile)
add(chap, sect1)
add(rpt, chap)

close(rpt)
rptview(rpt)
```

Chapter 1. Include Report Explorer Report Using the RptFile Reporter

1.1. Highlighted Syntax Example

```
% To import the Report API Package, use this command:  
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

See Also

mlreportgen.report.Report | mlreportgen.report.Reporter

Topics

“Add Report Explorer Content to a Report” on page 3-16

“Working with the Report Explorer” on page 1-14

“Add Report Explorer Content to a Report” on page 3-16

Introduced in R2019a

mlreportgen.report.Section class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Section reporter

Description

Create a section reporter that adds a section to the report. This class inherits from mlreportgen.report.Reporter.

Construction

`section = Section()` creates a reporter that generates a report section. You can add the section reporter to a report, chapter, or another section. If you add a section to a report, the section starts on a new, portrait page with default margins and a page number in the footer. The page number equals the previous page number plus one. If you add the section to a chapter or another section, the reporter creates a subsection that continues on the current page. The size of the title diminishes by default with the depth of the section in the report hierarchy up to five levels deep. Titles of sections lower than 5 are not numbered and have the same font size as level 5.

`section = Section(title)` creates a report section containing a section title with the specified title text. A hierarchical section number prefixes the title text by default. For example, the default number of the first subsection in the second chapter is 2.1. The font size of the title diminishes by default with the depth of the section in the report hierarchy up to five levels deep.

`section = Section(Name, Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single quotes.

Input Arguments

title — Section title

string | character array

See Title property.

Properties

Title — Section title

string | character array | ...

Section title, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- SectionTitle reporter

Inline objects are objects that a paragraph can contain. If the title value is an inline object, the section object uses one template from a set of templates. Templates are stored in the template library for the section. The template used to create the title depends on whether the title is numbered and the section level in the section hierarchy. Use the `Numbered` property to specify whether the section title is numbered.

If the title value is a DOM paragraph or other DOM block object, the section inserts the object at the beginning of the section. If you use a DOM block object, you can use block elements to customize the spacing, alignment, and other properties of the section title. In this case, you must fully specify the title format and provide title numbering yourself.

Numbered — Option to number this section

true (default) | false

Choice to number this section, specified as a logical. If the value of this property is `[]` or `true`, the section is numbered relative to other sections in the report. The section number appears in the section title. If the value is `false`, this section is not numbered. The value of this `Numbered` property overrides the numbering specified for all report sections by the `mlreportgen.report.Section.number` method.

Content — Content of this section

string | character array | inline object | ...

Content of the section, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM objects that can be added to a DOM document part
- Reporters, including `Section` reporters
- 1xN or Nx1 array of strings or character arrays
- 1xN or Nx1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects

Use the `Section` constructor or `add` method to set this property. You cannot set it directly.

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

<code>add</code>	Add section content
<code>createTemplate</code>	Create section template
<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create custom section reporter class
<code>getClassFolder</code>	Section class definition file location
<code>getTitleReporter</code>	Create a section title reporter
<code>number</code>	Set section numbering

Inherited Methods

<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create class derived from Reporter class
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter

Copy Semantics

Handle. To learn how handle classes affect copy operations, see Copying Objects (MATLAB).

Examples

Add Title and Image to a Report Section

This example shows how to add a title and an image to two sections and add each of those sections to a chapter. The section is instantiated and its content is specified within the `add` method.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('My Report','pdf');
add(rpt,TitlePage('Title','My Report'));
add(rpt,TableOfContents);

ch = Chapter('Images');
add(ch,Section('Title','Boeing 747', ...
    'Content', Image(which('b747.jpg'))));
add(ch, Section('Title','Peppers', ...
    'Content',Image(which('peppers.png'))));
add(rpt,ch);
```

```
close(rpt)  
rptview(rpt)
```

Chapter 1. Images

1.1. Boeing 747



Chapter 1. Images

1.2. Peppers



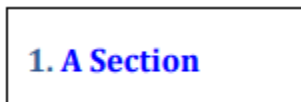
Use DOM Text Object as a Section Title

This example uses a DOM Text object to define the title. By using the DOM object, you can set its properties and override the default black color of the section title.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('New Report', 'pdf');
open(rpt)
sect = Section;
sect.Title = Text('A Section');
sect.Title.Color = 'blue';
add(rpt, sect);

close(rpt)
rptview(rpt)
```



Change Alignment of a Section

This example generates a report that sets the subsection titles to center alignment.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('My Report', 'html');
add(rpt, TitlePage('Title', 'My Report'));
add(rpt, TableOfContents);
chTitle = Heading1('Chapter ');
chTitle.Style = {CounterInc('sect1'), ...
    WhiteSpace('preserve') ...
    Color('black'), ...
    Bold, FontSize('24pt')};
append(chTitle, AutoNumber('sect1'));
append(chTitle, '. ');

sectTitle = Heading2();
sectTitle.Style = {CounterInc('sect2'), ...
    WhiteSpace('preserve') ...
    HAlign('center'), PageBreakBefore};
append(sectTitle, AutoNumber('sect1'));
append(sectTitle, '. ');
append(sectTitle, AutoNumber('sect2'));
append(sectTitle, '. ');
title = clone(chTitle);
append(title, 'Images');
ch = Chapter('Title', title);
title = clone(sectTitle());
append(title, 'Boeing 747');
add(ch, Section('Title', title, 'Content', ...
    Image(which('b747.jpg'))));
title = clone(sectTitle());
```



```
append(title, 'Peppers');  
add(ch, Section('Title', title, 'Content', ...  
    Image(which('peppers.png'))));  
  
add(rpt, ch);  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Chapter 1. Images

1.1. Boeing 747

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

“Templates for DOM API Report Programs” on page 13-22

“Define New Types of Reporters” on page 1-8

“Subclass a Reporter Definition” on page 1-11

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.SectionTitle class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Generate a section title

Description

Only another report, called the owner, can create an instance of this class. The instance fills a hole in a template that the owner specifies with a title that the owner specifies via an instance template and the instance properties that it sets. For example, an `mlreportgen.report.Section` reporter (the owner) uses an instance of this class to fill the `Title` hole in its template with a hierarchically numbered title.

The title generated by an instance of this class consists of static text and dynamic content. The static text is specified by the instance template. The dynamic content is specified by the instance `Content`, `NumberPrefix`, and `NumberSuffix` properties. If the name of a template hole matches one of these property names, this reporter fills the hole with the value property. For example, if the title template contains a `Content` hole and a `NumberPrefix` hole, this reporter fills those holes with the values of the corresponding properties.

The owner specifies the location of the title template with the instance `TemplateSrc`, `TemplateName`, and `OutlineLevel` properties. The `TemplateSrc` property specifies the source of a template file whose template library contains the title template. The `TemplateName` property specifies the root name of the title template. The `OutlineLevel` property specifies the level in the report hierarchy of the content generated by the owner. The `SectionTitle` instance appends the value of the `OutlineLevel` property to the value of the `TemplateName` property to create the full name of the title template. For example, the `Section` reporter template library contains six numbered title templates, each corresponding to a section level. The names of the templates are `SectionNumberedTemplate1`, `SectionNumberedTemplate2`, and so on. To specify use of the `SectionNumberedTemplate1` template to generate a section title, the `Section` reporter sets the `SectionTitle` `TemplateName` property to `SectionNumberedTemplate` and the `OutlineLevel` property to 1.

If the `SectionTitle` `LinkTarget` property is set, the instance precedes the generated title with a link target having the specified target ID.

Properties

holeId — Name of title hole in owner template

character vector | string scalar

Name of the title hole in the owner template, specified as a character vector or string scalar.

Content — Title text

string scalar | character vector | DOM object | 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects | 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects | ...

Title text, specified as one of these values:

- String scalar or character vector

- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects

NumberPrefix — Prefix for a section number in the title

string scalar | character vector

Prefix for a section number in the title, specified as a string scalar or character vector. If no prefix is specified, the default title prefix, translated based on the report locale, is used.

NumberSuffix — Suffix for a section number in the title

string scalar | character vector

Suffix for a section number in the title, specified as a string or character array. If no suffix is specified, the default title suffix, translated based on the report locale, is used.

Translations — Translation map for the section title prefix and suffix

structure

Translation map for the section title prefix and suffix, specified as a MATLAB structure. If the specified translation map does not contain a translation for the report locale, the `Translations` property uses `en` as the backup locale. See the `Locale` property of `mlreportgen.report.Report` for information about valid locales.

OutlineLevel — Outline level of owner reporter

integer in the range [1,6]

Outline level of the owner reporter in the report section hierarchy, specified as a positive integer in the range [1,6]. The `OutlineLevel` property specifies the level of the section generated by the owner reporter in the section hierarchy of a report. The `SectionTitle` reporter appends the value of this property to the value of the `TemplateName` property to create the full name of the title template. For example, if the value of the `TemplateName` property is `SectionNumberedTitle` and the value of the `OutlineLevel` property is 2, this reporter generates `SectionNumberedTitle2` as the full name of the title template. The template library specified by the `TemplateSrc` property must contain a template with the generated name. Otherwise, an error occurs.

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Template root name

character vector | string scalar

Template root name, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `m1reportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `m1reportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

See Also

`m1reportgen.report.Chapter` | `m1reportgen.report.Report` |
`m1reportgen.report.Reporter` | `m1reportgen.report.Section`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Table of contents reporter

Description

Create a table of contents (TOC) reporter that adds a table of contents to the report. This class inherits from `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Construction

`toc = TableOfContents()` returns a reporter that generates a table of contents (TOC) section for the report. The default template for the TOC section defines the appearance and page layout of the TOC. The TOC section contains a default title and a TOC element that specifies the location of a TOC to be generated, depending on the report output type. The way in which the TOC is generated differs for each report type.

- **HTML** — A JavaScript copied from the report template to the report generates the TOC when the report is opened in a browser. The script generates the TOC as a collapsible tree. The tree entries are the hyperlinked contents of the HTML heading elements (h1-h6) of the report. The level of an entry in the TOC tree corresponds to the level of the heading element. Chapter and section reporters generate chapter and section titles as heading elements of the appropriate level, so chapter and section titles appear automatically in the TOC. You can also use DOM Heading elements in a report to generate TOC entries.
- **DOCX** — The Report Generator `rptview` function instructs Word to generate the TOC after it opens the report in Word. If you open a report in Word directly, without using `rptview`, you must update the report document yourself to generate the TOC.

The TOC is a two-column table. The first column contains the hyperlinked contents of report paragraphs whose outline levels have been set. The outline level determines the formatting of a TOC entry. The second column contains the number of the page on which the corresponding paragraph occurs. Chapter and section reporters generate chapter and section titles as paragraphs with the appropriate level set, so chapter and section titles appear automatically in the TOC. You can also use DOM Heading elements in a report to generate TOC entries.

- **PDF** — The Report Generator uses the Apache™ Formatting Objects Processor (FOP) to generate the TOC as part of PDF document generation. The FOP generates the TOC in a manner similar to the way Word generates a TOC for a Word document.

`toc = TableOfContents(title)` creates a TOC that uses the specified `title`.

`toc = TableOfContents(Name, Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single quotes.

Properties

Title — Table of contents title

Table of Contents (default) | string | character array | ...

Table of contents title, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- `TableOfContentsTitle` reporter

Example: `'TableOfContents', 'Report Contents'`

TOCObj — DOM TOC object

DOM TOC object

`mlreportgen.dom.TOC` object. Use this object as a property of the `TableOfContents` reporter to customize the table of contents in your report. By default, the DOM TOC object creates a table of contents with up to 3 levels and with dots as the leader pattern, which defines the characters between the chapter and section names and their page numbers. Customize the `TOCObj` to obtain, for example, a different number of levels or spaces as the leader pattern.

Example: `toc = mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents; toc.TOCObj.NumberOfLevels = 2;`

Layout — Layout options for this reporter

`string` | character array | ...

Layout options for this reporter, specified depending on which layout property you set. The layout properties are `Watermark`, `FirstPageNumber`, `PageNumberFormat`, and `Landscape`. See `mlreportgen.report.ReporterLayout` for descriptions of these properties

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

`[]` (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

<code>createTemplate</code>	Create table of contents section template
<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create custom table of contents reporter class
<code>getClassFolder</code>	Table of contents class definition file location
<code>getTitleReporter</code>	Get table of contents title reporter

Inherited Methods

<code>customizeReporter</code>	Create class derived from Reporter class
<code>getImpl</code>	Get implementation of reporter

Copy Semantics

Handle. To learn how handle classes affect copy operations, see Copying Objects (MATLAB).

Examples

Default Table of Contents

Create a table of contents that uses the default formatting.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('output','pdf');
toc = TableOfContents();
add(rpt,toc);
```

Customized Table of Contents

Create a report that includes a table of contents with a title in green. This report also includes chapters, sections, and an appendix section.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('Report with TOC');
add(rpt, TitlePage('Title','Report','Subtitle','with TOC'));
toc = TableOfContents;
toc.Title = Text('Table of Contents');
toc.Title.Color = 'green';
toc.TOCObj.NumberOfLevels = 2;
add(rpt,toc);

ch = Chapter('First Chapter');
add(ch,Section('First Subsection'));
add(ch,Section('Second Subsection'));
```

```
add(rpt,ch);
add(rpt,Chapter('Second Chapter'));

add(rpt,PDFPageLayout);
p = Paragraph('Appendix');
p.Style = {OutlineLevel(1), Bold, FontSize('18pt')};
add(rpt,p);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. First Chapter	1
1.1. First Subsection	1
1.2. Second Subsection	1
Chapter 2. Second Chapter	2
Appendix	3

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.report.Title class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Fill title hole reporter

Description

Reporter that other reporters, such as `Chapter`, `FormalImage`, and `BaseTable`, use to fill a title hole in a template.

An instance of this class can be created only by another reporter, which is called the owner. The instance fills a hole in a template that the owner specifies with a title that the owner specifies via an instance template and instance properties that it sets. For example, the `BaseTable` reporter (the owner) uses an instance of this class to fill the `Title` hole in its template with a hierarchically numbered title.

The title generated by an instance of this class consists of static text and dynamic content. The static text is specified by the instance template. The dynamic content is specified by the instance `Content`, `NumberPrefix`, and `NumberSuffix` properties. If the name of a template hole matches one of these property names, this reporter fills the hole with the value property. For example, if the title template contains a `Content` hole and a `NumberPrefix` hole, this reporter fills those holes with the values of the corresponding properties.

The owner specifies the location of the title template via the instance `TemplateSrc` and `TemplateName` properties. The `TemplateSrc` property specifies the source of a template file whose template library contains the title template. The `TemplateName` property specifies the name of the title template. For example, the `BaseTable` reporter template library contains two numbered title templates, one named `BaseTableNumberedTitle` for numbered tables, and one named `BaseTableHierNumberedTitle` for hierarchically numbered tables. The `BaseTable` reporter specifies which template to use by setting this reporter's `TemplateSrc` property to the `BaseTable` template and this reporter's `TemplateName` property to the title template name.

The owner can also generate a hyperlink target in front of the title by setting this reporter's `LinkTarget` property to the id of the link target.

Properties

HoleId — ID of hole

string

ID of hole to be filled by this reporter, specified as a string.

Content — Content of hole

string | character array | ...

Content of hole to be filled by this reporter, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object

- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects

NumberPrefix — Prefix for the title content

string scalar | character vector

Prefix for the title content, specified as a string scalar or character vector. If no prefix is specified, the default title prefix, translated based on the report locale, is used.

NumberSuffix — Suffix for the title content

string scalar | character vector

Suffix for the title content, specified as a string scalar or character vector. If no suffix is specified, the default title suffix, translated based on the report locale, is used.

Translations — Title translations

structure

Title translations, specified as a MATLAB structure. The structure contains three fields that are empty by default:

- `Translations.NumberPrefixSuffix`

If this field is empty (the default value), the title number prefixes and suffixes are not translated. To generate localized versions of the title number prefix and suffix, the title owner sets this field to a MATLAB `containers.MAP` object that maps a locale key to a structure that contains the translations of the `NumberPrefix` and `NumberSuffix` properties. The value structure must contain these fields:

- `Locale` — ID of the locale, for example, 'en'
 - `TitleNumberPrefix` — Locale-specific number prefix, for example, 'Chapter'
 - `TitleNumberSuffix` — Locale-specific number suffix, for example, '.'
- `Translations.Content`

If this field is empty (the default value), the title content is not translated. To generate localized versions of the title content, the title reporter owner sets this field to a MATLAB `containers.Map` object that maps a locale key to the translation of the title content. If the value of this field is not empty and the value of the `Content` property of this reporter is empty, this reporter uses the content map to look up a localized version of the title content.

- `Translations.Owner`

This property is used to find a default title content translation specified by the title owner reporter. This property is for internal use only.

If the specified translation map does not contain a translation for the specified report locale, the en locale is used as the locale for the title, prefix, and suffix. See the `Locale` property of `mlreportgen.report.Report` for information about valid locales.

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `mlreportgen.report.Reporter`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.report.TitlePage class

Package: mlreportgen.report

Title page reporter

Description

Create a title page reporter that adds a title page to a report. This class inherits from mlreportgen.report.Reporter.

Construction

`tp = TitlePage()` creates a title page reporter object that uses the default title page template. The title page template does not include a page number in the footer.

`tp = TitlePage(Name, Value)` sets properties using name-value pairs. You can specify multiple name-value pair arguments in any order. Enclose each property name in single quotes.

Properties

Title — Title page title

string | character array | ...

Table of contents title, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- Reporter created by the `getTitleReporter` method of this title page

Example: `tp.Title = 'My Report';`

Subtitle — Report subtitle

string | character array | ...

Table of contents title, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- Reporter created by the `getSubtitleReporter` method of this title page

Example: `tp.Subtitle = 'Part I';`

Image — Title page image

string | character array | ...

Image to insert in title page, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array that specifies the file system path of the image
- Snapshot maker, such as an `mlreportgen.report.Figure` reporter.
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of image paths, snapshot makers, or DOM objects
- Reporter created by the `getImageReporter` method of this title page

Supported image formats are:

- `.bmp` - Bitmap
- `.gif` - Graphics Interchange Format
- `.jpg` - JPEG
- `.png` - Portable Network Graphics
- `.emf` - Enhanced metafile (supported only in `.docx` output on Windows)
- `.svg` - Scalable Vector Graphic
- `.tif` - Tag Image File

Example: `tp.Image = 'reports/imagedir/titleimage.jpg';`

Author — Report author

environment variable username (default) | string | character array | DOM object | ...

Report author, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- Reporter created by the `getAuthorReporter` method of this title page

If the environment variable user name is not found, the default value is empty.

Example: `TitlePage('Author','John Smith')`

Publisher — Report publisher

string | character array | ...

Report publisher, specified as one of these values:

- string or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- Reporter created by the `getPublisherReporter` method of this title page

Example: `tp.Publisher = 'Smith Company';`

PubDate — Report publication date

string | character array | DOM object | array | cell array | `TitlePagePubDate` reporter

Report publication date, specified as one of these values:

- String or character array
- DOM object
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 array of strings or DOM objects
- 1-by-*N* or *N*-by-1 cell array of strings, character arrays, and/or DOM objects
- Reporter created by the `getPubDateReporter` method of this title page

Example: `tp.PubDate = 'April 23, 2017';`

Layout — Layout options for this reporter

string | character array | ...

Layout options for this reporter, specified depending on which layout property you set. The layout properties are `Watermark`, `FirstPageNumber`, `PageNumberFormat`, and `Landscape`. See `mreportgen.report.ReporterLayout` for descriptions of these properties

TemplateSrc — Source of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar | reporter or report | DOM document or document part

Source of the template for this reporter, specified in one of these ways:

- Character vector or string scalar that specifies the path of the file that contains the template for this reporter
- Reporter or report whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter
- DOM document or document part whose template is used for this reporter or whose template library contains the template for this reporter

The specified template must be the same type as the report to which this reporter is appended. For example, for a Microsoft Word report, `TemplateSrc` must be a Word reporter template. If the `TemplateSrc` property is empty, this reporter uses the default reporter template for the output type of the report.

TemplateName — Name of template for this reporter

character vector | string scalar

Name of the template for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The template for this reporter is in the template library of the template source (`TemplateSrc`) for this reporter.

LinkTarget — Hyperlink target for this reporter

[] (default) | character vector | string scalar | `mreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object

Hyperlink target for this reporter, specified as a character vector or string scalar that specifies the link target ID, or an `mreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object. A character vector or string scalar value is converted to a `LinkTarget` object. The link target object immediately precedes the content of this reporter in the output report.

Methods

createTemplate	Create title page template
customizeReporter	Create custom title page reporter class
getAuthorReporter	Get title page author reporter
getClassFolder	Title page class definition file location
getImageReporter	Get title page image reporter
getPubDateReporter	Get title page publication date reporter
getPublisherReporter	Get title page publisher reporter
getSubtitleReporter	Get title page subtitle reporter
getTitleReporter	Get title page title reporter

Inherited Methods

customizeReporter	Create class derived from Reporter class
getImpl	Get implementation of reporter

Copy Semantics

Handle. To learn how handle classes affect copy operations, see Copying Objects (MATLAB).

Examples

Default Title Page

Create a title page that uses the default formatting. Add the title page to the report and view the report.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('output', 'pdf');

tp = TitlePage();
tp.Title = 'Aircraft Tests';
tp.Subtitle = 'Monthly Data';
tp.Image = which('b747.jpg');
tp.Author = 'John Smith';
tp.Publisher = 'MathWorks';
tp.PubDate = date();

add(rpt, tp);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Aircraft Tests

Monthly Data



John Smith

MathWorks

19-Jan-2018

Title Page with Customized Color

Create a title page that uses the default title format, but changes the title color to red. In this case, you specify the `Title` property as a DOM Text object and set its color to red.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```



```
rpt = Report('output', 'pdf');
tp = TitlePage;
tp.Title = Text('Aircraft Tests');
tp.Title.Color = 'red';

add(rpt, tp);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Override Title Page Title Formatting

Create a title page that overrides the title property formatting. Change the title font to 24 pt Arial, the title text color to white, and use a blue background. Any styles you do not specify use the `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` class defaults.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('output', 'pdf');
tp = TitlePage();
title = Paragraph('Aircraft Tests');
title.Style = {HAlign('left'), FontFamily('Arial'), ...
    FontSize('24pt'), Color('white'), ...
    BackgroundColor('blue'), ...
    OuterMargin('0in', '0in', '.5in', '1in'), ...
    HAlign('center')};
tp.Title = title;
tp.Subtitle = 'Monthly Data';
tp.Image = which('b747.jpg');
tp.Author = 'John Smith';
tp.Publisher = 'MathWorks';
tp.PubDate = date();

add(rpt, tp);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Override Title Page Formatting and Layout Using Templates

The template for a `TitlePage` object determines its page orientation, page margins, page size, and other page layout properties. You can customize and override the title page layout using a customized version of its default template. You can also customize individual title page elements by customizing those element templates. The `TitlePage` reporter supports two approaches to overriding title page element templates.

Use Custom TitlePage Template

- 1 Create a copy of the default title page template.
- 2 Edit the title page element templates as desired in the copy of the template. The names of the templates have the form `TitlePageNAME` where `NAME` is the name of the template in the template library. For example, the name of the title template is `TitlePageTitle`.
- 3 Set the `TitlePage TemplateSrc` property of the object to the path of the custom template.

Use a Different Template Library

This approach takes advantage of the fact that the `TitlePage` object uses specialized reporters, called hole reporters, to apply element templates to the elements. The `TitlePage` reporter provides

methods for getting the reporter to apply a template to a particular element. For example, the `getTitleReporter` method returns the reporter used for applying the `TitlePageTitle` template to the content of the report title.

- 1** Copy the title page element templates that you want to customize into a different template library. For example, you can copy the template library of the report or the template library of a DOM document part object. These template libraries are often libraries that you created to store customized versions of templates.
- 2** For each title page element to be customized, get its element reporter. For example, for the title, use the `getTitleReporter` method.
- 3** Set the `TemplateSrc` property of the element reporter to the source of the template library containing the customized version of the element template.
- 4** Set `Content` property of the element reporter to the element content.
- 5** Set the title page object element property to the element reporter object.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('MyReport', 'pdf', 'MyCustomPDFTemplate');
tp = TitlePage;
titleReporter = getTitleReporter(tp);
titleReporter.TemplateSrc = rpt;
titleReporter.Content = 'My Report';
tp.Title = titleReporter;
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`

Topics

“What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Introduced in R2017b

mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Wrap HTML file for viewing

Description

This utility wraps a .html file into an object. You can then manipulate the object using the methods of this utility.

Construction

`docobj = mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc(filename)` wraps an HTML document file and returns it as an HTMLDoc object. The constructed HTML doc object is not visible. To make it visible, use the `show` method.

Input Arguments

filename — Path to HTML file

string | character vector

Path to an HTML file, specified as a string or character vector.

Output Arguments

docobj — HTMLDoc object

wrapped file

HTMLDoc object, returned as a wrapped document object file.

Methods

show	Show HTML file <code>mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc.show(htmldoc)</code>
hide	Hide HTML file <code>mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc.hide(htmldoc)</code>
isVisible	Test whether HTML file is visible <code>mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc.isVisible(htmldoc)</code>

Examples

Create HTMLDoc Object and Make It Visible

This example wraps the existing `MyHTMLDoc.html` file into an HTMLDoc object.

```
docobj = mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc("MyHTMLDoc.html");  
show(docobj);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.HTMXDoc` | `mlreportgen.utils.tidy`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.HTMXDoc class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Wrap HTMX document file for viewing

Construction

`docobj = mlreportgen.utils.HTMXDoc(filename)` wraps an HTMX document file and returns it as an HTMX doc object. The HTMX doc object is not visible on construction. To make it visible, use the `show` method.

Input Arguments

filename — Path to HTMX file

string | character vector

Path to HTMX file, specified as a string or character vector.

Output Arguments

docobj — HTMX document object

wrapped file

HTMX document object, returned as a wrapped document object file.

Properties

FileName — Full path to HTMX file

string | character vector

Full path to HTMX file, specified as a string or character vector.

Methods

<code>show</code>	Show HTMX file <code>mlreportgen.utils.HTMXDoc.show(htmldoc)</code>
<code>hide</code>	Hide HTMX file <code>mlreportgen.utils.HTMXDoc.hide(htmldoc)</code>
<code>isVisible</code>	Test whether HTMX file is visible <code>mlreportgen.utils.HTMXDoc.isVisible(htmldoc)</code>

Examples

Create HMX Doc Object and Make It Visible

This example wraps the existing `MyHTMXDoc.html` file into an `HTMXDoc` object.

```
docobj = mlreportgen.utils.HMXDoc("MyHTMXDoc.htmx");  
show(docobj);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc` | `mlreportgen.utils.tidy`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.PDFDoc class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Wrap PDF file for viewing

Construction

`docobj = mlreportgen.utils.PDFDoc(filename)` wraps a PDF document file for viewing. The PDF document object is not visible on construction. To make it visible, use the `show` method.

Input Arguments

filename — Path to PDF file

string | character vector

Path to a PDF file, specified as a string or character vector.

Output Arguments

docobj — PDF document object

wrapped file

PDF document object, returned as a wrapped document object file.

Properties

FileName — Full path to PDF file

string | character vector

Full path to PDF file, specified as a string or character vector.

Methods

show	Show PDF file <code>mlreportgen.utils.PDFDoc.show(pdfDoc)</code>
hide	Hide PDF file <code>mlreportgen.utils.PDFDoc.hide(pdfDoc)</code>
isVisible	Check whether PDF file is visible <code>mlreportgen.utils.PDFDoc.isVisible(pdfDoc)</code>

Examples

Create PDF Doc Object and Make It Visible

```
docobj = mlreportgen.utils.PDFDoc("MyPDFDoc.pdf");
show(docobj);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.rptviewer`

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Interact with PowerPoint application and presentations

Description

This utility provides methods for interacting with the PowerPoint application and PowerPoint presentations. These methods use the MATLAB interface to the Microsoft .NET framework to interact with the PowerPoint editor.

Methods

- “start” on page 12-717
- “load” on page 12-717
- “open” on page 12-717
- “close” on page 12-718
- “closeAll” on page 12-718
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- “isAvailable” on page 12-719
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- “isLoading” on page 12-719
- “pptapp” on page 12-719
- “pptpres” on page 12-720

start

```
pptApp = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.start()
```

Start the PowerPoint application if it has not already been started and return a pptApp object. A pptApp object is a MATLAB object that wraps the .NET object that wraps the PowerPoint editor. The PowerPoint application is hidden.

load

```
pptPres = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.load(filename)
```

Load an existing PowerPoint presentation file specified in filename and return a pptPres object. A pptPres object is a MATLAB object that wraps the .NET object that wraps the PowerPoint presentation.

open

```
pptPres = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.open(filename)
```

Open a PowerPoint presentation file specified in `filename`, make it visible, and return a `pptPres` object. A `pptPres` object is a MATLAB object that wraps the .NET object that wraps the PowerPoint presentation.

close

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.close
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.close(true)
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.close(false)

tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.close(filename)
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.close(filename,true)
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.close(filename,false)
```

Close PowerPoint Application

For empty or no input, close the PowerPoint application only if there are no unsaved PowerPoint presentations.

For `true` input, close the PowerPoint application only if there are no unsaved PowerPoint presentations.

For `false` input, close the PowerPoint application even if there are unsaved PowerPoint presentations or if there are PowerPoint presentations opened outside of MATLAB.

For each of these syntaxes, return `true` if application is closed or `false` if application remains open.

Close PowerPoint Presentation

For `filename` input, close the PowerPoint presentation specified as `filename` only if there are no unsaved changes.

For `filename` and `true` inputs, close the PowerPoint presentation, specified as `filename`, only if there are no unsaved changes.

For `filename` and `false` inputs, close the PowerPoint presentation, specified as `filename`, even if there are unsaved changes.

For each of these syntaxes,

- Hide the PowerPoint application if there are no other open PowerPoint presentations.
- Return `true` if the PowerPoint presentation file is closed
- Return `false` if the PowerPoint presentation file remains open

closeAll

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.closeAll()
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.closeAll(true)
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.closeAll(false)
```

For empty input, close all PowerPoint presentation files and hide the PowerPoint application.

For `true` input, close all PowerPoint presentation only if there are no unsaved changes.

For `false` input, close all PowerPoint presentation files even if there are unsaved changes.

For each of these syntaxes:

- Hide the PowerPoint application if there are no other open PowerPoint presentation files
- Return `true` if all PowerPoint presentation files are closed
- Return `false` if any PowerPoint presentation file remains open

show

```
pptApp = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.show()  
pptPres = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.show(filename)
```

For empty input, make the PowerPoint application or PowerPoint presentation file visible and return the `pptApp` object.

For `filename` input, make the specified PowerPoint presentation file visible and returns the `pptPres` object.

hide

```
pptApp = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.hide()  
pptPres = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.hide(filename)
```

For empty input, hide the PowerPoint application or PowerPoint presentation and returns the `pptApp` object.

For `filename` input, hide the specified PowerPoint presentation file and returns the `pptPres` object.

isAvailable

```
files = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.fileNames()
```

Return a string array of file names for open PowerPoint presentation files.

isAvailable

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.isAvailable()
```

Verify whether PowerPoint is available for use. Return `true` if PowerPoint is available or `false` if it is not available.

isStarted

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.isStarted
```

Verify whether PowerPoint application is started. Return `true` if PowerPoint is started or `false` if it is not started.

isLoaded

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.isLoaded(filename)
```

Verify whether PowerPoint presentation file is loaded. Return `true` if PowerPoint presentation `filename` is loaded or `false` if it is not loaded.

pptapp

```
pptApp = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.pptApp()
```

Return `pptApp` object. An error occurs if PowerPoint is not started.

pptpres

```
pptPres = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.pptPres(filename)
```

Return pptPres object that wraps the PowerPoint presentation file specified in filename. An error occurs if the PowerPoint presentation file does not exist.

Examples**Open PowerPoint Presentations**

Open the test.pptx and test1.pptx PowerPoint presentations, which are in the current working folder.

```
pptPres = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.open('test')
pptPres1 = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.open('test1')
```

```
pptPres =
```

```
  PPTPres with properties:
    FileName: 'C:\Users\username\Documents\test.pptx'
```

```
pptPres1 =
```

```
  pptPres with properties:
    FileName: 'C:\Users\username\Documents\test1.pptx'
```

Obtain PowerPoint Presentation File Names

Obtain the names of open PowerPoint presentation files.

```
files = mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint.fileNames()
```

```
files =
```

```
  1x2 string array

  "C:\Users\username\Documents\test.pptx" ...
  "C:\Users\username\Documents\test1.pptx"
```

See Also

mlreportgen.utils.PPTApp | mlreportgen.utils.PPTPres

Topics

“Getting Started with Microsoft .NET” (MATLAB)

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.PPTApp class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Wrap PowerPoint application

Construction

mlreportgen.utils.PPTApp wraps a PowerPoint application as a .NET object. Only one PowerPoint application object can be active to use this utility. To obtain the active PowerPoint application object, use the `instance` method.

Methods

instance	Return active PowerPoint application object pptapp = mlreportgen.utils.PPTApp.instance()
show	Show PowerPoint application pptapp = show(pptapp)
hide	Hide PowerPoint application pptapp = hide(pptapp)
close	Close PowerPoint application pptapp = close(pptapp)
isOpen	Test if PowerPoint application is open pptapp = isOpen(pptapp)
isVisible	Test if PowerPoint application is visible pptapp = isVisible(pptapp)
netobj	Return a .NET PowerPoint application object netpptappobj = netobj(pptapp)

Examples

Find and Hide PowerPoint Application Instance

```
pptapp = mlreportgen.utils.PPTApp.instance();
hide(pptapp)
```

See Also

mlreportgen.utils.PPTPres

External Websites

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office/vba/api/overview/powerpoint>

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.PPTPres class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Wrap PowerPoint presentation file

Construction

`pptwrap = mlreportgen.utils.PPTPres(filename)` wraps a PowerPoint presentation file, specified as `filename`. There can be only one PPTPres object for a `filename`.

Input Arguments

filename — Path to PowerPoint presentation file

string | character vector

See FileName property.

Output Arguments

pptwrap — Wrapped PowerPoint presentation file

character vector

Wrapped PowerPoint presentation file, returned as a character vector.

Properties

FileName — Full path to PowerPoint presentation file

string | character vector

Full path to PowerPoint presentation file, specified as a string or character vector.

Methods

show	Make PowerPoint presentation visible <code>show(pptPres)</code>
hide	Hide PowerPoint presentation <code>hide(pptPres)</code>
close	Close PowerPoint presentation <code>close(pptPres)</code>
save	Save PowerPoint presentation <code>save(pptPres)</code>
print	Print PowerPoint presentation <code>print(pptPres)</code>

exportToPDF	Export to PDF document with same file name exportToPDF(pptPres) Export to PDF document with specified file name pdfFullPath = exportToPDF(pptPres, pdfFileName)
isOpen	Test if PowerPoint presentation is open isOpen(pptPres)
isReadOnly	Test if PowerPoint presentation is read-only isReadOnly(pptPres)
isSaved	Test if PowerPoint presentation is saved isSaved(pptPres)
isVisible	Test if PowerPoint presentation is visible isVisible(pptPres)
netobj	Return a .NET Word document object, which allows using the .NET interface on this object netobj(pptPres)

Examples

Create PowerPoint Presentation and Test Whether It Is Open

This example creates a PowerPoint presentation object from the existing MyPPTDoc.ppt file.

```
pptwrap = mlreportgen.utils.PPTPres("MyPPTDoc.ppt");
isOpen(pptwrap)
```

See Also

mlreportgen.utils.PPTApp | mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint

External Websites

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office/vba/api/overview/powerpoint>

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.rptviewer class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Report document viewer manager

Construction

mlreportgen.utils.rptviewer manages report document viewers.

Methods

open	Open the appropriate viewer for filename. mlreportgen.utils.rptviewer.open(filename)
close	Close the viewer associated with filename . mlreportgen.utils.rptviewer.close(filename)
isOpen	Test whether filename is assigned to a viewer. mlreportgen.utils.rptviewer.isOpen(filename)
closeAll	Close all open viewers. mlreportgen.utils.rptviewer.closeAll()

Examples

Open File in Appropriate Viewer

```
mlreportgen.utils.rptviewer('mydoc.pdf')
```

See Also

mlreportgen.utils.HTMLDoc | mlreportgen.utils.HTMXDoc | mlreportgen.utils.PDFDoc
| mlreportgen.utils.PPTPres | mlreportgen.utils.WordDoc |
mlreportgen.utils.powerpoint | mlreportgen.utils.word

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.TableSlice class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Table slicer object output

Description

Contains a slice of a table generated by an mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer object. You do not need to create instances of this mlreportgen.utils.TableSlice class.

Properties

Table — Slice of a table

array of columns

This property is read-only. Its value is a table generated by an mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer object.

StartCol — Starting column of table slice

positive integer

This property is read-only. Its value is the index of the column from the original table where this slice starts.

EndCol — Ending column of slice

positive integer

This property is read-only. Its value is the index of the column from the original table where this slice ends.

See Also

mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Divide table into slices

Description

Divides a table vertically into a set of narrower tables (slices). To divide a table that is too wide to fit legibly on a page into a set of legible slices, use this `TableSlicer` object.

Construction

`slicer = mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer()` creates an empty table slicer object. Use its properties to specify the input table to slice, the maximum number of columns per slice, and the number of columns to repeat.

Note To slice a table generated by the `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable` reporter, set the `MaxCols` property of the `BaseTable` reporter to the size of the slices you want to generate. You do not need to use this `TableSlicer` utility to set the slice width.

`slicer = mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer(Name,Value)` creates a table slicer object with additional options specified by one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. `Name` is the property name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside single (' ') or double (" ") quotes. You can specify several name-value pair arguments in any order as `Name1,Value1, . . . ,NameN,ValueN`.

Properties

Table — Input table object to be sliced

mlreportgen.dom.Table object | mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable object

Input table object to be sliced, specified as a DOM Table object or Formal Table object. For both DOM Table and Formal Table inputs, the table must have the same number of columns in each row. Its `RowSpan` and `ColSpan` values must be empty [] or 1. If a Formal Table object has headers or footers, the number of header or footer columns must match the number of columns in the table body.

MaxCols — Maximum number of columns to display per table slice

Inf (default) | positive integer

Maximum number of columns to display per table slice, specified as `Inf` or as a positive integer. If the value of this property is `Inf`, all original table columns are included in a single table. A `MaxCols` value greater than or equal to the number of table columns also produces a single table with all columns. Large table data sets can cause illegible tables to be generated. Set this property to the number of columns from the original table that fit legibly on a page. To determine an optimal value, iterate setting the `MaxCol` value and viewing the report.

RepeatCols — Number of initial columns to repeat per slice

0 (default) | positive integer

Number of initial columns to repeat per slice, specified as 0 or a positive integer. A nonzero number, *n*, repeats the first *n* columns of the original table in each slice. The `MaxCols` property value includes the `RepeatCols` property value. For example, if `MaxCols` is 6 and `RepeatCols` is 2, each table slice has a total of six columns with the first two columns repeated from the original table.

Methods

`slices = slice(slicer)` returns an array of `mlreportgen.utils.TableSlice` objects, each containing a table slice, and the start and end column indices of the slice. The start and end column indices refer to the column indices of the original input table.

Examples

Slice a Formal Table

Create a `FormalTable` object that contains employee data. Slice the table so that the first table column repeats in each slice and the maximum number of columns in each slice is three.

```
employee_data = {...
    'Joe Smith', '3/12/06', 'Engineer', 'A302';...
    'Mary Jones', '4/17/03', 'Writer', 'C312';...
    'John Johnson', '9/5/12', 'Sr. Programmer', 'A421';...
    'Susan White', '6/29/16', 'Sr. Engineer', 'B201';...
    'Thomas Lee', '10/1/17', 'QE Engineer', 'C200'};
tbl_header = {'Name', 'Hire Date', 'Position', 'Office'};

import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.utils.*

rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report("Sliced Table", 'pdf');
open(rpt);

chapter = Chapter("Title", 'Employee Report');
table = FormalTable(tbl_header, employee_data);
table.Border = 'Solid';
table.RowSep = 'Solid';
table.ColSep = 'Solid';

para = Paragraph(['The table is sliced into two tables, '...
    'with the first column repeating in each table.']);
para.Style = {OuterMargin('0in', '0in', '0in', '12pt')};
para.FontSize = '14pt';
add(chapter, para)

slicer = TableSlicer("Table", table, "MaxCols", 3, "RepeatCols", 1);
totcols = slicer.MaxCols - slicer.RepeatCols;
slices = slicer.slice();
for slice=slices
    str = sprintf('%d repeating column and up to %d more columns',...
        slicer.RepeatCols, totcols);
    para = Paragraph(str);
    para.Bold = true;
```

```

    add(chapter, para)
    add(chapter, slice.Table)
end

add(rpt, chapter)
close(rpt)
rptview(rpt)

```

Chapter 1. Employee Report

The table is sliced into two tables, with the first column repeating in each table.

1 repeating column and up to 2 more columns

Name	Hire Date	Position
Joe Smith	3/12/06	Engineer
Mary Jones	4/17/03	Writer
John Johnson	9/5/12	Sr. Programmer
Susan White	6/29/16	Sr. Engineer
Thomas Lee	10/1/17	QE Engineer

1 repeating column and up to 2 more columns

Name	Office
Joe Smith	A302
Mary Jones	C312
John Johnson	A421
Susan White	B201
Thomas Lee	C200

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable | mlreportgen.dom.Table |
mlreportgen.utils.TableSlice

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.units class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Convert units

Description

The units class provides conversions between units.

Construction

`value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPixels(lengthUnits)` converts the specified `lengthUnits` to pixels. The `lengthUnits` has two parts. The length is the number of units, such as 5 or 8.3. The unit is the unit type, such as `pixels` or `inches`. You can also use a syntax with separate length and units: `value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPixels(length,units)`.

`value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPoints(lengthUnits)` converts the specified `lengthUnits` to points. You can also use a syntax with separate length and units: `value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPoints(length,units)`.

`value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPoints... (length,units,"DPI",convFactor)` uses the optional Name-Value pair to override the screen pixels to inches. This syntax can be used with any conversion syntax (that is, `toPixels`, `toPoints`, etc.)

`value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toInches(lengthUnits)` converts the specified `lengthUnits` to inches. You can also use a syntax with separate length and units: `value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toInches(length,units)`.

`value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toCentimeters(lengthUnits)` converts the specified `lengthUnits` to centimeters. You can also use a syntax with separate length and units: `value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toCentimeters(length,units)`.

`value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toMillimeters(lengthUnits)` converts the specified `lengthUnits` to millimeters. You can also use a syntax with separate length and units: `value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toMillimeters(length,units)`.

`value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPicas(lengthUnits)` converts the specified `lengthUnits` to picas. You can also use a syntax with separate length and units: `value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPicas(length,units)`.

Input Arguments

lengthUnits — Measurement length and units to convert

string | character vector

Measurement length and units to convert, specified as a string.

Example: "5in"

length — Length to convert

positive numeric

Length to convert, specified as a positive numeric value.

Example: 5 (as in (5, "in"))

units – Unit type to convert

pixels | centimeters | inches | millimeters | picas | points

Unit type to convert, specified as singular or plural units or a units abbreviation.

Units (singular)	Units (plural)	Abbreviation
inch	inches	in
centimeter	centimeters	cm
millimeter	millimeters	mm
pixel	pixels	px
pica	picas	pc
point	points	pt

Example: "5in", "5inch", or "5inches"

convFactor – Conversion factor

positive numeric

Conversion factor for overriding screen pixels to inches, specified as a positive numeric value. Use a Name-Value pair, where "DPI" is the Name character vector or string and `dpi` is the number of dots per inch. This input is optional.

Outputs

value – Value in converted units

positive numeric

Value in converted units, returned as the units specified by the method name.

Examples

Convert Units

```
value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPixels("5in");
value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPoints("8.3cm");
value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toMillimeters(3,"in");
value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toPicas(7,"pt");
value = mlreportgen.utils.units.toInches(3,"in",...
    "DPI",96);
```

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.word class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Methods for interacting with Microsoft Word application and documents

Description

This utility provides methods for interacting with the Word application and Word documents. These methods use the MATLAB interface to the Microsoft .NET Framework to interact with the Word editor.

Methods

- “start” on page 12-732
- “load” on page 12-732
- “open” on page 12-732
- “close” on page 12-733
- “closeAll” on page 12-733
- “show” on page 12-734
- “hide” on page 12-734
- “filenames” on page 12-734
- “isAvailable” on page 12-734
- “isStarted” on page 12-734
- “isLoading” on page 12-734
- “wordapp” on page 12-734
- “worddoc” on page 12-734

start

```
wordApp = mlreportgen.utils.word.start()
```

Start the Word application if it has not already been started and return a `wordApp` object. A `wordApp` object is a MATLAB object that wraps the .NET object that wraps the Word editor. The Word application is hidden.

load

```
wordDoc = mlreportgen.utils.word.load(filename)
```

Load an existing Word document file specified in `filename` and return a `wordDoc` object. A `wordDoc` object is a MATLAB object that wraps the .NET object that wraps the Word document.

open

```
wordDoc = mlreportgen.utils.word.open(filename)
```

Open a Word document file specified in `filename`, make it visible, and return a `wordDoc` object. A `wordDoc` object is a MATLAB object that wraps the .NET object that wraps the Word document.

close

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.close
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.close(true)
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.close(false)

tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.close(filename)
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.close(filename,true)
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.close(filename,false)
```

Close Word Application

For empty or no input, close Word application only if there are no unsaved Word documents.

For `true` input, close Word application only if there are no unsaved Word documents or there are no Word documents open outside of MATLAB.

For `false` input, close Word application even if there are unsaved Word documents or if there are Word documents opened outside of MATLAB.

For each of these syntaxes, return `true` if application is closed or `false` if application remains open.

Close Word document

For `filename` input, close Word document specified as `filename` only if there are no unsaved changes.

For `filename` and `true` inputs, close Word document file, specified as `filename`, only if there are no unsaved changes.

For `filename` and `false` inputs, close Word document file, specified as `filename`, even if there are unsaved changes.

For each of these syntaxes:

- Hide word application if there are no other open Word documents.
- Return `true` if Word document is closed
- Return `false` if Word document remains open

closeAll

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.closeAll()
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.closeAll(true)
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.closeAll(false)
```

For empty input, close all Word document files and hide the Word application.

For `true` input, close all Word document files only if there are no unsaved changes.

For `false` input, close all Word document files even if there are unsaved changes.

For each of these syntaxes:

- Hide the Word application if there are no other open Word documents
- Return `true` if all Word document files are closed

- Return `false` if any Word document remains open

show

```
wordApp = mlreportgen.utils.word.show()  
wordDoc = mlreportgen.utils.word.show(filename)
```

For empty input, make the Word application or document file visible and return the `wordApp` object.

For `filename` input, make the specified Word document file visible and return the `wordDoc` object.

hide

```
wordApp = mlreportgen.utils.word.hide()  
wordDoc = mlreportgen.utils.word.hide(filename)
```

For empty input, hide the Word application or document and return the `wordApp` object.

For `filename` input, hide the specified Word document file and return the `wordDoc` object.

filenames

```
files = mlreportgen.utils.word.filenames()
```

Return a string array of file names for open Word document files.

isAvailable

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.isAvailable()
```

Verify whether Word is available for use. Return `true` if Word is available or `false` if it is not available.

isStarted

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.isStarted
```

Verify whether Word application is started. Return `true` if Word is started or `false` if it is not started.

isLoaded

```
tf = mlreportgen.utils.word.isLoaded(filename)
```

Verify whether Word document file is loaded. Return `true` if Word document `filename` is loaded or `false` if it is not loaded.

wordapp

```
wordApp = mlreportgen.utils.word.wordapp()
```

Return `wordApp` object. An error occurs if Word is not started.

worddoc

```
wordDoc = mlreportgen.utils.word.worddoc(filename)
```

Return `wordDoc` object that wraps the Word document file specified in `filename`. An error occurs if the Word document file is not open.

Examples

Open Word Documents

Open the `test.docx` and `test1.docx` Word documents, which are in the current working folder.

```
wordDoc = mlreportgen.utils.word.open('test')
wordDoc1 = mlreportgen.utils.word.open('test1')

wordDoc =

    WordDoc with properties:
        FileName: 'C:\Users\username\Documents\test.docx'

wordDoc1 =

    WordDoc with properties:
        FileName: 'C:\Users\username\Documents\test1.docx'
```

Obtain Document File Names

Obtain the file names of open Word document files.

```
files = mlreportgen.utils.word.fileNames()

files =

    1x2 string array

    "C:\Users\username\Documents\test.docx" ...
    "C:\Users\username\Documents\test1.docx"
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.WordApp` | `mlreportgen.utils.WordDoc`

Topics

“Getting Started with Microsoft .NET” (MATLAB)

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.WordApp class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Wrap Microsoft Word application

Construction

mlreportgen.utils.WordApp wraps a Word application as a .NET object. Only one Word application object can be active to use this utility. To obtain the active Word application object, use the instance method.

Methods

instance	Return active Word application object wdapp = mlreportgen.utils.WordApp.instance()
show	Show Word application show(wdapp)
hide	Hide Word application hide(wdapp)
close	Close Word application close(wdapp)
isOpen	Test if Word application is open isOpen(wdapp)
isVisible	Test if Word application is visible isVisible(wdapp)
netobj	Return a .NET Word application object netwdappobj = netobj(wdapp)

Examples

Find and Close Word Application Instance

```
wdapp = mlreportgen.utils.WordApp.instance();
close(wdapp)
```

See Also

mlreportgen.utils.WordDoc | mlreportgen.utils.word

External Websites

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office/vba/api/overview/word>

Introduced in R2018b

mlreportgen.utils.WordDoc class

Package: mlreportgen.utils

Wrap a Microsoft Word doc file

Description

This utility wraps a Word document file (.docx or .rtf) into an object. You can then manipulate the object using the methods of this utility.

Construction

`docobj = mlreportgen.utils.WordDoc(filename)` wraps a Word document file and returns it as a Word doc object. Only one WordDoc object can exist for each Word document file.

Input Arguments

filename — Path to Word document file

string | character vector

Path to a Word document file, specified as a string or character vector.

Output Arguments

docobj — Word doc object

wrapped file

WordDoc object, returned as a wrapped document object file.

Properties

FileName — Path to Word document file

string | character vector

Path to a Word document file, specified as a string or character vector.

Methods

show	Make Word document visible <code>show(wordDoc)</code>
hide	Hide Word document <code>hide(wordDoc)</code>

close	<p>Close Word document</p> <p><code>close(wordDoc)</code> or <code>close(wordDoc, true)</code> closes the Word document only if there are no unsaved changes.</p> <p><code>close(wordDoc, false)</code> closes the Word document even if there are unsaved changes.</p>
save	<p>Save Word document</p> <p><code>save(wordDoc)</code></p>
update	<p>Update Word document fields</p> <p><code>update(wordDoc)</code></p> <p><code>update(wordDoc, 0)</code> forces update even if there are unsaved document fields</p>
print	<p>Print Word document</p> <p><code>print(wordDoc)</code></p>
saveAsDoc	<p>Save as doc file with same file name</p> <p><code>saveAsDoc(wordDoc)</code></p> <p>Save as doc file with specified file name</p> <p><code>docFullPath = saveAsDoc(wordDoc, docFileName)</code></p>
exportToPDF	<p>Export to PDF document with same file name</p> <p><code>exportToPDF(wordDoc)</code></p> <p>Export to PDF document with specified file name</p> <p><code>pdfFullPath = exportToPDF(wordDoc, pdfFileName)</code></p>
unlinkFields	<p>Remove links from fields in the Word document</p> <p><code>unlinkFields(wordDoc)</code> removes links from all fields</p> <p><code>unlinkFields(wordDoc, fieldType1)</code> removes links from all instances of <code>fieldType1</code> fields. For example, <code>unlinkFields(wordDoc, 'wdHyperLink')</code> removes all hyperlink fields.</p> <p><code>unlinkFields(wordDoc, fieldType1, fieldType2)</code> removes links from all instances of both <code>fieldType1</code> and <code>fieldType2</code> fields.</p> <p>See Word <code>FieldType</code> Enumeration for information on Word fields.</p>
unlinkSubdocuments	<p>Remove links to subdocuments and copy subdocuments into master document</p> <p><code>unlinkSubdocuments(wordDoc)</code></p>

isOpen	Test if Word document is open <code>isOpen(wordDoc)</code>
isReadOnly	Test if Word document is read-only <code>isReadOnly(wordDoc)</code>
isSaved	Test if Word document is saved <code>isSaved(wordDoc)</code>
isVisible	Test if Word document is visible <code>isVisible(wordDoc)</code>
netobj	Return a .NET Word document object, which allows using the .NET interface on this object <code>netobj(wordDoc)</code>

Examples

Create WordDoc Object and .NET Object

This example creates a WordDoc object from the existing MyWordDoc.docx file.

```
docobj = mlreportgen.utils.WordDoc("MyWordDoc.docx");  
netobj(docobj);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.utils.WordApp` | `mlreportgen.utils.word`

External Websites

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/microsoft.office.interop.word.document.aspx>

Introduced in R2018b

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- “Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word” on page 13-149

Create a Report Program

The MATLAB Report Generator includes classes that allow you to create report generator programs. These programs can generate Word, HTML, and PDF reports. The programs must include certain items and can include some optional items, both of which are listed here and described at each associated link. For information on Report API and how it compares to the Document Object Model (DOM), see, “What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3.

Required Report Program Tasks and Elements

All report generator programs must:

- Create a report container. See “Create Report Container” on page 13-8.
- Create and add content to the container. See “Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10 and “Content Generation”. The content can be
 - Report API Reporters
 - DOM API objects
 - MATLAB objects (doubles, cell arrays, MATLAB tables, strings, and so on)
- Close the report container. See “Close a Report” on page 13-15.

Optional Report Program Tasks and Elements

Optionally, in report generator programs, you:

- Import Report API classes, which enables using non-fully qualified Report API class names, for example, `TitlePage`, instead of `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`. See “Import the API Packages” on page 13-7.
- Import DOM API classes, if the program adds DOM objects to the report, which enables using non-fully qualified DOM API class names.
- Configure reporters by setting their property values. See “Content Generation”.
- Add content to reporters by using the `add` method.

Note The only reporters you can both configure and add content to are the `Section` and `Chapter` reporters. The `Chapter` reporter is a subclass of the `Section` reporter.

- Display the report to see the generated report output. See “Display Report” on page 13-16.
- Display report progress messages to monitor report progress. See “Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110.

Report Generator Program Example

For example, this MATLAB code generates and displays a PDF report. It includes both required and optional items:

```
% Import report API classes (optional)
import mlreportgen.report.*

% Add report container (required)
```

```
rpt = Report('output','pdf');

% Add content to container (required)
% Types of content added here: title
% page and table of contents reporters
titlepg = TitlePage;
titlepg.Title = 'My Airplane';
titlepg.Author = 'Pilot A';
add(rpt,titlepg);
add(rpt,TableOfContents);

% Add content to report sections (optional)
% Text and formal image added to chapter
chap = Chapter('Plane Image');
add(chap,'Here is the plane:');
add(chap,FormalImage('Image',...
    which('b747.jpg'),'Height','5in',...
    'Width','5in','Caption','Boeing 747'));
add(rpt,chap);

% Close the report (required)
close(rpt);
% Display the report (optional)
rptview(rpt);
```



The image shows a rectangular box representing a table of contents page. It contains the following text:

Table of Contents

[Chapter 1. Plane Image](#).....1

Chapter 1. Plane Image

Here is the plane:



Figure 1.1. Boeing 747

See Also

More About

- “Create Report Container” on page 13-8
- “Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10
- “Construct a Report API or DOM API Object” on page 13-6
- “Close a Report” on page 13-15
- “Import the API Packages” on page 13-7
- “Content Generation”
- “Display Report” on page 13-16
- “Display Progress and Debugger Messages” on page 13-110
- “What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3
- “Compile a Report Program” on page 13-113
- “Templates”

Construct a Report API or DOM API Object

The Report API and DOM API include a set of MATLAB functions, called constructors, for creating objects of various types, or classes.

The name of an object constructor is the name of the MATLAB class from which the API creates an object.

Construct a Report API Object

The qualifier for Report API constructor names is `mlreportgen.report`. For example, the name of the constructor for a Report API chapter object is `mlreportgen.report.Chapter`. Some constructors do not require any arguments. Other constructors can take one or more arguments that typically specify its content and properties. For example, this code creates a chapter whose title is My Chapter.

```
chap = mlreportgen.report.Chapter('My Chapter');
```

A constructor returns a handle to the object it creates. Assigning the handle to a variable allows you to add content to the object or set its properties. For example, this code adds a section with a title to the chapter object `chap`.

```
add(chap,Section('Detailed Description'));
```

Construct a DOM API Object

The qualifier for DOM API constructor names is `mlreportgen.dom`. For example, the name of the constructor for a DOM paragraph object is `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph`. Some constructors do not require any arguments. Other constructors can take one or more arguments that typically specify its initial content and properties. For example, this code creates a paragraph whose initial content is Chapter 1.

```
para = mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph('Chapter 1.');
```

A constructor returns a handle to the object it creates. Assigning the handle to a variable allows you to append content to the object or set its properties. For example, this code appends content to the paragraph object `p`.

```
append(para,'In the Beginning');
```

See Also

Related Examples

- “Import the API Packages” on page 13-7

Import the API Packages

MATLAB Report Generator function names, include either an `mlreportgen.report` prefix or an `mlreportgen.dom` prefix. You can omit the prefix if you insert these statements at the beginning of any program or function that uses the API.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*;  
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
```

Examples that refer to API objects and functions without the prefix assume that you have already imported the associated API package.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Create a Report Program” on page 13-3

Create Report Container

Create Report API Object to Hold Content

Every Report API program must create an `mreportgen.report.Report` object to hold report content. Use the `mreportgen.report.Report` constructor to create a `Report` object.

If you use the constructor without arguments, the Report API creates a PDF document named `untitled.pdf` in the current folder. To specify a name and location, use the path name of the report as the first argument of the constructor.

You can specify the type of report to generate by using the `type` argument. You can specify the type as `'html'`, `'docx'` (for Microsoft Word), `'pdf'` for PDF output, or `'html-file'` for single-file HTML output.

This `Report` constructor creates a document object called `myReport` for Word output.

```
d = Report('myReport', 'docx');
```

Using the `templatePath` argument, you can specify the path name of a custom template to use as a basis for formatting the report. Specify a template path if you want to base your report on a custom template that defines the appearance and structure of your report. The template type must match the document type. For example, this report constructor creates a report object for Word output using the template `myWordTemplate.dotx`.

```
d = Report('myReport', 'docx', 'myWordTemplate');
```

Create a DOM Document Object to Hold Content

If you intend to use the DOM API alone (i.e., without using Report API objects) to generate a report, you must create an `mreportgen.dom.Document` object to hold the report content. Use the `mreportgen.dom.Document` constructor to create a `Document` object.

If you use the constructor without arguments, the DOM API creates an HTML document named `Untitled.htmx` in the current folder. To specify a name and location, use the path name of the report as the first argument of the constructor.

You can specify the type of report to generate by using the `type` argument. You can specify the type as `'html'`, `'docx'` (for Microsoft Word), `'pdf'` for PDF output, or `'html-file'` for single-file HTML output.

This `Document` constructor creates a document object called `myReport` for Word output.

```
d = Document('myReport', 'docx');
```

Using the `templatePath` argument, you can specify the path name of the template to use as a basis for formatting the report. Specify a template path if you want to base your report on a custom template that defines the appearance and structure of your report. The template type must match the document type. For example, this `Document` constructor creates a document object for Word output using the template `myWordTemplate.dotx`.

```
d = Document('myReport', 'docx', 'myWordTemplate');
```


See Also

Classes

`mlreportgen.dom.Document` | `mlreportgen.report.Report`

Functions

`rptview`

Related Examples

- “Create a Report Generator” on page 2-2
- “Construct a Report API or DOM API Object” on page 13-6
- “Create a Report Program” on page 13-3

More About

- “Form-Based Reporting” on page 13-24
- “Templates for DOM API Report Programs” on page 13-22
- “What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Add Content to a Report

Note For a list of and detailed information about the content types you can add to and format for your report, see “Content Generation”.

Add Content to a Report API Object

The Report API add method allows you to add content to reports, chapters, sections, tables, and other Report API objects that serve as containers for report content. The `add` function takes two arguments. The first argument is the object to which to add the content. The second is the content to add. This example adds the text `Hello World` to a chapter.

```
chap = Chapter('First Chapter');
add(chap, 'Hello World');
```

If you cannot add the second object to the first, the `add` function returns an error. For example, the `add` method in this code returns an error because you cannot add a chapter to an image.

```
% This code returns an error
image = FormalImage('membrane.png');
ch = Chapter('Membrane Image');
add(image, ch)
```

The reference documentation for each class lists the types of objects that you can add to instances.

Depending on the target object type, the `add` method allows you to append character vectors, doubles, arrays, and other basic MATLAB data types directly. The method converts the data to a DOM object before adding it to the target object. For example, this code adds a two-dimensional array of character vectors and images to a document as a table.

```
rpt = Report();
img1 = Image(which('b747.jpg'));
img2 = Image(which('peppers.png'));
table = BaseTable({'Boeing 747' 'Peppers';img1,img2});
add(rpt,table);
```

Add Content to a DOM Object

The DOM append method allows you to add content to documents, paragraphs, tables, and other DOM objects that serve as containers for report content. The `append` function takes two arguments. The first argument is the object to append the content to. The second is the content to append. This example appends the text `Hello World` to the document.

```
d = Document('MyReport');
append(d, 'Hello World');
```

If you cannot append the second object to the first, the `append` function returns an error. For example, the `append` method in this code returns an error because you cannot append a paragraph to an image.

```
% This code returns an error
image = Image('membrane.png');
append(image, Paragraph('Hello World'));
```

The reference documentation for each class lists the types of objects that you can append to instances.

Depending on the target object type, the `append` method allows you to append character vectors, doubles, arrays, and other basic MATLAB data types directly. The method converts the data to a DOM object before appending it to the target object. For example, this code appends a two-dimensional array of character vectors to a document as a table.

```
d = Document('MyDoc');  
tableArray = {'a', 'b'; 'c', 'd'};  
append(d, tableArray);
```

You can also specify basic MATLAB data types as initial content for many constructors. This example uses a two-dimensional cell array of characters to specify the initial content of a table.

```
d = Document('MyDoc');  
tableArray = {'a', 'b'; 'c', 'd'};  
append(d, Table(tableArray));
```

See Also

Functions

`add` | `append`

Related Examples

- “Create a Report Generator” on page 2-2
- “Construct a Report API or DOM API Object” on page 13-6
- “Add Content as a Group” on page 13-12

Add Content as a Group

You can use a group to include the same content in different parts of a report. The DOM API clones the members of a group before appending them to another object.

This example shows the key code to include. After describing the steps involved in using a group, this example includes code for a complete report that uses a group.

- 1 Define the DOM objects that you want to include repeatedly in a report.

```
disclaimerHead = Heading(2, 'Results May Vary');
disclaimerIntro = Paragraph('The following results assume:');
disclaimerList = UnorderedList(...
    {'Temperature between 30 and 70 degrees F',...
     'Wind less than 20 MPH', 'Dry road conditions'});
```

- 2 Define a Group object that includes the DOM objects for the group. For example:

```
disclaimer = Group();
append(disclaimer, disclaimerHead);
append(disclaimer, disclaimerIntro);
append(disclaimer, disclaimerList);
```

- 3 Append the Group object in the place in the report where you want to repeat the content. For example, if the document object is doc:

```
append(doc, disclaimer);
```

This code builds a report based on this approach.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doc = Document('groupReport', 'html');
disclaimerHead = Heading(2, 'Results May Vary');
disclaimerIntro = Paragraph('The following results assume:');
disclaimerList = UnorderedList(...
    {'Temperature between 30 and 70 degrees F',...
     'Wind less than 20 MPH', 'Dry road conditions'});
disclaimer = Group();
append(disclaimer, disclaimerHead);
append(disclaimer, disclaimerIntro);
append(disclaimer, disclaimerList);
append(doc, disclaimer);
p1 = Paragraph('First set of results...');
p1.Bold = true;
p2 = Paragraph('more report content...');
p2.Bold = true;
append(doc, p1);
append(doc, p2);
append(doc, disclaimer);
close(doc);
rptview('groupReport', 'html');
```

See Also

Functions

clone

Classes

`m\reportgen.dom.Group`

Related Examples

- “Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

Output Types and Report Generator Packages

A Microsoft Word document packages all its contents, text, images, style sheets, and so on, in a single compressed `.docx` file.

For HTML documents, the DOM API defines an analogous packaging scheme, with an `htmz` compressed file extension. By default, the DOM API generates HTML reports as `.htmz` files.

To generate an HTML report in unzipped format, or in zipped and unzipped format, set the `PackageType` property of the `Document` object for a report to `'unzipped'` or `'both'`, respectively.

You can also output HTML as a single `.html` file.

PDF outputs a single `.pdf` file.

See Also

Functions

`unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Classes

`mreportgen.dom.Document`

Close a Report

The last step in creating a report with the DOM API is to close the report. A report must have content to produce an output file. Closing a report writes out any content that remains in memory and closes the report file. Use the `close` function.

```
d = Document('MyDoc');  
append(d, 'Hello World');  
close(d);
```

See Also

`close`

Related Examples

- “Create a Report Program” on page 13-3

Display Report

The Report API and DOM API `rptview` functions allow you to display a generated report in an appropriate viewer:

- The Microsoft Word software for Word documents
- An HTML browser for HTML reports
- A PDF viewer for PDF reports

If an HTML report is in zipped format, `rptview` unzips a copy of the report in your temporary folder and displays the report's main HTML document in your default system browser.

To simplify your code, use the document output path as the argument to `rptview`. This example shows how to write your report program so you change only the value of the `doctype` variable to change the output type.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
doctype = 'pdf';
d = Document('mydoc',doctype);

p = Paragraph('Hello World');
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Alternatively, you can specify the `rptview` function with two arguments:

- The path of the report — If you specify the file extension, you do not need to specify the second argument for output type.
- The output type — 'html', 'pdf', or 'docx'.

Use 'pdf' with a report formatted for Word to convert the Word document to PDF and open it in a PDF viewer.

See Also

Functions

`rptview`

Related Examples

- “Create a Report Program” on page 13-3

Report Formatting Approaches

You can format your report using style sheets, format objects, format properties, or a combination of these approaches.

Style Sheets in Templates

The DOM API comes with default templates for each output type for formatting your report as it generates. You can customize these templates to specify the default formatting and layout of your reports. See “Templates for DOM API Report Programs” on page 13-22.

Use style sheets in a template to describe the default formatting of document objects like paragraphs, headers, and tables. A style sheet is a collection of formatting styles. A style is a named collection of formats for a particular type of object or, in the case of HTML and PDF, for a particular type of object that appears in a particular context in your document. For example, you can define a paragraph style `MyPara` that uses one set of formats, such as font size, emphasis, and font family. You define another paragraph style named `YourPara` that uses a different set of formats. When you write your report program, you assign the style to a paragraph object by name. For an example, see “Use Style Sheet Styles” on page 13-19.

Format Objects

A format object is a MATLAB object that defines the properties and functions of a document format, such as a font family or size. The DOM API provides a set of constructors for creating format objects corresponding to most of the formatting options available in HTML, Word, and PDF documents. Most DOM document objects include a `Style` property that you can set to a cell array of format objects. You can use format objects with the document object `Style` property to format the object. For example, this code uses format objects to specify the style of a warning paragraph.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

p = Paragraph('Danger!');
p.Style = {Color('red'),FontFamily('Arial'),FontSize('18pt')};
```

It is a best practice to set the `Style` property by concatenating the existing value of the `Style` property and the cell array of format objects that you are adding. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

p = Paragraph('Danger!');
p.Style = [p.Style {Color('red'),FontFamily('Arial'),FontSize('18pt')}];
```

This practice prevents inadvertent removal of format objects that you previously added or that the DOM API added to synchronize the `Style` property with the format properties. See “Format Properties” on page 13-18.

You can assign the same array of format objects to more than one DOM document object. This technique allows you to create a programmatic equivalent of a template style sheet. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

warning = {Color('red'),FontFamily('Arial'),FontSize('18pt')};
p = Paragraph('Danger!');
p.Style = [p.Style warning];
```

```
p = Paragraph('Caution!');  
p.Style = warning;
```

The DOM API allows you to assign any format object to any document object, regardless of whether the format applies. If the format does not apply, it is ignored.

Format Properties

Most DOM objects have a set of properties corresponding to the format options most commonly used for an object of that class. For example, this code sets the font and color of text in a paragraph, using the Color, FontFamily, and FontSize format properties of a Paragraph object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*  
  
p = Paragraph('Danger!');  
p.Color = 'red';  
p.FontFamilyName = 'Arial';  
p.FontSize = '18pt';
```

See Also

More About

- “Use Style Sheet Styles” on page 13-19
- “Format Inheritance” on page 13-21

Use Style Sheet Styles

A style is a collection of formats that define the appearance of a document object, such as a paragraph, table, or list. You can define and name styles in templates and then assign the names to paragraphs, tables, and other document elements in your report program. The style determines how the document object renders in the output.

In a Word template, you can define styles and save styles that belong together in a style sheet (also called a style set). In an HTML template, you define styles in a cascading style sheet (CSS) file. You define styles for PDF documents in a CSS file, using a subset of CSS. See “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133.

You can apply style sheet styles to document objects using the `StyleName` property in your report program using this workflow.

- 1 In the template you are using with the report, define or modify styles.
- 2 In a DOM report, create a `Document` object that uses the template that contains your styles.
- 3 For the objects that you want to format with your styles, set the `StyleName` property to match the name of the style in the template.

For example, this code assigns a style named `Warning` to a paragraph object. It assumes that you have defined the `Warning` style in a Word template named `MyTemplate.dotx`. Assigning the `Warning` style to the DOM paragraph object applies the `Warning` style in the template to the paragraph when you generate the report.

```
d = Document('MyDoc', 'docx', 'MyTemplate');
p = Paragraph('Use care when unplugging this device.');
```

`p.StyleName = 'Warning';`
`append(d,p);`
`close(d);`

Tip Some document object constructors allow you to specify the value of the `StyleName` property as an argument. For example, this paragraph applies the style `Warning` to the paragraph containing the specified text.

```
p = Paragraph('Use care when unplugging this device', 'Warning');
```

See Also

Related Examples

- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132
- “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

More About

- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17
- “Format Inheritance” on page 13-21

Format Inheritance

The DOM API allows you to use template-based styles and format object-based styles (or equivalent format properties) to specify the appearance of an object. If you set the `StyleName` and the `Style` property of an object, the formats in the `Style` property override corresponding formats specified by the template-based style of the `StyleName` property. Consider, for example, this code.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyDoc', 'docx', 'MyTemplate');
p = Paragraph('Danger!');
p.StyleName = 'Warning';
p.Style = {Color('red')};
append(d,p);
close(d);
```

Suppose that the `Warning` style defines the color of a warning as yellow. In that case, the setting of the `Style` property on the paragraph overrides the color specified by the `StyleName` setting.

If a document object does not specify a value for `StyleName`, it inherits any formats that it does not specify from its container. The container inherits any formats that it does not specify from its container, and so on, all the way to the top of a container hierarchy. Format inheritance allows you to use a single statement to assign a format for all the objects contained by a container. For example, this code uses a single `Style` property to assign a color to all the entries in a table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyDoc');
tableArray = {'a', 'b'; 'c', 'd'};
table = append(d, tableArray);
table.Style = {Color('blue')};
close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

More About

- “Use Style Sheet Styles” on page 13-19
- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Templates for DOM API Report Programs

The DOM API comes with default templates for each output type for formatting your report as it generates. Templates are useful for providing default design formats so that you do not need to specify them in your report. This approach is helpful if several reports have the same look, which is typical in most organizations. In your report program, you refer by name to the template and its styles and layouts. When your report generates, the template determines the appearance of the document objects.

Templates also enable form-based document generation. You can define fixed content and holes (blanks) in your template. Your report program can fill the holes with content, such as text or images. See “Form-Based Reporting” on page 13-24.

Another advantage of using templates is for maintenance. If your report design changes, you change only the template and not all the programs that use that design.

Using templates also keeps your report program smaller, because you do not need to specify properties for each object you create. For reports that are hundreds of pages, using templates might also improve performance.

You can create a copy of the default templates and customize them to specify the default formatting and layout of your reports. For the template to take effect, your report program must refer to your template and specify the style names and document parts to use.

You can create a copy of the default templates using the `mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` method. The default templates can serve as a starting point for your template.

Template Packages

All DOM templates, except for single-file HTML templates, consist of document, style sheet, and image files zipped into packages based on the Open Packaging Convention (OPC). A single-file HTML template embeds style sheets and images as HTML elements in the HTML document. You can use Microsoft Word to edit Word templates (identified by a `.dotx` extension) directly. You can also edit single-file HTML templates directly using any text or HTML editor.

To edit multifile HTML templates (identified by an `.htmtdx` extension) and PDF templates (identified by a `.pdftx` extension), you must first unzip them. You can optionally rezip an edited HTML or PDF template before using it to generate a report. The DOM API provides functions for zipping and unzipping multifile HTML and PDF templates: `zipTemplate` and `unzipTemplate`.

Styles

You can use styles defined in templates to format paragraphs, text, tables, lists, and so on. You can modify styles or create your own. See “Use Style Sheet Styles” on page 13-19.

Word templates include standard Word styles, such as Normal, Heading 1, and Title. You create and modify styles using standard Word techniques. See “Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121.

HTML and PDF templates define styles using CSS properties in template files that end with `.css`. For details, see “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132 and “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Page Layout

You can use templates to define the page layout of Word and PDF reports, including the size, orientation (portrait or landscape), margins, and page headers and footers. You can use a template to define different page layouts for different sections of a document. See “Create Page Layout Sections” on page 13-138.

You can also define page layouts programmatically or use a combination of layouts that are defined programmatically and in a template.

Document Part Templates

A document part template is a template for a repeatable structure in your report. You can insert an instance of a document part in your report from your report program using a `DocumentPart` object. You create document part templates in a document part template library.

For Word templates, you define document part templates and store them in the Word Quick Parts Gallery, which serves as the library. The default template does not include any document part templates. To create them, see “Create a Microsoft Word Document Part Template Library” on page 13-27.

For HTML and PDF, the default template contains a document part template library file named `docpart_templates.html`. This file creates the library and contains some default document part templates. You can modify or delete the supplied document part templates and add your own. See “Create an HTML Document Part Template Library” on page 13-30 and “Create a PDF Document Part Template Library” on page 13-32.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` | `unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Related Examples

- “Use Style Sheet Styles” on page 13-19
- “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133
- “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132
- “Create a Microsoft Word Document Part Template Library” on page 13-27
- “Create an HTML Document Part Template Library” on page 13-30
- “Create a PDF Document Part Template Library” on page 13-32

Form-Based Reporting

The DOM API supports a form-based approach to report generation. You can create a template that defines the fixed content of the form, interspersed with holes (blanks). Your DOM report program fills these holes with generated content.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Fill the Blanks in a Report Form” on page 13-25
- “Use Subforms in a Report” on page 13-26
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127

Fill the Blanks in a Report Form

When you create a form template, you associate an ID with each hole in the template. The ID allows you to navigate the holes in a form, using the DOM `moveToNextHole` function.

The first time you execute the `moveToNextHole` function, the DOM API copies to the output document all of the text in the template up to the first hole. At this point, you can start adding content to the output document using the DOM `append` function, thereby filling in the first hole.

The next time you execute the `moveToNextHole` function, the DOM API copies all the text between the first and second hole in the template to the output document. You can then fill in the second hole by appending content to the output document. In this way, you generate the output document by copying the content from the template and filling in all its holes.

For example, this function generates a report from a Word template that has holes named `Title`, `Author`, and `Content`. The arguments `title`, `author`, and `content`, are assumed to be character vectors.

```
function makerpt(title,author,content,rptname,rpttemplate)
    import mlreportgen.dom.*
    rpt = Document(rptname,'docx',rpttemplate);

    while ~strcmp(rpt.CurrentHoleId,'#end#')
        switch rpt.CurrentHoleId
            case 'Title'
                append(rpt,title);
            case 'Author'
                append(rpt,author);
            case 'Content'
                append(rpt,content);
        end
        moveToNextHole(rpt);
    end

    close(rpt);
```

See Also

Functions

`moveToNextHole`

Related Examples

- “Use Subforms in a Report” on page 13-26
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127

More About

- “Form-Based Reporting” on page 13-24

Use Subforms in a Report

A document part is a form that you can add to a document or to another document part. Document parts simplify generating sections of a report that have the same form, such as sections that report on the results of a series of tests or the performance of a series of financial portfolios. Use a similar approach as you do for main document forms.

- 1** Create a template that defines the form of the document part.
- 2** For each section:
 - a** Create an `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object.
 - b** Fill in the holes.
 - c** Append the part to the main document.

For an example of a report that uses subforms, open the “Functional Report” example.

Tip The DOM API allows you to store the templates for document parts in the main template for a report. This capability allows you to use a single template file to supply all the templates required for a report. For details, see “Create a Microsoft Word Document Part Template Library” on page 13-27.

See Also

Functions

`moveToNextHole`

Classes

`mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`

Related Examples

- “Fill the Blanks in a Report Form” on page 13-25
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127

More About

- “Form-Based Reporting” on page 13-24

Create a Microsoft Word Document Part Template Library

In this section...

“Create Document Part Template Library in a Word Template” on page 13-27

“Word Document Part List Limitations” on page 13-28

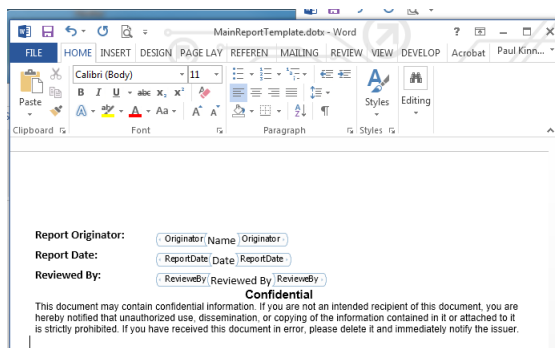
A document part template library is a set of document part templates stored by name in a template file. Document part template libraries allow you to store all the templates for a report in a single template file, for example, the main template file of a report. You can create additional template files, each with a specific purpose, and create document part template libraries in them.

Using the DOM API, you can create an instance of a document part based on a template stored in a library by specifying the name of the template in the document part constructor. For form-based reports that you create using the Report Explorer, create an instance by specifying the template file and the name of the subform template from the document part template library.

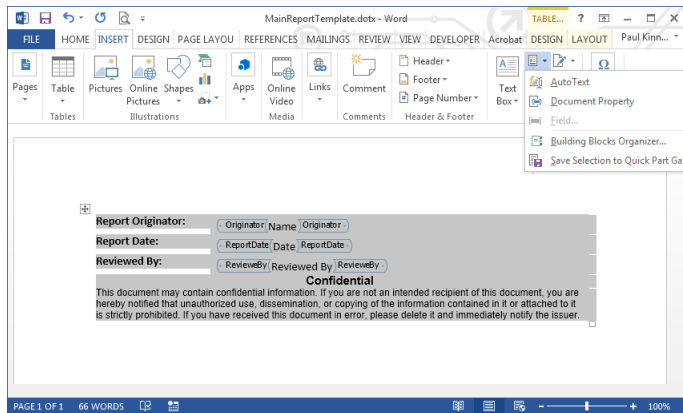
Create Document Part Template Library in a Word Template

You can use the Quick Parts Gallery in Word to create a document part template library in the main template of a report. A Quick Part Gallery is a collection of reusable pieces of preformatted content, called quick parts, that are stored in the document. You can use quick parts as templates for DOM DocumentPart objects.

- 1 Open the Word template in which you want to create the document part template.
- 2 In the template, create the Word content to serve as a prototype for the document part template. (You delete the prototype after copying it to the Quick Part Gallery.) The document part template content that you create can contain holes and page layout sections, and other types of Word content. For example:



- 3 Select the content that you have created for the document part template.
- 4 On the **Insert** tab, click the **Explore Quick Parts** button. Select **Save Selection to the Quick Parts Gallery**.




- 5 In the Create New Building Block dialog box, in the **Name** field, enter a unique name for the template. Use this name in the constructor of a DocumentPart object.
- 6 For the first document part template you create in the template file, in the **Category** list, click Create New Category. Create a category named mlreportgen. Then select mlreportgen from the **Category** list.

Otherwise, select mlreportgen from the **Category** list.

- 7 In the **Description** field, enter a template description and click **OK**.
- 8 Delete the content that served as the prototype for the document part template.
- 9 Save the template file.

Modify Document Part Template in Quick Part Gallery

You can modify a document part template stored in the Quick Part Gallery.

- 1 Open the Word template that contains the document part template.
- 2 Click in the template where you want to create an instance of the document part template.
- 3 On the **Insert** tab, click the **Explore Quick Parts**  button.
- 4 In the Quick Part Gallery, to create an instance, select the document part template you want to modify.
- 5 Edit the instance.
- 6 Select the modified instance. On the **Insert** tab, click **Explore Quick Parts** and select **Save Selection to the Quick Part Gallery**.
- 7 In the Create New Building Block dialog box, enter the name of the document part template you modified and select the mlreportgen category. Respond to the prompt to overwrite the previous version.
- 8 Delete the instance in the template document, and save and close the template.

Word Document Part List Limitations

The DOM API does not support use of lists in the fixed content of a document part template. Such lists can appear with incorrect formatting in the output document. To include a list in a document part, generate the list programmatically, that is, append an `OrderedList` or `UnorderedList` object to the part where you want the list to appear. If you want to apply a style to the list, you must use a list style defined in your main document.

See Also

Classes

`mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`

Related Examples

- “Fill the Blanks in a Report Form” on page 13-25
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Create a PDF Document Part Template Library” on page 13-32
- “Create an HTML Document Part Template Library” on page 13-30

More About

- “Form-Based Reporting” on page 13-24

Create an HTML Document Part Template Library

In the default template package, the file `docpart_templates.html` defines the library and some default document part templates. In your document part template library, create the document parts that you want to reuse throughout your report. You can create a part template for any part of your document that you want to repeat without redefining it programmatically.

A document part template typically consists of fixed content and holes. You can use standard HTML elements to define your templates. You can also use the `<toc>` element for a table of contents. For details, see “Create a Table of Contents” on page 13-88.

Use this workflow to work on your document part template library:

- 1 Unzip the template package containing the part template library file.
- 2 Open the document part templates file, named `docpart_templates.html` by default, in an HTML or text editor.
- 3 Edit the file as needed using the elements described in “HTML Document Part Template Library Structure” on page 13-30.
- 4 Add any styles that support the document part templates in a `.css` file in the template package. See “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132.
- 5 Save the library files you edited.
- 6 Repackage the template using `ziptemplate`.

HTML Document Part Template Library Structure

You create your document part library using the `<dplibrary>` element. Add a `<dplibrary>` element inside a `<body>` element. Your template package can have only one `<dplibrary>` element.

Use `<dptemplate>` elements inside a `<dplibrary>` element for each document part template that you want to create. You can create as many document part templates as you need.

This code shows the basic structure of a document part library. The `<dptemplate>` element has the attribute `name`, which you set to the name to use when you call the document part from your report program. The name is equivalent to the name of the part in the Quick Parts Gallery in Word. If you are creating templates for multiple outputs, use the same name in both places.

```
<body>
  <dplibrary>
    <dptemplate name="myFirstDocPartTemp">
      [Document part template content--holes and fixed content]
    </dptemplate>
  </dplibrary>
</body>
```

See Also

`unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Related Examples

- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Create a PDF Document Part Template Library” on page 13-32
- “Create a Microsoft Word Document Part Template Library” on page 13-27

Create a PDF Document Part Template Library

In the default template package, the file `docpart_templates.html` defines the library and some default document part templates. In your document part template library, create the document parts that you want to reuse throughout your report. You can create a part template for any part of your document that you want to repeat without redefining it programmatically.

A document part template typically consists of fixed content and holes. It can also include page layout elements that describe the page size, margins, and orientation as well as page headers and footers. You create PDF document part template libraries using DOM API HTML elements provided for this purpose and a subset of HTML elements.

Use this workflow to work on your document part template library.

- 1 Unzip the template package containing the part template library file.
- 2 Open the document part templates file, named `docpart_templates.html` by default, in an HTML or text editor.
- 3 Edit the file as needed using the elements described in “PDF Document Part Template Library Structure” on page 13-32.
- 4 Add any styles that support the document part templates in a `.css` file in the template package. See “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133.
- 5 Save the library files you edited.
- 6 Repackage the template using `ziptemplate`.

PDF Document Part Template Library Structure

You create your document part library using the `<dplibrary>` element. Add a `<dplibrary>` element inside a `<body>` element in your `docpart_template.html` file. Your template package can have only one `<dplibrary>` element.

Use `<dptemplate>` elements inside a `<dplibrary>` element for each document part template that you want to create. You can create as many document part templates as you need.

This code shows the basic structure of a document part library. The `<dptemplate>` element has the attribute `name`, which you set to the name that you use to call the document part. The name is equivalent to the name of the part in the Quick Parts Gallery in Word. If you are creating templates for multiple outputs, use the same name in both places.

```
<body>
  <dplibrary>
    <dptemplate name="myFirstDocPartTemp">
      [Document part template content here--
      holes, fixed content, page layout information, and HTML]
    </dptemplate>
  </dplibrary>
</body>
```


Document Part Template Library Contents

You can use DOM API HTML elements and a subset of standard HTML elements to create PDF document part templates. For examples that show how to use the DOM API HTML elements, see:

- “Create a Table of Contents” on page 13-88
- “Automatically Number Document Content” on page 13-97
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Create Page Layout Sections” on page 13-138
- “Create Page Footers and Headers” on page 13-142
- “PDF and HTML Document Parts and Holes” on page 13-129
- “Create a Page Reference” on page 13-79

DOM API HTML Elements

In addition to the `<dplibrary>` and `<dptemplate>` elements that you use to define the library and the document parts, you can use these DOM API HTML elements in your PDF templates.

Purpose	Element	Attributes	Values
Page layout	layout	style	page-margin: top left bottom right header footer gutter; page-size: height width orientation
		first-page-number	Number of first page in the layout
		page-number-format	n or N for numeric, a, A, i, I
		section-break	Where to start section for this layout: Odd Page, Even Page, or Next Page
Page header	pheader	type	default, first, even
		template-name	Document part template that defines the header
Page footer	pfooter	type	default, first, even
		template-name	Document part template that defines the footer
Page number format (same as first-page-number and page-number-format on layout)	pnumber	format	n or N for numeric, a, A, i, I
		initial-value	The number for the first page in the layout that uses this element
Hole	hole	id	ID that identifies hole by name
		default-style-name	Style sheet style to use when style is not set programmatically
Table of contents	toc	number-of-levels	Number of heading levels to include in TOC

Purpose	Element	Attributes	Values
		leader-pattern	Leader pattern to use: dots, space, period, or space
Automatic numbering	autonumber	stream-name	Name of the stream specified by a counter-increment style
Current page number	page	No attributes	
Total number of pages in document	numpages	No attributes	
Page break	pagebreak	No attributes	
Numeric reference to page where target is located	pageref	target	ID of target; create target in your report using <code>mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget</code>
Insert content of a heading or other style into a page header or footer (for running headers and footers)	styleref	No attributes	Inserts content of nearest h1 element
		style-name	Name of the style with content to insert in the header or footer
		outline-level	Outline level of style with content to insert in the header or footer
Insert a watermark image in a page layout	watermark	src	Path of the source file to use as the watermark image. Store the watermark image in the template package. See “Watermarks in PDF Page Layouts” on page 13-139.
		width	Width to scale watermark image, in the form valueUnits. Possible values for units are px, in, cm, mm, pc, and pt.
		height	Height to scale watermark image, in the form valueUnits

For detailed information on the attributes, see the properties for these corresponding DOM API classes.

- `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout`
- `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader`
- `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter`
- `mlreportgen.dom.TOC`
- `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber`
- `mlreportgen.dom.PageRef`
- `mlreportgen.dom.StyleRef`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Watermark`

Standard HTML Elements

You can use these standard HTML elements in PDF templates.

HTML Element	Attributes
a	class, style, href, name
b	class, style
body	class, style
br	n/a
code	class, style
del	class, style
div	class, style
font	class, style, color, face, size
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6	class, style, align
hr	class, style, align
i	class, style
ins	class, style
img	class, style, src, height, width
li	class, style
ol	class, style
p	class, style, align
pre	class, style
s	class, style
span	class, style
strike	class, style
sub	class, style
sup	class, style
table	class, style, align, bgcolor, border, cellpadding, cellspacing, frame, rules, width
tbody	class, style, align, valign
tfoot	class, style, align, valign
thead	class, style, align, valign
td	class, style, bgcolor, height, width, colspan, rowspan, valign, nowrap
tr	class, style, bgcolor, valign
tt	class, style
u	class, style
ul	class, style

For information about these elements, see <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>.

See Also

`unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Related Examples

- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Create an HTML Document Part Template Library” on page 13-30
- “Create a Microsoft Word Document Part Template Library” on page 13-27

Simplify Filling in Forms

The object-oriented approach allows you to use the DOM `fill` method to simplify form-based reporting. The `fill` method is intended for instances of classes derived from the `mlreportgen.dom.Document` or `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` class. It assumes that for each hole in a document or document part template, the derived class defines a method having this signature:

```
fillHoleID(obj)
```

The `HoleID` part of the signature is the ID of a hole defined by the document or document part template. The `obj` argument is an instance of the derived class. For example, supposed that a template defines a hole named `Author`. Then the derived class defines a method name `fillAuthor` to fill the `Author` hole. Assuming that the derived class defines methods for filling the holes, the `fill` method moves from the first hole in the document or part to the last, invoking the corresponding `fillHoleID` method to fill each hole.

The `fill` method eliminates the need for a report program to loop explicitly through the holes in a document or document part's template. The report need only invoke the document or part `fill` method. For example, suppose that you have derived a report class, name `MyReport`, from the `mlreportgen.dom.Document` class and that this derived class defines methods for each of the holes defined by the report template, based on data supplied in its constructor. Then, you need only three lines to generate an instance of `MyReport`:

```
function makeReport(rptdata)
rpt = MyReport(rptdata);
fill(rpt);
close(rpt);
```

For an example of a forms-based, object-oriented report program, in the **Examples** pane of the MATLAB Report Generator documentation, open the "Object-Oriented Report" example .

See Also

Functions

`moveToNextHole`

Classes

`mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`

Related Examples

- "Use Subforms in a Report" on page 13-26
- "Fill the Blanks in a Report Form" on page 13-25
- "Create a Microsoft Word Template" on page 13-114
- "Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template" on page 13-115
- "Create an HTML or PDF Template" on page 13-125
- "Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates" on page 13-127

More About

- “Form-Based Reporting” on page 13-24

Create and Format Text

In this section...

“Create Text” on page 13-39

“Create Special Characters” on page 13-39

“Append HTML or XML Markup” on page 13-39

“Format Text” on page 13-40

Create Text

You can create text by appending a character vector to a document, paragraph, table entry, or list item. The DOM `append` function converts the character vector to a `Text` object, appends it, and returns the `Text` object. Use the `Text` object to format the text. You can also create a text object directly and append it to a document. This example:

- Creates the `Text` object `t1` by appending 'Hello' to the document
- Uses a `Text` constructor to create a `Text` object and append the text 'World' to the document

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('mydoc', 'html');

t1 = append(d, 'Hello');

append(d, Text('World'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Create Special Characters

You can define special characters, such as the British pound symbol, to include in a report by creating an `mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity` object. Specify a name of a character entity listed at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_XML_and_HTML_character_entity_references. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test', 'html');

p = Paragraph(CharEntity('pound'));
append(d, p);
append(p, '3');

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Append HTML or XML Markup

To append HTML markup to an HTML document or Microsoft Word XML markup to a Word document, use an `mlreportgen.dom.RawText` object. This technique is useful for creating HTML or Word elements that the DOM API does not support directly. This example shows how to create a `RawText` object to append HTML markup.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

append(d,RawText('<em>Emphasized Text</em>'));

close(d);
rptview('test','html');
```

Format Text

You can format text programmatically, using either DOM format objects or `Text` object format properties. You can also use template styles. For information about these formatting techniques and format inheritance, see “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17.

Format Text Programmatically

You can use format objects to format `Text` objects or format properties to specify commonly used text formats. This example uses:

- A `FontFamily` format object to specify the primary and backup font
- The `Bold` format property to specify text weight

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

t = append(d,'Bold Arial text');

fontFamily = FontFamily('Arial');
fontFamily.BackupFamilyNames = {'Helvetica'};
t.Style = {fontFamily};

t.Bold = true;

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Use these format objects and format properties to format text.


Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Font	FontFamily	FontFamilyName
Backup font (HTML only)	FontFamily	n/a
Complex script font (for example, Arabic)	FontFamily	n/a
East Asian font	FontFamily	n/a
Font size	FontSize	FontSize
Foreground color	Color	Color
Background color	BackgroundColor	BackgroundColor
Bold	Bold	Bold
Italic	Italic	Italic
Subscript or superscript	VerticalAlign	n/a

Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Strike through	Strike	Strike
Underline type (single, double, etc.)	Underline	Underline
Underline color	Underline	n/a
Preserve white space	WhiteSpace	WhiteSpace
Display as specified	Display	n/a

Format Text Using Microsoft Word Style Sheets

You can format a paragraph using a style defined in the Word template used to generate the report.

To define a text style in a Word template, start by using these steps:

- 1 Open the Word template used with the report.
- 2 Open the **Styles** pane.
- 3 Click the **Manage Styles** button .
- 4 Click **New Style**.
- 5 In the Create New Style from Formatting dialog box, set **Style type** to Character or Linked (paragraph and character).

For more information about working with Word styles, see “Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121.

Format Text for HTML and PDF Using Style Sheets

You can format text using a style defined in the template used to generate the report. Apply a template style to a Text object either as the second argument in a Text object constructor or by setting the StyleName property to a template style.

To define the style, use cascading style sheet (CSS) syntax. Use a selector on the span element to specify the style name. This CSS defines a style named Pass.

```
span.Pass {
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
  color: green;
}
```

You can use any CSS properties and selectors in HTML templates. For PDF templates, you can use a subset of CSS properties and selectors. See “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133.

Apply a Style to a Text Object

Apply a template style to a Text object either as the second argument in a Text object constructor or by setting the StyleName property to a template style. Suppose you have defined styles named Body, Pass, and Fail in the template for your report. You can then apply the styles.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
passed = rand(1) >= 0.5;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'html', 'MyTemplate');
```

```
t1 = Text('Test status: ');
t1.StyleName = 'Body';
t1.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';

if passed
    status = 'Passed';
    statusStyle = 'Pass';
else
    status = 'Failed';
    statusStyle = 'Fail';
end

t2 = Text(status,statusStyle);
statusPara = Paragraph(t1);
append(statusPara,t2);
append(rpt, statusPara);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

Override Template Formats

You can use programmatic formats to override the formats defined in a template-based style. Suppose that you define a style named `AlertLevel` in your template that sets the color to green. You can override the style in your report program to set a color based on the current alert level:

```
t = Text('Danger!', 'AlertLevel');
t.Color = 'red';
```

See Also

Classes

`mlreportgen.dom.Bold` | `mlreportgen.dom.CharEntity` | `mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily` | `mlreportgen.dom.FontSize` | `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` | `mlreportgen.dom.Strike` | `mlreportgen.dom.Text` | `mlreportgen.dom.Underline`

Related Examples

- “Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10
- “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

More About

- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Create and Format Paragraphs

In this section...

“Create a Paragraph” on page 13-43

“Create a Heading” on page 13-43

“Format a Paragraph” on page 13-43

Create a Paragraph

You can create a paragraph by using an `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` constructor with a character vector. For example:

```
p = Paragraph('Text for a paragraph');
```

You can also specify these DOM objects in a `Paragraph` object constructor.

- `mlreportgen.dom.Text`
- `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink`
- `mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget`
- `mlreportgen.dom.Image`

Create a Heading

A heading is a type of paragraph. You can use `mlreportgen.dom.Heading1`, `Heading2`, and so on, to create headings. Alternatively, you can use a `mlreportgen.dom.Heading` object if you want to use programmatically derived values for the heading level.

This example creates a first-level heading with the text `Chapter 1: System Overview`. If you create a table of contents, this heading appears at the top level.

```
h1 = Heading1('Chapter 1: System Overview');
```

Format a Paragraph

You can format a paragraph using DOM format objects or format properties. You can also use template styles. For information about these formatting techniques and format inheritance, see “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17.

Note You can use the same format objects and properties for heading objects (`Heading` and `Heading1`, `Heading2`, and so on) as you do for `Paragraph` objects.

Format a Paragraph Programmatically

You can use DOM API format objects to format `Paragraph` objects or format properties to specify commonly used paragraph formats. This example uses:

- An `OuterMargin` format object to specify the margins for the paragraph

- The HAlign format property to center the paragraph

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

p = Paragraph('Indent a half inch and space after 12 points. ');
p.Style = {OuterMargin('0.5in','0in','0in','12pt')};
append(d,p);

p = Paragraph('Centered paragraph');
p.HAlign = 'center';
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Use these objects and properties to format a paragraph.


Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Font	FontFamily	FontFamilyName
Backup font (HTML only)	FontFamily	n/a
Complex script font (for example, Arabic)	FontFamily	n/a
East Asian font	FontFamily	n/a
Font size	FontSize	FontSize
Foreground color	Color	Color
Background color	BackgroundColor	BackgroundColor
Bold	Bold	Bold
Italic	Italic	Italic
Subscript or superscript	VerticalAlign	n/a
Strike through	Strike	Strike
Underline type	Underline	Underline
Underline color	Underline	n/a
Create border around paragraph	Border	n/a
Preserve white space	WhiteSpace	WhiteSpace
Indent a paragraph	OuterMargin	OuterLeftMargin
Indent first line of paragraph	FirstLineIndent	FirstLineIndent
Hanging indent	FirstLineIndent	n/a
Space before and after paragraph	OuterMargin	n/a
Space to right of paragraph	OuterMargin	n/a
Space between paragraph and its bounding box	InnerMargin	n/a
Space between paragraph lines	LineSpacing	n/a

Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Align paragraph left, center, right	HAlign	HAlign
Start paragraph on next page	PageBreakBefore	n/a
Keep with next paragraph	KeepWithNext	n/a
Keep paragraph on same page	KeepLinesTogether	n/a
Eliminate widows and orphans	WidowOrphanControl	n/a
Table of contents level of paragraph	OutlineLevel	OutlineLevel
Display as specified	Display	n/a

Format Paragraphs for Microsoft Word Using Template Styles

You can format a paragraph using a style in a Word template. You can add styles to the template or modify existing ones.

To add a paragraph style:

- 1 Open the Word template used with the report.
- 2 Open the **Styles** pane.
- 3 Click the **Manage Styles** button .
- 4 Click **New Style**.
- 5 In the Create New Style from Formatting dialog box, set **Style type** to Character or Linked (paragraph and character).
- 6 Format the style as needed.

For more information about working with Word styles, see “Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121.

Format Paragraphs Using PDF or HTML Template Styles

You can format a paragraph using a style in an HTML or PDF style sheet in your template. You can add styles to the template or modify existing ones.

Define the style using a selector on a p element. This example defines a BodyPara paragraph style.

```
p.BodyPara {
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
  font-style: normal;
  font-size: 11pt;
  color: black;
  margin-left: 0.5in;
}
```

You can use any CSS properties and selectors in HTML templates. For PDF templates, you can use a subset of CSS properties and selectors. See “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133.

For more information about using HTML styles with DOM objects, see “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132.

Apply a Style to a Paragraph Object

Apply a template style to a Paragraph object either as the second argument in a Paragraph object constructor or by setting the StyleName property on the paragraph to a template style.

Suppose that you have defined styles named BodyPara and MyTitle in a template. This example first specifies a style name in a Paragraph constructor. It then specifies the style in a Paragraph object StyleName format property. This example assumes both styles are defined in MyTemplate.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'html', 'MyTemplate');

% Specify style name using an argument when you create the Paragraph
p = Paragraph('Format this paragraph using a body style.', 'BodyPara');
append(rpt,p);

p = Paragraph('This paragraph is formatted using a title style.');
```

```
% Specify style name using a property on the paragraph
p.StyleName = 'MyTitle';
append(rpt,p);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

Override Template Formats

You can use programmatic formats to override the paragraph formats defined in a template-based paragraph style. Suppose that you define a paragraph style named BodyPara in your Word template and set the KeepWithNext property to off. You can override the style in your report program to keep a particular paragraph on the same page with the next paragraph:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'docx', 'MyTemplate');
```

```
p = Paragraph('Keep this body paragraph with next.', 'BodyPara');
p.Style = {'KeepWithNext'};
append(rpt,p);

p = Paragraph('Next paragraph.');
```

```
append(rpt, p);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

Classes

mlreportgen.dom.Bold | mlreportgen.dom.Display | mlreportgen.dom.FontFamily |
mlreportgen.dom.FontSize | mlreportgen.dom.Italic |
mlreportgen.dom.KeepLinesTogether | mlreportgen.dom.KeepWithNext |
mlreportgen.dom.LineSpacing | mlreportgen.dom.PageBreakBefore |
mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph | mlreportgen.dom.Strike | mlreportgen.dom.Text |
mlreportgen.dom.Underline

Related Examples

- “Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

More About

- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Create and Format Lists

You can use the DOM API to create and format unordered, ordered, and multilevel lists in a report generation program.

Lists are represented as `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` or `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` objects. List items are represented as `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` objects.

You can create a list from a MATLAB array that specifies the list items or create a list one item at a time. Creating a list from an array is the simplest approach. Creating a list one item at a time is useful when the items contain multiple elements, such as a paragraph and a table.

Format lists and list items by using template-defined styles or programmatically by using format objects.

Create a List from a MATLAB Array

You can create a list from a one-dimensional numeric array, string array, array of character vectors, cell array, or categorical array. Specify list items in a cell array when the items have different types.

Create an Unordered List from an Array

To create an unordered list from an array, append the array directly to a document or document part. The `append` method:

- Creates an `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object.
- Creates an `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object for each element of the array.
- Appends the `ListItem` objects to the `UnorderedList` object and the `UnorderedList` object to the document or document part.

For example, this code creates an unordered list from a string array:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document("fruit","html");

ul = append(d,["apples","oranges","bananas"]);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

- apples
- oranges
- bananas

Note To create a list by appending an array to a document or document part, the array must be 1-by- n . Appending an n -by-1 array to a document or document part creates a table, not a list.

Alternatively, create an unordered list by providing an array as an input to the `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` constructor. For example:


```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document("fruit","html");

ul = UnorderedList(["apples","oranges","bananas"]);
ul = append(d,ul);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

The constructor creates an `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object for each array element and appends the `ListItem` objects to the `UnorderedList` object.

Create an Ordered List from an Array

To create an ordered list from an array, provide the array as input to the `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` constructor. The constructor creates an `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object for each element of the array and appends the `ListItem` objects to the `OrderedList` object. For example, this code creates an ordered list from a string array.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document("weekdays","html");

ol = OrderedList(["Monday","Tuesday","Wednesday","Thursday","Friday"]);
append(d,ol);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Wednesday
4. Thursday
5. Friday

Create a List from a Cell Array

Specify list items in a cell array when the items have different types. In a cell array, you can include character vectors, strings, numbers, and some DOM objects, such as an `mlreportgen.dom.Text` object. For a list of DOM objects that you can include, see `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem`.

For example, this code creates an ordered list from a cell array that contains character vectors and an `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('myreport','html');

ol = UnorderedList({...
    'apples',...
    'oranges',...
    ExternalLink('https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mango',...
    'mango')});
append(d,ol);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

- apples
- oranges
- [mango](#)

Create a List One Item at a Time

Instead of specifying an entire list as an array, you can specify each list item as an `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` object and append the `ListItem` objects to an `mlreportgen.UnorderedList` or `mlreportgen.OrderedList` object. This approach is useful when the list items contain multiple paragraphs, a mix of paragraphs and tables, or other combinations of document elements.

For example, this code creates a list in which the list items consist of a paragraph and a table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*  
d = Document('magicsquares', 'html');  
  
ol = UnorderedList();  
item1 = ListItem(Paragraph('magic(2)'));  
append(item1, Table(magic(2)));  
append(ol, item1);  
item2 = ListItem(Paragraph('magic(3)'));  
append(item2, Table(magic(3)));  
append(ol, item2);  
append(d, ol);  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

- magic(2)
13
42
- magic(3)
816
357
492

Create a Multilevel List

A multilevel list is a list that contains nested lists. You can nest any combination of ordered and unordered lists up to nine levels of nesting.

You can use the following approaches to create multilevel lists. The generated list looks the same with each approach, but the DOM API representations differ.

- Create a multilevel list from cell arrays that model the list hierarchy. With this approach, the DOM API represents a sublist as a child of the list that contains it.
- Create a multilevel list one list at a time using `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`, `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList`, and `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` objects. Append a sublist to a list or list item. If you append the sublist to a list, the DOM API represents the sublist as a child of the list. If you append the sublist to a list item, the DOM API represents the sublist as a child of the list item.

Create a Multilevel List from Cell Arrays

To create a multilevel list from cell arrays, use one of these approaches:

- If the sublist is an unordered list, you can represent it as a 1-by-*n* cell array that is an element of a 1-by-*n* cell array that represents the list that is one level up. For example, this code represents a sublist as a cell array that is the third element of a cell array that represents the top-level list.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('nestedListReport', 'html');

topList = OrderedList({...
    'Start MATLAB',...
    'Create a rank 3 or 4 magic square',...
    {'magic(3)',... % sublist is third element
    'magic(4)'},...
    'Close MATLAB'});
append(d, topList);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

1. Start MATLAB
2. Create a rank 3 or 4 magic square
 - magic(3)
 - magic(4)
3. Close MATLAB

- If the sublist is an ordered list, create an `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object from a 1-by-*n* cell array that represents the sublist. Include the `OrderedList` object as an element of a cell array that represents the list that is one level up. For example, this code creates an `OrderedList` object from a cell array that represents the sublist and includes the object as the third element of the cell array that is used to create the top-level list.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('orderedListReport', 'html');
```

```
topList = OrderedList({'Start MATLAB', ...
    'Create a rank 3 or 4 magic square',...
    OrderedList({... % sublist is third element
        'magic(3)',...
        'magic(4)'}),...
    'Close MATLAB'});

append(d,topList);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

1. Start MATLAB
2. Create a rank 3 or 4 magic square
 1. magic(3)
 2. magic(4)
3. Close MATLAB

In the two previous examples, the DOM API represents the sublist as the third child of the top-level list. To access the sublist, use the `Children` property of the top-level list.

```
topList.Children(3)
```

Create a Multilevel List One List at a Time

When sublist items contain multiple paragraphs, a mix of paragraphs and tables, or other combinations of document elements, create `mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` objects and append them to an `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` or an `mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` object. Then, append the sublist to a list or to a list item.

This example appends a sublist to the top-level list as the third list item. The items in the sublist consist of text and a table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('orderedListReport','html');

subList = UnorderedList;
subListItem1 = ListItem('>> magic(3)');
table = append(subListItem1,Table(magic(3)));
table.Width = 'lin';
append(subList,subListItem1);
subListItem2 = ListItem('>> magic(4)');
table = append(subListItem2,Table(magic(4)));
table.Width = 'lin';
append(subList,subListItem2);

topList = OrderedList();
append(topList,ListItem('Start MATLAB'));
append(topList,ListItem('Create a rank 3 or 4 magic square'));
append(topList,subList); % sublist is item 3 of topList
append(topList,ListItem('Close MATLAB'));
```

```
append(d,topList);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

1. Start MATLAB
2. Create a rank 3 or 4 magic square
 - o >> magic(3)

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2
 - o >> magic(4)

16	2	3	13
5	11	10	8
9	7	6	12
4	14	15	1
3. Close MATLAB

The DOM API represents the sublist as the third child of the top-level list. To access the sublist, use the Children property of the top-level list.

```
topList.Children(3)
```

Instead of appending a sublist to a list, you can append the sublist to a list item. The following example appends a sublist to the second list item of the top-level list. The generated list looks the same as in the previous example.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('orderedListReport','html');

topList = OrderedList({ ...
    'Start MATLAB', ...
    'Create a rank 3 or 4 magic square:', ...
    'Close MATLAB'});

subList = UnorderedList;
subListItem1 = ListItem('>> magic(3)');
table = append(subListItem1,Table(magic(3)));
table.Width = 'lin';
append(subList,subListItem1);
subListItem2 = ListItem('>> magic(4)');
table = append(subListItem2,Table(magic(4)));
table.Width = 'lin';
append(subList,subListItem2);

% Append the sublist to the second list item
topListItem2 = topList.Children(2);
append(topListItem2, subList);

append(d, topList);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

The DOM API represents the sublist as the second child of the second item of the top-level list. To access the sublist, use this code:

```
topList.Children(2).Children(2)
```

Format a List Using Template-Defined Styles

You can use list styles defined in a template to specify the indentation of each level of a list and the type of bullet or the number format used to render list items.

To use a template-defined list style to format a list, set the `StyleName` property of the list to the name of the style. For example, this code specifies that the list style name is `MyListStyle`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;  
d = Document('myListReport', 'html');  
  
list = append(d, {'first item', ...  
    OrderedList({'step 1', 'step 2'})}, 'second item');  
list.StyleName = 'MyListStyle';  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

For Microsoft Word documents, the list style that you specify must be defined in the template that is assigned to the document.

Note A list style determines how list items are rendered regardless of the list type. If you do not specify a list style, the DOM API uses a default list style that renders the list according to type. For example, the default list style for unordered lists uses bullets to render list items. If you specify a list style for an `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList` object that numbers items, the items are numbered, even though the object type is unordered.

Create a Word List Style


For information about creating a Word template, see “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114.

To define a list style in a Word template:

- 1 Open the Word template file by using one of these methods:
 - In MATLAB, in the **Current Folder pane**, right-click the template file and click **Open Outside MATLAB**.
 - Outside of MATLAB, right-click the file and click **Open**.

Note Do not double-click a Word template file to open it. Double-clicking the file opens a Word document file that uses the template.

2

In Word, on the **Home** tab, in the **Paragraph** group, click the **Multilevel List** icon  and then click **Define New List Style**.

3 Set **Name** to your style name.

4 Specify the formatting, such as the bullet style and color for each list level.

5 Select **New documents based on this template**.6 Click **OK** to save the template.

For an example that defines a Word list style, see “Custom Styled Word List” on page 17-76.

Create an HTML or PDF List Style

To define a list style in a cascading style sheet (CSS) for an HTML or PDF template, use the `ul` element for unordered list styles and the `ol` element for ordered list styles. You can use the child selector (`>`) to define multilevel list styles. See “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132 and “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133.

For example, this CSS code defines the appearance of a two-level unordered list that can contain ordered or unordered sublists.

```
ul.MyUnorderedList {
    list-style-type:disc;
}

ul.MyUnorderedList > ul {
    list-style-type:circle;
}

ul.MyUnorderedList > ol {
    list-style-type:decimal;
}
```

For information about editing CSS, see documentation such as the W3Schools.com CSS tutorial.

Format a List Programmatically

Format lists programmatically by adding format objects, such as an `mreportgen.dom.Color` object, to the `Style` property of an `mreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`, `mreportgen.dom.OrderedList`, or `mreportgen.dom.ListItem` object. Formatting that you specify in the `Style` property overrides a template-defined style.

For lists in PDF and HTML reports, you can specify the bullet type or numbering type by using an `mreportgen.dom.ListStyleType` format object.

For example, this code creates a green, ordered list with lowercase alphabetic bullets. The third list item is blue and italic.

```
import mreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('myreport', 'html');

ol = OrderedList(["one", "two", "three"]);
ol.Style = {Color('Green'),ListStyleType('lower-alpha')};
ol.Children(3).Style = {Color('blue'),Italic(true)};
```

```
append(d,ol);  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

```
a. one  
b. two  
c. three
```

You can also format the DOM objects that you use to create list items by using the format properties or format objects associated with the object. For example, this code formats `m1reportgen.dom.Text` objects before they are used to create a list.

```
import m1reportgen.dom.*  
d = Document('myreport','html');  
  
li1 = Text('red');  
li1.Color = 'Red';  
li2 = Text('blue');  
li2.Color = 'Blue';  
  
append(d,{li1, li2});  
  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Here is the list in the generated report:

```
• red  
• blue
```

Format a List Item in a Multilevel List

Depending on how you create a multilevel list, a sublist can be a child of the parent list or a child of the preceding list item in the parent list. See “Create a Multilevel List” on page 13-51.

If the sublist is a child of a list item of the parent list, the sublist inherits the formatting from the list item. For example, this code makes a sublist the child of the second list item in the parent list.

```
import m1reportgen.dom.*;  
d = Document('nestedListReport','html');  
  
parentlist = OrderedList();  
li1 = ListItem('List Item 1');  
li2 = ListItem('List Item 2');  
li2.Style = [li2.Style {Color('red')});  
  
sublist = UnorderedList({'Sublist Item 1' 'Sublist Item 2'});  
append(li2,sublist);  
  
append(parentlist,li1);  
append(parentlist,li2);  
append(d,parentlist);
```



```
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

The sublist inherits the red color from the list item that contains it.

- 1. List Item 1
- 2. List Item 2
 - Sublist Item 1
 - Sublist Item 2

If you do not want a sublist to inherit formatting from the previous list item, format the paragraph or text in the previous list item instead of formatting the list item. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('nestedListReport', 'html');

parentlist = OrderedList();
li1 = ListItem('List Item 1');
txt = Text('List Item 2');
txt.Color = 'red';
li2 = ListItem(txt);

sublist = UnorderedList({'Sublist Item 1' 'Sublist Item 2'});

append(parentlist, li1);
append(parentlist, li2);
append(parentlist, sublist);

append(d, parentlist);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Alternatively, you can create the sublist as a child of the parent list rather than a child of the previous list item in the parent list. If the sublist is a child of the parent list, the sublist does not inherit the formatting of the previous list item in the parent list. For example, this code makes a sublist a child of the parent list:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('nestedListReport', 'html');

parentlist = OrderedList();
li1 = ListItem('List Item 1');
li2 = ListItem('List Item 2');
li2.Style = [li2.Style {Color('red')});

sublist = UnorderedList({'Sublist Item 1' 'Sublist Item 2'});

append(parentlist, li1);
append(parentlist, li2);
append(parentlist, sublist);

append(d, parentlist);
```

```
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

The second list item of the parent list is red, but the sublist is black.

1. List Item 1
2. List Item 2
 - o Sublist Item 1
 - o Sublist Item 2

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ListItem` | `mlreportgen.dom.ListStyleType` |
`mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList` | `mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList`

More About

- “Use Style Sheet Styles” on page 13-19
- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17
- “Custom Styled Word List” on page 17-76
- “Multilevel List” on page 17-80

Choose Type of Table to Create

You can use the DOM API and Report API to create four types of tables in your reports. The types of tables have different structures and are represented by different classes.

Type of Table	Class	Example (in PDF)	More Information																								
Formal table — A table with differently formatted header, body, and footer sections	<code>mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable</code>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Weight</th> <th>Height</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>38</td> <td>176</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43</td> <td>163</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>38</td> <td>131</td> <td>64</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Weight	Height	38	176	71	43	163	69	38	131	64	“Create Formal Tables” on page 13-63												
Age	Weight	Height																									
38	176	71																									
43	163	69																									
38	131	64																									
Informal table — A table that has only a body	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Table</code>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>38</td> <td>176</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43</td> <td>163</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>38</td> <td>131</td> <td>64</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	38	176	71	43	163	69	38	131	64	“Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61															
38	176	71																									
43	163	69																									
38	131	64																									
MATLAB table — A table constructed from a MATLAB table	<code>mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable</code>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Names</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Weight</th> <th>Height</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sanchez</td> <td>38</td> <td>176</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Johnson</td> <td>43</td> <td>163</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lee</td> <td>38</td> <td>131</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diaz</td> <td>40</td> <td>133</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brown</td> <td>49</td> <td>119</td> <td>64</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Names	Age	Weight	Height	Sanchez	38	176	71	Johnson	43	163	69	Lee	38	131	64	Diaz	40	133	67	Brown	49	119	64	“Create Tables from MATLAB Tables” on page 13-65
Names	Age	Weight	Height																								
Sanchez	38	176	71																								
Johnson	43	163	69																								
Lee	38	131	64																								
Diaz	40	133	67																								
Brown	49	119	64																								
Base table — A table with a numbered title	<code>mlreportgen.report.BaseTable</code>	<p>Table 1. Patient Data</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Weight</th> <th>Height</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>38</td> <td>176</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43</td> <td>163</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>38</td> <td>131</td> <td>64</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Weight	Height	38	176	71	43	163	69	38	131	64	“Create Report API Base Tables” on page 3-34												
Age	Weight	Height																									
38	176	71																									
43	163	69																									
38	131	64																									

The following guidelines help you choose the type of table to create based on your table requirements. The guidelines are not exhaustive. In some cases, more than one type of table might meet your requirements. In these cases, you can choose the type of table based on your preferences.

Requirement	Type of Table
Create a table with a header or footer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal table, if the header or footer has multiple rows. The separate header, body, and footer sections facilitate adding content to and formatting the header, body, or footer. • Informal or formal table, if the header has one row. You can format the first row of an informal header to look like a header.
Create a table without a header or footer.	Informal table
Convert a MATLAB table to a DOM table.	DOM representation of a MATLAB table (<code>mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable</code>)
Create a table with a numbered title.	Base table You can first create a DOM table, and then create the base table from the DOM table or you can create the base table directly from a MATLAB array.
Divide a wide table into legible slices.	Base table If a DOM table is too wide, you can create a base table from the DOM table and then use the <code>BaseTable</code> properties for slicing the table. You can also slice a table created as a <code>Table</code> or <code>FormalTable</code> object by using <code>mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer</code> .

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table` | `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable`

More About

- “Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61
- “Create Formal Tables” on page 13-63
- “Create Tables from MATLAB Tables” on page 13-65
- “Create Report API Base Tables” on page 3-34

Create Informal Tables

A DOM API informal table has only a body. It does not have separate header or footer sections. By contrast, a DOM API formal table has separate header, body, and footer sections. You can format one or more rows of an informal table to look like a header or footer. However, if your table header or footer has multiple rows, consider using a formal table. See “Create Formal Tables” on page 13-63. For information about other types of tables that you can create in reports, see “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59.

An informal table is represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object. Table rows and entries are represented by `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` and `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` objects, respectively.

You can create an informal table from a MATLAB array. This approach is the simplest because you do not have to create `TableRow` and `TableEntry` objects. You can also create an informal table by building the table from `TableRow` and `TableEntry` objects. This approach is useful for complex formatting requirements, such as when an entry spans multiple columns or rows.

For information about formatting tables, see “Format Tables” on page 13-68.

Create an Informal Table from a MATLAB Array

You can create a table by appending a two-dimensional numeric array, categorical array, or cell array to a document. A cell array can contain MATLAB data and DOM objects. See the `array` input argument on the `mlreportgen.dom.Table` reference page. The `append` method converts an array to an `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object, appends it to the document, and returns the `Table` object, which you can then format. You can also create a `Table` object directly by providing the array to the `Table` constructor.

This example creates a table from a numeric array. The example uses `Table` format properties to specify the table border, the row and column separators, and the alignment and margin of the entries.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myTableReport', 'pdf');

t = append(d, magic(5));
t.Border = 'single';
t.ColSep = 'single';
t.RowSep = 'single';
t.TableEntriesHAlign = 'right';
t.TableEntriesVAlign = 'middle';
t.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '2pt';

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Here is the table in the generated report.

17	24	1	8	15
23	5	7	14	16
4	6	13	20	22
10	12	19	21	3
11	18	25	2	9

Build an Informal Table from Rows and Entries

You can create an informal table by creating `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` objects, appending them to `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` objects, and appending the `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` objects to an `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object. For an example, see “Span a Table Entry Across Rows and Columns” on page 17-12.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Table` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow`

More About

- “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59
- “Format Tables” on page 13-68
- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Create Formal Tables

A DOM API formal table has header, body, and footer sections. A formal table is useful when a header or footer has multiple rows. The separate header, body, and footer sections facilitate adding rows to and formatting the header, body, or footer independently of the other sections. For information about other types of tables that you can create in reports, see “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59. For information about formatting tables, see “Format Tables” on page 13-68.

A formal table is represented by an `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` object. The header, body, and footer sections are represented by `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader`, `mlreportgen.dom.TableBody`, and `mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter` objects, respectively. Each section has rows and table entries. The rows are represented by `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` objects. Entries in the body and footer sections are represented by `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` objects. Entries in the header are represented by `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry` or `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` objects.

You can create the sections of a formal table from a MATLAB array. This approach is the simplest because you do not have to create `TableRow` and `TableEntry` or `TableHeaderEntry` objects. You can also create the sections by building the table from `TableRow` and `TableEntry` or `TableHeaderEntry` objects. This approach is useful for complex formatting requirements, such as when an entry spans multiple columns or rows. You can combine the approaches. For example, you can create the table body from an array and build the header from rows and entries.

Create a Formal Table from MATLAB Arrays

Create a formal table by using the `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` constructor. The constructor optionally accepts a two-dimensional array or a cell array of MATLAB data for the body, header, and footer sections. See the header, body, and footer arguments on the `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` reference page. For an example that creates a formal table header from a string array and a formal table body from a cell array, see “Create a Table from a Cell Array” on page 17-103.

Create a Formal Table from Rows and Entries

You can build the header, body, or footer sections of a formal table by appending table entries to table rows and appending the rows to the sections.

To create a header entry, you can use an `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry` or `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object. If you create a header from an array, the DOM API creates the entries as `TableHeaderEntry` objects. In an HTML report, the DOM API renders a `TableHeaderEntry` object as a `th` (table header cell) element. This rendering relies on the browser to format the table entry. For Word and PDF reports, by default, the DOM API renders the `TableHeaderEntry` object as an unformatted Word or PDF table entry element. You can use the `TableHeaderEntry` object properties to format the table entries generated for all output types. For example, you can use these properties to override browser formatting in HTML reports.

To build a section of a formal table from table rows and entries, you can use the `FormalTable.appendHeaderRow`, `append`, and `appendFooterRow` methods to append rows to the table header, body, or footer sections. Alternatively, you can access a section by using the `Header`, `Body`, or `Footer` properties of the `FormalTable` object and then append rows to the section by using the `append` method.

For an example that builds a header from entries and rows, see Formal Table on page 17-0 in “Span a Table Entry Across Rows and Columns” on page 17-12.

See Also

`appendFooterRow` | `appendHeaderRow` | `mreportgen.dom.FormalTable` |
`mreportgen.dom.TableBody` | `mreportgen.dom.TableEntry` |
`mreportgen.dom.TableFooter` | `mreportgen.dom.TableHeader` |
`mreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry`

More About

- “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59
- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17
- “Create a Table from a Cell Array” on page 17-103
- “Format Tables” on page 13-68

Create Tables from MATLAB Tables

To create a DOM API table from a MATLAB table, use an `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable` object. The DOM representation of a MATLAB table has the structure of a DOM formal table. See “Create Formal Tables” on page 13-63. The `MATLABTable` header contains the column names from the MATLAB table. The `MATLABTable` body contains the rows and elements from the MATLAB table.

If the table in MATLAB has row names, the first column of the `MATLABTable` object contains the row names. In MATLAB, the row name column does not have a heading. You can specify a heading for the row name column by changing the content of the first element of the header in the `MATLABTable` object. You can specify a line under the row name heading by setting the `RowNamesRule` property of the `MATLABTable` object.

For information about other types of tables that you can create in reports, see “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59.

Create a Table from a MATLAB Table

This example shows how to create a DOM Table from a MATLAB table.

Create a MATLAB table. This MATLAB table shows the age, weight, and height of patients. Use the `RowNames` option to identify each row by the last name of the patient. The row names are not table entries. They are stored in a property of the table.

```
LastName = {'Sanchez'; 'Johnson'; 'Lee'; 'Diaz'; 'Brown'};
Age = [38;43;38;40;49];
Height = [71;69;64;67;64];
Weight = [176;163;131;133;119];
mltable = table(Age,Weight,Height, 'RowNames', LastName);
```

Create an `mlreportgen.MATLABTable` object from the MATLAB table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
mltableObj = MATLABTable(mltable);
```

Optionally, specify a header for the column of row names and draw a line under it. Replace the empty text in the first entry of the table header row with the header.

```
th = mltableObj.Header;
thentry11 = entry(th,1,1);
thentry11.Children(1).Children(1).Content = 'Names';
mltableObj.RowNamesRule = true;
```

Create a document and append the `MATLABTable` object to the document. Close and view the document.

```
d = Document('MyMATLABTable', 'pdf');
append(d, mltableObj);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Here is the table in the generated report:

Names	Age	Weight	Height
Sanchez	38	176	71
Johnson	43	163	69
Lee	38	131	64
Diaz	40	133	67
Brown	49	119	64

Format a Table Created from a MATLAB Table

By default, a table generated from a `MATLABTable` object is formatted to look like a table in MATLAB. To customize the appearance of the table, you can use the same approaches that you use for other types of tables:

- Update the default style in the style sheets of the default HTML, Word, or PDF template. The default `StyleName` of a `MATLABTable` object is "rgMATLABTable".
- Set the `StyleName` property to a custom style.
- Use format properties or format objects with the table or a section of the table.

See "Format Tables" on page 13-68.

Format the Sections of a MATLAB Table

This example shows how to format the sections of a DOM table that is created from a MATLAB table.

Format the Table Header

This example makes the column headings italic.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Height</i>
38	176	71
43	163	69
38	131	64
40	133	67
49	119	64

To access the header, use the `Header` property of the `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable` object. The example adds an `mlreportgen.dom.Italic` format object to the `Style` property of the `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader` object that represents the header.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('myMATLABTable', 'pdf');

Age = [38;43;38;40;49];
Height = [71;69;64;67;64];
Weight = [176;163;131;133;119];
mltable = table(Age,Weight,Height);

mltableObj = MATLABTable(mltable);
```

```
mltableObj.Header.Style = [mltableObj.Header.Style {Italic(true)}];
append(d,mltableObj);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Format the Table Body

This example makes the entries of the first row of the table body blue.

Age	Weight	Height
38	176	71
43	163	69
38	131	64
40	133	67
49	119	64

To access the table body, use the `Body` property of the `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable` object. To access a row of the body, use the `row` method of the `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object that represents the row. The example adds an `mlreportgen.dom.Color` format object to the `Style` property of the `TableRow` object that represents the first row.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('myMATLABTable', 'pdf');

Age = [38;43;38;40;49];
Height = [71;69;64;67;64];
Weight = [176;163;131;133;119];
mltable = table(Age,Weight,Height);

mltableObj = MATLABTable(mltable);
tbody = mltableObj.Body;
row1 = row(tbody,1);
row1.Style = [row1.Style {Color('blue')}]];

append(d,mltableObj);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable`

More About

- “Create and Work with Tables” (MATLAB)
- “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59
- “Format Tables” on page 13-68

Format Tables

You can use `mlreportgen.dom.Table`, `mlreportgen.dom.FormatTable`, `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable`, or `mlreportgen.report.BaseTable` objects to create a table in a report. See “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59. You can format any of these types of tables or the elements (section, row, column group, or entry) of the tables by using these approaches:

- Format the content before you create a table. For example, format numbers in MATLAB before you use them to create a table. See “Format Numbers in a Table” on page 17-106.
- Format DOM objects before you create a table from them. For example, format an `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object before you use it to create a table entry.
- Modify the default template style or create a custom template style for a table or table element. See “Format Tables Using Template-Defined Styles” on page 13-68.
- Override template styles by using format properties and format objects with the object that represents a table or table element. See “Format Tables Programmatically” on page 13-71.

For information specific to formatting a `MATLABTable` table, see “Create Tables from MATLAB Tables” on page 13-65. For information specific to formatting a `BaseTable` table, see “Create Report API Base Tables” on page 3-34.

For a table object, table element object, or object contained in a table element object, a format specified by a format property or format object overrides the equivalent format specified by a template-based style. A format specified for an object overrides the equivalent format specified by the container object. For example, if a table entry contains a `mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` object, the text color specified for the `Paragraph` object overrides the color specified for the row that contains it. The row color overrides the color specified for the table that contains the row. See “Format Inheritance” on page 13-21.

Format Tables Using Template-Defined Styles

Tables and table elements have a default, template-defined style. Consider customizing a template-defined style if the customization applies to multiple tables and you are comfortable working with styles in Microsoft Word or editing Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) for HTML or PDF reports.



Create a Word Table Style

You can format a table by applying a custom Microsoft Word style to the table. If you apply a table style to one or more sections of a Word formal table, specify the widths of each of the table columns. Otherwise, the columns of the sections might not line up.

To define a table style in a Word style sheet:

- 1 Create a Microsoft Word template. For information about creating a Microsoft Word template, see “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114.
- 2 Open the Word template file by using one of these methods:
 - In MATLAB, in the **Current Folder pane**, right-click the template file and click **Open Outside MATLAB**.
 - Outside of MATLAB, right-click the file and click **Open**.

Note Do not double-click a Word template file to open it. Double-clicking the file opens a Word document file that uses the template.

- 3 In Word, on the **Home** tab, in the **Styles** group, click the **Styles** icon .
- 4 Click the **Manage Styles** button .
- 5 Click **New Style**.
- 6 In the Create New Style from Formatting dialog box:
 - Specify the **Name**.
 - Set **Style type** to Table.
 - In **Style based on**, select the base style for your new style.
 - In the **Formatting** section, specify the formatting and which parts of the table the formatting applies to.
- 7 Select **New documents based on this template** and then click **OK**.
- 8 In the **Manage Styles** dialog box, select **New documents based on this template** and then click **OK**.
- 9 Save the template.

For an example of formatting using a Word template, see “Create a Zebra-Striped Table” on page 17-48.

Create an HTML or PDF Table Style

You can format HTML and PDF tables by using a CSS style defined in a template. To create an HTML or PDF template, see “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125.

To define a table style in an HTML or PDF template, use a `table` selector with a class name. For example, this CSS code specifies the style for tables with class `MyTable`.

```
table.MyTable {
  border-style: solid;
  border-bottom-color: rgb(128, 128, 128);
  border-bottom-width: thin;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

You can use the CSS descendant selector (space) or child selector (>) to specify the format of descendants or children of a table. For example, this CSS code specifies the format of the table entries (`td` elements) of a table whose style is `MyTable`.

```
table.MyTable td {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-size: 11pt;
  text-align: center;
}
```

See “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132 and “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133.

For information about editing CSS, see documentation such as <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>.

For an example of formatting using an HTML template, see “Create a Zebra-Striped Table” on page 17-48.

Apply a Style to a Table or Table Element

Once you have defined a style in a template, you can apply it to the object that represents a table or table element in your report program. Provide the style as an argument to the object constructor or assign it to the `StyleName` property of the object. You can apply a style to the header, body, or footer section of an `mlreportgen.dom.FormatTable` or `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable` object by assigning the style to the `StyleName` property of the `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader`, `mlreportgen.dom.TableBody`, or `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` object.

For example, suppose that you defined styles named `BodyPara`, `TableTitle`, and `RuledTable` in the template for your report. This example specifies style names in a `Paragraph` constructor, in the `StyleName` property of a `Paragraph` object, and in a `Table` constructor.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rank = 5;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'html', 'MyTemplate');

p = Paragraph('Here is a magic square of rank 5:', 'BodyPara');
append(rpt, p);

p = Paragraph(sprintf('Rank %d MagicSquare', rank));
p.StyleName = 'TableTitle';

append(rpt, Table(magic(rank), 'RuledTable'));

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

You can use programmatic formats to override the styles defined in a template-based table style. For example, suppose that you define a table style named `UnruledTable` in your template to create tables without borders or column or row separators. You can then override the style in your report program to draw a frame around a table.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
rpt = Document('MyReport', 'html', 'MyTemplate');

table = Table(magic(5), 'UnruledTable');
table.Border = 'single';
append(rpt, table);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

For more information about programmatic formatting, see “Format Tables Programmatically” on page 13-71.

Format Table Entries Using Style Sheets

For HTML and PDF reports, you can use styles defined in an HTML template style sheet to format table entries. When defining a table entry style, use a `td` element selector. For example:

```
td.TableEntryWithBorder {
    border:5px solid red;
}
```

To apply a template-defined style to a table entry, set the `TableEntry` object `StyleName` property to the name of the style or specify the style name as the second argument to the `TableEntry` constructor. For example:

```
te = TableEntry('Hello World', 'TableEntryWithBorder');
```

Format Tables Programmatically

If you are not comfortable editing CSS or you want to override the default table style for only a few tables or table elements, you can format tables and table elements programmatically. Use one of these approaches:

- Set the format properties of the object that represents the table or table element.
- Add format objects to the `Style` property of the object that represents the table or table element. Add format objects by concatenating the existing value of the `Style` property with a cell array that contains the new format objects. For example:

```
table.Style = [table.Style {Border('solid', 'black', '3px')}];
```

Here are some of the format objects and corresponding format properties that apply to `mlreportgen.dom.Table`, `mlreportgen.dom.FormatTable`, and `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable` objects.

Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Width of table	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Width</code>	<code>Width</code>
Color of table background	<code>mlreportgen.dom.BackgroundColor</code>	<code>BackgroundColor</code>
Specify border around table	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Border</code>	<code>Border</code>
Color of border	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Border</code>	<code>BorderColor</code>
Thickness of border	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Border</code>	<code>BorderWidth</code>
Specify left, right, top, or bottom table border	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Border</code>	n/a
Collapse table and table entry borders (HTML reports only)	<code>mlreportgen.dom.BorderCollapse</code>	<code>BorderCollapse</code>
Specify column separator	<code>mlreportgen.dom.ColSep</code>	<code>ColSep</code>
Column separator color	<code>mlreportgen.dom.ColSep</code>	<code>ColSepColor</code>
Column separator thickness	<code>mlreportgen.dom.ColSep</code>	<code>ColSepWidth</code>
Specify row separator	<code>mlreportgen.dom.RowSep</code>	<code>RowSep</code>
Row separator color	<code>mlreportgen.dom.RowSep</code>	<code>RowSepColor</code>
Row separator thickness	<code>mlreportgen.dom.RowSep</code>	<code>RowSepWidth</code>
Indent table from left margin	<code>mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin</code>	<code>OuterLeftMargin</code>
Space before or after table	<code>mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin</code>	n/a
Space to right of table	<code>mlreportgen.dom.OuterMargin</code>	n/a

Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Align table left, right, or center	<code>mlreportgen.dom.HAlign</code>	<code>HAlign</code>
Specify table entry flow direction (left-to-right or right-to-left)	<code>mlreportgen.dom.FlowDirection</code>	<code>FlowDirection</code>
Resize table columns to fit contents	<code>mlreportgen.dom.ResizeToFitContents</code>	n/a

You can use other format objects that apply to the objects that the table contains. The DOM API ignores format objects that do not apply to a particular object.

Format an Informal Table Programmatically

For formatting that applies to an entire table, use format properties and objects with the object that represents the entire table. This example uses format objects to specify the table border and the row and column separators. It uses a format property to specify the background color.

17	24	1	8	15
23	5	7	14	16
4	6	13	20	22
10	12	19	21	3
11	18	25	2	9

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('test', 'html');

table = Table(magic(5));
table.Style = [table.Style {Border('inset', 'red', '3px'), ...
    ColSep('single', 'black', '1px'), ...
    RowSep('single', 'black', '1px')}]};

table.BackgroundColor = 'lightsteelblue';

append(d, table);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Format a Formal or MATLAB Table Programmatically

You can use format properties and objects to format `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable` and `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable` objects. If you specify a format for the table and one of its sections, the value you specify for the section overrides the value for the table as a whole. Not all formal table formats apply to formal table sections. For example, the `OuterLeftMargin` property does not apply to formal table sections. You cannot indent a header, body, or footer section independently of the table that contains it.

Format a Table Entry

To access a table entry for formatting, you can use the `entry` method of an `mlreportgen.dom.Table`, `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader`, `mlreportgen.dom.TableBody`, or `mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter` object.

The entry method returns an `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` or `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry` object. To format the entry, you can use these `TableEntry` format properties or objects.

Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Create border around entry	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Border</code>	<code>Border</code>
Color of border	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Border</code>	<code>BorderColor</code>
Thickness of border	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Border</code>	<code>BorderWidth</code>
Create left, right, top, or bottom entry border	<code>mlreportgen.dom.Border</code>	n/a
Align entry content to top, bottom, or middle	<code>mlreportgen.dom.VAlign</code>	<code>VAlign</code>
Space between entry boundary and entry content	<code>mlreportgen.dom.InnerMargin</code>	<code>InnerMargin</code>
Space between entry content and its top, bottom, right, or left boundaries	<code>mlreportgen.dom.InnerMargin</code>	n/a
Cause entries to span multiple columns	n/a	<code>ColSpan</code>
Cause entry to span multiple rows	n/a	<code>RowSpan</code>

You can use other format objects that apply to the objects that the table entry contains. The DOM API ignores format objects that do not apply to a particular object.

This example creates a table from the output of the `magic` function and makes the maximum number of the table red.

17	24	1	8	15
23	5	7	14	16
4	6	13	20	22
10	12	19	21	3
11	18	25	2	9

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;

d = Document('test', 'pdf');

m = magic(5);
[v,i] = max(m);
[v1,i1] = max(max(m));
t = Table(m);
t.Border = 'single';
t.ColSep = 'single';
t.RowSep = 'single';

t.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '2pt';
t.TableEntriesHAlign = 'right';
```

```
maxnum = entry(t,i(i1),i1);
maxnum.Children(1).Color = 'Red';

append(d,t);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Format All Table Entries

To specify the same format or set of formats for all of the entries of a DOM table or a section of a DOM table, you can use these properties:

- TableEntriesValign
- TableEntriesHalign
- TableEntriesInnerMargin
- TableEntriesStyle

This example creates a table from a MATLAB table. The example:

- Makes all table body entries blue by adding a format object to the TableEntriesStyle property
- Centers all of the table body entries by setting the TableEntriesHalign property

Age Weight Height

Age	Weight	Height
38	176	71
43	163	69
38	131	64
40	133	67
49	119	64

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('outermargin','docx');

import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('myMATLABTable','pdf');

Age = [38;43;38;40;49];
Height = [71;69;64;67;64];
Weight = [176;163;131;133;119];
mltable = table(Age,Weight,Height);

mltableObj = MATLABTable(mltable);
tbodyObj = mltableObj.Body;
tbodyObj.TableEntriesStyle = {Color('blue')};
tbodyObj.TableEntriesHalign = 'center';

append(d,mltableObj);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Format a Table Row

To access a table row for formatting, you can use the row method of an `mlreportgen.dom.Table`, `mlreportgen.dom.TableHeader`, `mlreportgen.dom.TableBody`, or `mlreportgen.dom.TableFooter` object.

The row method returns an `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` object. To format the row, you can use these `TableRow` format properties or objects.

Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Specify the exact height of a row	<code>mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight</code>	Height
Specify the minimum height of a row (Word reports only)	<code>mlreportgen.dom.RowHeight</code>	n/a
Cause this row to repeat as header row when a table flows across pages	<code>mlreportgen.dom.RepeatAsHeaderRow</code>	n/a
Allow this row to straddle a page boundary	<code>mlreportgen.dom.AllowBreakAcrossPages</code>	n/a

You can use other format objects that apply to the objects that the row contains. The DOM API ignores format objects that do not apply to a particular object.

This example creates a table from the output of the magic function and makes the content of the first row red.

17	24	1	8	15
23	5	7	14	16
4	6	13	20	22
10	12	19	21	3
11	18	25	2	9

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;

d = Document('test', 'pdf');

m = magic(5);
[v,i] = max(m);
[v1,i1] = max(max(m));
t = Table(m);
t.Border = 'single';
t.ColSep = 'single';
t.RowSep = 'single';

t.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '2pt';
t.TableEntriesHAlign = 'right';

r = row(t,1);
r.Style = [r.Style {Color('red')});
append(d,t);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Format Table Columns

To specify the format of a group of adjacent table columns, use an `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup` object. To override the formats of a column group for some columns, use a `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec` object.

In this example, the `TableColSpecGroup` object specifies green text. The `TableColSpec` object overrides the formats for the first column, specifying bold, red text.

17	24	1	8	15
23	5	7	14	16
4	6	13	20	22
10	12	19	21	3
11	18	25	2	9

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Document('test','pdf');

rank = 5;
t = Table(magic(rank));
t.Border = 'single';
t.ColSep = 'single';
t.RowSep = 'single';
t.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '2pt';
t.TableEntriesHAlign = 'right';

%Specify the formats for all columns
grps(1) = TableColSpecGroup;
grps(1).Span = rank;
grps(1).Style = {Color('green')};

%Specify the formats for the first column
specs(1) = TableColSpec;
specs(1).Span = 1;
specs(1).Style = {Bold(true),Color('red')};

grps(1).ColSpecs = specs;

t.ColSpecGroups = grps;
append(rpt,t);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

To resize columns to fit the widest content of the table entries in a column, include a `ResizeToFitContents` object in the `Style` property of the table.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.FormatTable` | `mlreportgen.dom.MATLABTable` |
`mlreportgen.dom.Table` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpec` |
`mlreportgen.dom.TableColSpecGroup` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry` |

`mlreportgen.dom.TableHeaderEntry` | `mlreportgen.dom.TableRow` |
`mlreportgen.report.BaseTable`

More About

- “Choose Type of Table to Create” on page 13-59
- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

External Websites

- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>

Create Links

In this section...

“Create an Internal Link” on page 13-78
 “Create an External Link” on page 13-78
 “Add Text or Images to Links” on page 13-79
 “Create a Page Reference” on page 13-79

You can add these kinds of links to a report:

- Internal — Link to locations in the report. Use an `mreportgen.dom.InternalLink` object.
- External — Link to a location outside of the report, such as an HTML page or a PDF file. Use an `mreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object.

Create an Internal Link

To link from one location in a document to another location in the same document:

- 1 Define the link target by appending an `mreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` object to the document or document element. To make sure that the link target name that you use to create the `LinkTarget` object is valid for all report types, generate the link target name by using `mreportgen.utils.normalizeLinkID`.
- 2 Define the link by appending an `mreportgen.dom.InternalLink` object to the document or document element. When you create the `InternalLink` object, for the `targetName` argument, use the link target name from the `LinkTarget` object.

For example, you can include an `About the Author` link to a heading with the title `Author's Biography`.

```
import mreportgen.dom.*
import mreportgen.utils.*
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');

% Append a link target to a heading
h = Heading(1, 'Author's Biography');
h.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
linkID = normalizeLinkID('bio');
append(h, LinkTarget(linkID));

% Link to the target
append(d, InternalLink(linkID, 'About the Author'));

% Append the heading
append(d, h);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Create an External Link

Use an `mreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` object to create an external link, specifying the link target and the link text.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('mydoc');

append(d,ExternalLink('https://www.mathworks.com/', 'MathWorks'));

close(d);
rptview('mydoc', 'html');
```

Add Text or Images to Links

To add text or an image to an `ExternalLink` or `InternalLink` object, use the `append` method with that object. Append a `Text`, `Image`, or `CustomElement` object.

Create a Page Reference

You can create a numeric reference to the page where a link target resides. For example, you can create a page reference in the form “See page 15,” where the target you are referencing is on an object on page 15. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');
open(d);

% Add target to heading object and append heading and
% para text to document
h = Heading1(LinkTarget('mytarget'));
append(h, 'Referenced Head');
p = Paragraph('Here is some paragraph text. ');
append(d, h);
append(d, p);

% Add another page and insert the page reference
% to the target
p1 = Paragraph('The following paragraph contains the page reference. ');
p1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p2 = Paragraph('See Page ');
p2.WhiteSpace = 'preserve';
ref = PageRef('mytarget');
append(p2, ref);
append(p2, '. ');
append(d, p1);
append(d, p2);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

In your PDF template, you can use a `<pageref>` element to create this kind of reference. Your DOM API program must set the link target that the element uses. The `<pageref>` uses one argument: `<pageref target="nameoftarget">`.

For more information on this mechanism, see `mlreportgen.dom.PageRef`.

See Also

`append` | `mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` | `mlreportgen.dom.InternalLink` |
`mlreportgen.dom.LinkTarget` | `mlreportgen.dom.PageRef`

Related Examples

- “Create Image Maps” on page 13-95
- “Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

More About

- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Create a Dynamic Table

A dynamic table is one whose size you do not know before your report generator program runs, so you cannot hard code its size. This example shows two approaches to creating a dynamic table. One approach creates a table from basic table objects. The other approach uses a table constructor that creates a table directly from the input to the constructor.

Create Dynamic Table From Table Objects

This program shows how to create a table by looping and creating basic table objects: table, table entry, and table row objects. The code displays a table of test results, with the first column being the test name, the second, the test time, and the third, the color-coded result.

Name	Time	Result
Test 1	1.25	Pass
Test 2	1.43	Fail
Test 3	1.51	Pass
Test 4	2.17	Fail

The code first determines the table header row text and the number of table columns from the data in a struct. It then creates a formal table object and specifies the table formatting. The program then begins building the table by looping through the heading text items, creating table entries, and adding the table entries to create the table heading row. Then, the code loops through the data and creates a table row and table entries. It builds the table by adding each table entry to its table row, and then adds each table row to the table.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('testResults','pdf');

% Input data
testData = struct('Name',{'Test 1','Test 2',...
    'Test 3','Test 4'},'Time',{1.25,1.43,1.51,2.17},...
    'Result',{'Pass','Fail','Pass','Fail'});

% Row heading names and number of columns
fields = fieldnames(testData);
nFields = numel(fields);

% Table, row, and table entries formatting
table = FormalTable();
table.RowSep = 'Solid';
table.ColSep = 'Solid';
table.Border = 'Solid';
table.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '5px';
table.Header.Style = {Bold()};
```

```
% Table heading row
headRow = TableRow();
for k = 1:nFields
    append(headRow,TableEntry(fields{k}));
end
append(table.Header,headRow);

% Table rows and table entries
for data = testData
    row = TableRow();
    for j = 1:nFields
        x = string(data.(fields{j}));
        p = Paragraph(x);
        if x == "Pass"
            p.Color = 'green';
        elseif x == "Fail"
            p.Color = 'red';
        end
        new_entry = TableEntry(p);
        append(row,new_entry);
    end
    append(table,row);
end
add(rpt,table);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Create Dynamic Table Using Table Constructor

This program shows how to create a table using the input to the table constructor. The advantage of creating a table this way is that you do not have to build the table by looping through the data to create table entry and row objects. In this example, the input data that specifies the table content is in a cell array. This code displays a the same table of test results as shown in “Create Dynamic Table From Table Objects” on page 13-81.

The code first determines the number of rows and columns in the cell array and preallocates memory for the table. The code then performs two optional steps that format the table contents — converting the data values to strings to specify the number of decimal places for the data, and looping through the data to set the color of the result column. Finally, it creates a formal table directly from the inputs: the table heading row text and the cell array of table data, and then formats the table.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('testResults_cell','pdf');

testData_raw = {'Test 1',1.25,'Pass';'Test 2',1.43,...
    'Fail';'Test 3',1.51,'Pass';'Test 4',2.17,'Fail'};

% Obtain cell array size
[nrows,ncols] = size(testData_raw);

% Preallocate memory for cell array
testData{nrows,ncols} = [];
```

```

% Convert all values to strings to control number of
% decimal places displayed
testData = testData_raw;
idx = cellfun(@isnumeric, testData_raw(:));
testData(idx) = cellfun(@(x){sprintf('%.2f', x)}, testData_raw(idx));

% Set color of results column text items
for i = 1:nrows
    for j = 1:ncols
        d = string(testData(i,j));
        p = Paragraph(d);
        if d == "Pass"
            p.Color = 'green';
        elseif d == "Fail"
            p.Color = 'red';
        end
        testData(i,j) = {p};
    end
end

% Create and format table
table = FormalTable({'Name', 'Time', 'Result'}, testData);
table.RowSep = 'Solid';
table.ColSep = 'Solid';
table.Border = 'Solid';
table.TableEntriesInnerMargin = '5px';
table.Header.Style = {Bold()};
add(rpt, table);

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);

```

See Also

cell | mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable | mlreportgen.dom.TableEntry | mlreportgen.report.Report | struct

More About

- “Create Informal Tables” on page 13-61

Create and Format Images

In this section...

“Create an Image” on page 13-84
“Resize an Image” on page 13-84
“Image Storage” on page 13-85
“Links from an Image” on page 13-85

Create an Image

To create an image to a report, create an `mlreportgen.dom.Image` object. You can append it to one of these document element objects:

- Document
- Group
- Paragraph
- ListItem
- TableEntry

For example, you can create a MATLAB figure, save it as an image, and add the image to a report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('imageArea', 'html');

p = Paragraph('Plot 1');
p.Bold = true;
append(d,p);

x = 0:pi/100:2*pi;
y = sin(x);
plot(x,y);

saveas(gcf, 'myPlot_img.png');

plot1 = Image('myPlot_img.png');
append(d,plot1);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

For a list of supported image formats, see `mlreportgen.dom.Image`.

Resize an Image

To resize an image object, you can:

- Set the `Image.Height` and `Image.Width` properties.
- Use an `mlreportgen.dom.Height` or `mlreportgen.dom.Width` object in an `Image.Style` property definition.

For Microsoft Word and PDF reports, you can use an `mlreportgen.dom.ScaleToFit` object to scale an image so that it fits within the page margins or in a table entry that contains it.

Image Storage

Keep the original file until it has been copied into the document. The DOM API copies the contents of the source image file into the output document when you close the document.

Links from an Image

You can specify an area in an image as a link. Clicking a link area in an image in an HTML browser opens the link. For details, see “Create Image Maps” on page 13-95.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Height` | `mlreportgen.dom.Image` | `mlreportgen.dom.ScaleToFit` | `mlreportgen.dom.Width`

Related Examples

- “Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

More About

- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Create a Title Page

You can add a title page to your report using the `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage` class. It is much easier and more efficient to use this class rather than using DOM objects to create and add a title page to your report. This class has predefined holes and formatting for the:

- Title
- Subtitle
- Image
- Author
- Publisher
- Publication date

You can exclude items you do not want on your title page and you can edit the `TitlePage` template to add more items.

This example shows code that creates a title page, which uses default formatting.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
rpt = Report('output', 'pdf');

tp = TitlePage();
tp.Title = 'Aircraft Tests';
tp.Subtitle = 'Monthly Data';
tp.Image = which('b747.jpg');
tp.Author = 'John Smith';
tp.Publisher = 'MathWorks';
tp.PubDate = date();

add(rpt, tp);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Aircraft Tests

Monthly Data



John Smith

MathWorks

19-Jan-2018

For information and more examples, see `mlreportgen.report.TitlePage`.

Create a Table of Contents

You can add a table of contents to your report using the `mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents` class. This predefined class automatically adds a formatted table of contents that contains the report headings into your report. It is much easier and more efficient to use this class rather than using DOM objects to create a table of contents. For information and examples, see `mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents`.

Alternately, using DOM objects, you can create a table of contents in your report program or you can use a template to define the TOC. To create the TOC programmatically, append an `mlreportgen.dom.TOC` object to your report document.

Using a template ensures that all report programs that use that template create the same type of TOC. Also, with a template, you update the TOC in only one place if your formatting changes.

If you are using a template, you can either:

- Include the TOC reference in your Word template or in your HTML or PDF template package (`root.html`).
- Create a document part template for the TOC and insert the document part programmatically.

Using either approach, your report program must create heading objects that specify a numeric level or paragraph objects that specify outline level. The TOC generator uses content with level information to define the structure.

Create a TOC in Your Report Program

The DOM API supports automatic generation of a document's table of contents. To enable automatic TOC generation:

- Use `Paragraph` or heading objects (`Heading`, `Heading1`, and so on) in your document to specify section headings. If you use a `Paragraph` object for a heading, you must set the paragraph's `OutlineLevel` property to an appropriate value, for example, 1 for a chapter or other top-level heading.
- Insert a TOC placeholder in your document where you want to generate the TOC. You can insert a TOC placeholder programmatically or in the template for your document.

Create a TOC Programmatically

To create a TOC placeholder programmatically, append an `mlreportgen.dom.TOC` object where you want to generate the TOC. You can specify the number of levels to include in the TOC and the type of leader. The default values are three levels and a dot leader. This example uses two levels and a dot leader.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('My TOC Document'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

toc = append(d, TOC(2));
```



```

toc.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};

h1 = append(d,Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h1.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p1 = append(d,Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d,Heading2('Section 1.1'));
h2.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p2 = append(d,Paragraph('Another page'));

h3 = append(d,Heading3('My Subsection 1.1.a'));
p3 = append(d, Paragraph('My Level 3 Heading Text'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);

```

Use a Template to Create a Microsoft Word TOC

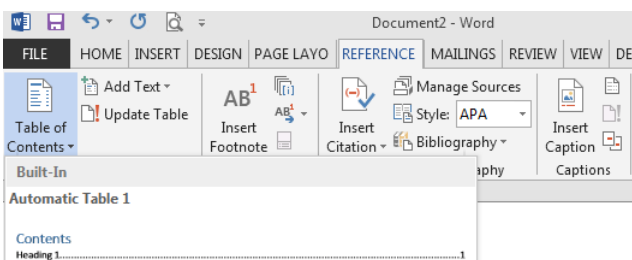
You can use Word to insert a Word TOC reference object in a Word document or document part template. Word replaces the TOC reference with an automatically generated TOC when it updates the document.

To generate a table of contents in a DOM Word report using a template containing a TOC reference:

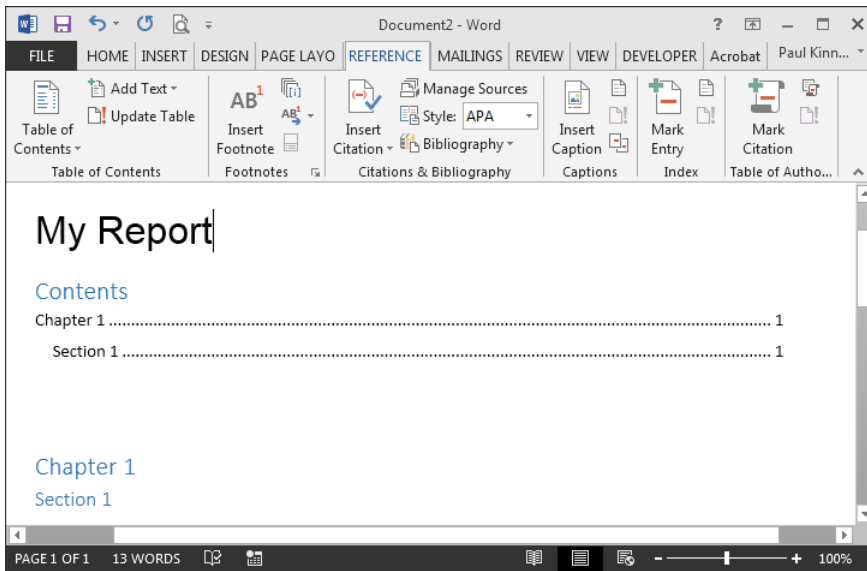
- 1 To specify where in the report to generate the TOC, create a table of contents reference in the Word template. See “Create a Word Table of Contents Reference” on page 13-89.
- 2 Set the outline levels of the section heads that you want to appear in the table of contents. See “Set Outline Levels of Section Heads” on page 13-92.
- 3 Update the generated document. See “Update the TOC in a Word Report” on page 13-90.

Create a Word Table of Contents Reference

- 1 Open the template in Word.
- 2 Click where you want to create the table of contents.
- 3 On the **References** tab, click **Table of Contents**.



- 4 Select a TOC format option to generate a table of contents. For example, select the **Built-In** format option. The TOC appears.



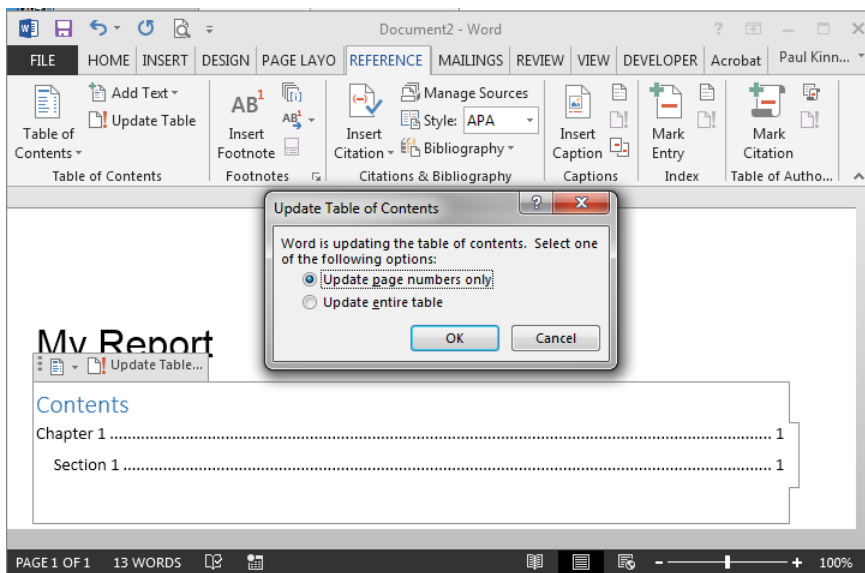
- 5 Save the template.

Note If you want to use a document part to insert a TOC, insert the TOC reference in the template for the document part. Delete the instance from the template before you save. See “Create a Microsoft Word Document Part Template Library” on page 13-27 and “Insert TOC Placeholder Programmatically Using a Document Part” on page 13-92.

Update the TOC in a Word Report

You must update a Word document containing a TOC reference to generate a TOC. On Windows systems, the DOM API `rptview` command uses Word to update the Word document that it displays. If you open a Word document directly, for example, a document generated by the DOM API on system other than Windows, you must update the TOC.

- 1 In the Word template, select the TOC reference.
- 2 On the **References** tab, click **Update Table**.
- 3 In the Update Table of Contents dialog box, select **Update entire table** and click **OK**.



Create Table of Contents in HTML or PDF Templates

When you use a PDF or HTML template to add a TOC, you can:

- Include a table of contents placeholder in the main template (root.html) in your template package.
- Include the TOC placeholder in a document part template.

To create a table of contents in an HTML or PDF report using a document part template:

- Define a document part template that includes the TOC placeholder.
- Programmatically insert the document part into your report.
- Use Paragraph or heading objects (Heading, Heading1, and so on) to specify your report's headings. If you use a Paragraph object for a heading, you must set its OutlineLevel property to an appropriate value.

Define a Document Part Template for TOC

To create or modify a document part template for a TOC, use code in this form:

```
<dptemplate name="ReportTOC">
  <TOC number-of-levels ="3" leader-pattern="dots" />
</dptemplate>
```

You can:

- Replace ReportTOC with the name you prefer
- Set number-of-levels to the number of levels of headings you want to include in the TOC
- Set leader-pattern to dots or to spaces

For an example, see “PDF and HTML Document Parts and Holes” on page 13-129.

Insert TOC Placeholder Programmatically Using a Document Part

Use the `DocumentPart` class to insert an instance of the document part that contains the TOC placeholder. If you define the document part template in your template, include the template package name when you define the document object. For example:

```
d = Document('MyReport', 'html', 'MyTemplate');
```

This code uses the supplied document part `ReportTOC` in the default template to generate a table of contents.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyReport', 'pdf');
append(d, 'My Report');

append(d, DocumentPart(d, 'ReportTOC'));
append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
append(d, Heading2('Section 1'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Tip Use the variable assigned to the `Document` object in the `DocumentPart` syntax to use the document part template associated with the document object:

```
append(d, DocumentPart(d, 'ReportTOC'));
```

If you use this syntax, you do not need to call the template and specify the document type when you refer to the document part. This approach simplifies your code and generates the report more efficiently.

Set Outline Levels of Section Heads

To generate a table of contents in your report, your program must set the outline levels of the section heads that you want in the contents. An outline level is a paragraph format property that specifies whether and at what level a paragraph's contents appear in a table of contents. For example, if a paragraph has an outline level of 1, the content appears at the top level of the generated table of contents. You can specify up to nine outline levels.

To set the outline level of paragraphs, use one of these approaches.

- “Use Template-Defined Styles to Set Outline Levels” on page 13-92
- “Use Format Objects to Set Outline Levels” on page 13-93
- “Use Heading Objects to Set Outline Levels” on page 13-93

Use Template-Defined Styles to Set Outline Levels

You can use styles defined in the report's template to set the outline level of a paragraph. By default Word documents include a set of styles, `Heading 1`, `Heading 2`, and so on, that define outline levels. Your program can use these built-in styles to specify for these heads to appear in the TOC. This example uses template-defined styles to set the outline levels of section heads and assumes that the template `MyTemplate` includes a TOC reference.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyReport', 'docx', 'MyTemplate');

append(d, Paragraph('Chapter 1', 'Heading 1'));
append(d, Paragraph('Section 1', 'Heading 2'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath); % Updates the TOC
```

You can also use Word or an HTML editor to define your own heading styles and then use them to generate a report.

Use Format Objects to Set Outline Levels

You can use format objects to set outline levels. This example assumes that the template `MyTemplate` includes a TOC reference.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyReport', 'docx', 'MyTemplate');

h1 = {FontFamily('Arial'),FontSize('16pt'),OutlineLevel(1)};
h2 = {FontFamily('Arial'),FontSize('14pt'),OutlineLevel(2)};
p = append(d, Paragraph('Chapter 1'));
p.Style = h1;
p = append(d, Paragraph('Section 1'));
p.Style = h2;

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath); % Updates the TOC
```

Use Heading Objects to Set Outline Levels

You can use `mlreportgen.dom.Heading1` object (and `Heading2`, `Heading3`, and so on) to specify outline levels. A `Heading1` object is a paragraph whose constructor specifies its outline level. You can use a `Heading1` object alone or with template-based styles or format-object-based styles. This example assumes that the template `MyTemplate` includes a TOC reference.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyReport', 'docx', 'MyTemplate');

h1 = {FontFamily('Arial'),FontSize('16pt')};
h2 = {FontFamily('Arial'),FontSize('14pt')};
h = append(d, Heading1('Chapter 1'));
h.Style = h1;
h = append(d, Heading2('Section 1'));
p.Style = h2;

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath); % Updates the TOC
```

In HTML and PDF reports, the `Heading1` and `Heading2` objects generate the HTML elements `h1` and `h2`. By using the objects `Heading1`, `Heading2`, and so on, you can ensure that your report uses the default styles for headings.

See Also

Functions

rptview | unzipTemplate | zipTemplate

Classes

mlreportgen.dom.Heading | mlreportgen.dom.Heading1

Related Examples

- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125

Create Image Maps

In an HTML or PDF report, you can specify areas of an image as links. Clicking the link area in an image in an HTML browser opens the target. You can map different areas in an image to different link targets.

- 1 Create an `mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea` object for each image area that is to serve as a link. You can specify text to display if the image is not visible.

You can specify an image area to have one of these shapes:

- Rectangle
- Circle
- Polygon

For details, see `mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea`.

- 2 Create an `mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap` object to associate the link areas with the image. Append the `ImageArea` objects to the `ImageMap` object.

For example, you can create a link from a plot image to documentation about plotting.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('imageArea', 'pdf');
open(d);

% Set page size to A4
pageSize = d.CurrentPageLayout.PageSize;
pageSize.Height = '297mm';
pageSize.Width = '230mm';

% Set margins to 0
pageMargins = d.CurrentPageLayout.PageMargins;
pageMargins.Top = '0mm';
pageMargins.Bottom = '0mm';
pageMargins.Left = '0mm';
pageMargins.Right = '0mm';

% Create a plot and save it as an image file
x = 0:pi/100:2*pi;
y = sin(x);
plot(x,y);
annotation('textbox', [0.2,0.4,0.1,0.1],...
    'string', 'Help on plot function');
saveas(gcf, 'plot_img.png');

% Create the DOM image object and append it to your document
plot1 = Image('plot_img.png');
append(d, plot1);

% Define the area and link target using ImageArea
target = ['https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/' ...
    'plot.html?searchHighlight=plot'];
area1 = ImageArea( target, ...
    'plot function help', 160, 340, 383, 392);
```

```
% Create the image map object and append the area to it
map = ImageMap();
append(map,areal);
plot1.Map = map;

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

See Also

Classes

mlreportgen.dom.Image | mlreportgen.dom.ImageArea | mlreportgen.dom.ImageMap

Functions

Related Examples

- “Add Content to a Report” on page 13-10

More About

- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Automatically Number Document Content

In this section...

“Automatically Number Content Programmatically” on page 13-97

“Automatically Number Content Using Part Templates” on page 13-98

You can automatically number document content, such as chapter, section, table, and figure headings. Append automatic numbering objects to the document where you want numbers to appear. Each automatic number is associated with a numbering stream that determines the value of each number in a sequence. Report generation replaces an automatic numbering object with a number based on its position in the document relative to other automatic numbers in the same stream. For example, the first automatic numbering object in a stream is replaced with 1, the second with 2, and so on. You can use automatic numbering to create hierarchical numbering schemes such as Section 1.1 and Section 1.2.

You can automatically number document content programmatically or by defining the autonumbers in a template.

Automatically Number Content Programmatically

To automatically number document content programmatically, do the following at each point in a document where you want an automatically generated number to appear.

- 1 Create an automatic numbering object, using the `m1reportgen.dom.AutoNumber` constructor. Specify the name of the associated automatic numbering stream in the constructor. For example, this line creates an automatic number belonging to the stream named `chapter`.

```
chapterNumber = AutoNumber('chapter');
```

Note If the specified automatic numbering stream does not exist, the `AutoNumber` constructor creates a numbering stream having the specified name. The implicitly constructed stream renders automatic numbers as Arabic numerals. To use a stream with different properties, create the stream explicitly, using a `createAutoNumberStream` function of a `Document` object.

- 2 Append the `AutoNumber` to a `Text`, `Paragraph`, or `Heading` object that contains the text that precedes the automatic number.


```
append(chapHead, chapterNumber);
```
- 3 Append an `m1reportgen.dom.CounterInc` format object to the `Style` property of the content object that you want to automatically number. Appending a `CounterInc` object increments the stream associated with the automatic number when the paragraph or heading is output. The updated value replaces the `AutoNumber` object.

```
chapHead.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'), WhiteSpace('preserve')};
```

This code automatically numbers the chapter headings in a document.

```
import m1reportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyReport', 'html');

for rank = 3:5
    chapHead = Heading1('Chapter ', 'Heading 1');
```

```

    append(chapHead,AutoNumber('chapter'));
    append(chapHead,sprintf('. Rank %i Magic Square',rank));
    chapHead.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'), ...
        WhiteSpace('preserve')};
    append(d,chapHead);
    table = append(d,magic(rank));
    table.Width = '2in';
end

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);

```

Create Hierarchical Automatic Numbering

You can create hierarchical numbering schemes, such as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, and 2.2. Use an `mlreportgen.dom.CounterReset` format object to reset a child automatic number to its initial value when its parent number changes. For example, this code uses a `CounterReset` format object to reset the chapter table number stream at the beginning of each chapter.

```

import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyReport','html');

for rank = 3:2:9
    chapHead = Heading(1,'Chapter ');
    append(chapHead, AutoNumber('chapter'));
    chapHead.Style = {CounterInc('chapter'), ...
        CounterReset('table'), ...
        WhiteSpace('preserve')};
    append(d,chapHead);

    for i = 0:1;
        tableHead = Paragraph('Table ');
        append(tableHead,AutoNumber('chapter'))
        append(tableHead, '. ');
        append(tableHead, AutoNumber('table'));
        append(tableHead, ...
            sprintf('. Rank %i Magic Square',rank+i));
        tableHead.Style = {CounterInc('table'), ...
            Bold, ...
            FontSize('11pt'), ...
            WhiteSpace('preserve')};
        append(d,tableHead);
        table = append(d,magic(rank+i));
        table.Width = '2in';
    end
end

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);

```

Automatically Number Content Using Part Templates

You can automatically number a document by creating a document part object based on templates containing Microsoft Word, HTML, or PDF automatic numbering and repeatedly appending the parts to a document.

Automatic Numbering in Word Reports

Suppose that you add a chapter part template `Chapter` to the part template library of the Word `MyReportTemplate.dotx` report template. This template uses a Word sequence (SEQ) field to number the chapter heading. The template also contains holes for the chapter title and the chapter content.

```
Chapter { SEQ Chapter \* MERGEFORMAT }, ChapterTitle ChapterTitle
ChapterContent ChapterContent ChapterContent
```

This code uses the chapter part template to create numbered chapters. The last statement in this code opens the report in Word and updates it. Updating the report causes Word to replace the SEQ fields with the chapter numbers.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
doctype = 'docx';
d = Document('MyReport',doctype,'MyReportTemplate');

for rank = 3:5
    chapterPart = DocumentPart(d,'Chapter');
    while ~strcmp(chapterPart.CurrentHoleId,'#end#')
        switch chapterPart.CurrentHoleId
            case 'ChapterTitle'
                append(chapterPart, ...
                    sprintf('Rank %i Magic Square',rank));
            case 'ChapterContent'
                table = append(chapterPart,magic(rank));
                table.Width = '2in';
        end
        moveToNextHole(chapterPart);
    end
    append(d, chapterPart);
end

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Automatic Numbering in HTML Reports

To create automatic numbering in HTML reports, create a document part that uses the counter-increment property, and define the counter in the style sheet. For example, to create a document part to work with the same program used in “Automatic Numbering in Word Reports” on page 13-99, create a document part template in your HTML document library similar to this code. The code defines the chapter counter and specifies a class `an_chapter` to hold the autonumber. It also defines holes for the title and for the content to work with the program.

```
<dptemplate name="Chapter">
  <p style="counter-increment:chapter;"><span>Chapter </span>
    <span class="an_chapter"></span>
  <hole id="ChapterTitle" /></p>
  <hole id="ChapterContent" />
</dptemplate>
```

In the style sheet, define the `an_chapter` class. Use the content property to specify the chapter counter as the content.

```
span.an_chapter:before {  
content: counter(chapter);  
}
```

Use the same program as you used for Word, changing the value for `doctype` to `'html'`.

Automatic Number in PDF Reports

Creating automatic numbers for PDF is similar to HTML, except the DOM API provides an HTML element `<autonumber>` for PDF templates that simplifies automatic numbering. Specify the `stream-name` attribute for the `autonumber` element. For the stream name, use the value of a `counter-increment` property, in this case `chapter`.

```
<dptemplate name="Chapter">  
  <p style="counter-increment:chapter;"><span>Chapter </span>  
    <autonumber stream-name="chapter"/>  
  <hole id="ChapterTitle" /></p>  
  <hole id="ChapterContent" />  
</dptemplate>
```

You do not need to add properties in the style sheet to use the `autonumber`.

Use the same program you used for Word, changing the value for `doctype` to `'pdf'`.

See Also

Functions

`createAutoNumberStream`

Classes

`mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumber` | `mlreportgen.dom.AutoNumberStream` |
`mlreportgen.dom.CounterInc` | `mlreportgen.dom.CounterReset`

Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object

You can convert HTML content to a DOM object that you can add to a report. The HTML content can be in a string or a file. To convert HTML content that is in a string, use one of these approaches:

- Create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object from the string of HTML content and add the object to a report. You can use this approach with a DOM API or Report API report.
- Convert the HTML content and add it to an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` or `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object by using the `addHTML` method. This method returns an HTML object. You can use this approach only with a DOM API report.

See “Convert HTML Content in a String” on page 13-102.

To convert HTML content that is in a file, use one of these approaches:

- Create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object from the HTML file and add the object to a report. You can use this approach with a DOM API or Report API report.
- Convert the HTML content and add it to an `mlreportgen.dom.Document` or `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` object by using the `addHTMLFile` method. This method returns an `HTMLFile` object. You can use this approach only with a DOM API report.

See “Convert HTML File Content” on page 13-102.

Prepare HTML Before Conversion

MATLAB Report Generator `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` and `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects typically cannot accept the raw HTML output of third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word, that export native documents as HTML markup. In these cases, your Report API report generation program can use the `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` and `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` functions to prepare the raw HTML for use with the `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. These functions:

- Correct invalid markup by calling `mlreportgen.utils.tidy` with the settings for HTML output.
- Use the MATLAB web browser to convert the tidied markup to an HTML DOM document. See <https://www.w3.org/TR/WD-DOM/introduction.html>.

The MATLAB web browser computes the CSS properties of the elements in the HTML input based on internal and external style sheets specified by the input HTML, and on the style attribute of an element. The CSS property computation supports all valid CSS style sheet selectors, including selectors not directly supported by `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` and `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects.

- Converts the HTML DOM document to HTML markup that is supported by `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` and `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` objects. The style attribute for each element specifies the element CSS properties that the MATLAB web browser computed.

Typically, your program will have to further process the prepared HTML to remove valid but undesirable objects, such as line feeds that were in the raw content.

For an example that prepares HTML content from a file, see “Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104.

Convert HTML Content in a String

To convert HTML content in a string to a DOM object, create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTML` object and add the object to the report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyDoc', 'docx');
htmlObj = HTML('<p><b>Hello </b> <i style="color:green">World</i></p>');
append(d,htmlObj);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Alternatively, convert the HTML and add it to the document by using the `addHTML` method. The method returns an HTML object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyDoc', 'docx');
addHTML(d, '<p><b>Hello </b> <i style="color:green">World</i></p>');
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Once you create an HTML object, you can append more HTML content to the object. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyDoc', 'docx');
htmlObj = HTML('<p><b>Hello </b> <i style="color:green">World</i></p>');

append(htmlObj, '<p>This is <u>me</u> speaking</p>');
append(d,htmlObj);

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

To append the content of an HTML object more than once in a report, use the `clone` method with the HTML object. Then, append the clone to the report.

Convert HTML File Content

To convert HTML file content to a DOM object, create an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object and add the object to the report.

Create a file, `MyHTML.html`, that contains this HTML:

```
<html><p style="color:green;font-family:arial">Hello World</p></html>
```

Generate a PDF report based on the contents of the HTML file.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyPDF', 'pdf');
htmlObj = HTMLFile('MyHTML.html');
append(d,htmlObj);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Alternatively, convert the HTML and add it to the document by using the `addHTMLFile` method.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyPDF', 'pdf');
```

```
addHTMLFile(d, 'MyHTML.html');  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

See Also

[addHTML](#) | [addHTMLFile](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.HTML](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile](#) | [mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile](#) | [mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString](#) | [mlreportgen.utils.tidy](#)

More About

- “Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object” on page 13-106
- “Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104

Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object

This example shows how to prepare HTML content before converting it to the MATLAB Report Generator internal document object model (DOM). The example creates a CSS style sheet and an HTML file that uses the style sheet. The example uses the `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` function to prepare the HTML file content so that it can be converted to an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object. The function tidies the HTML and converts the HTML to markup that is supported by an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object. See “Prepare HTML Before Conversion” on page 13-101. To prepare HTML content that is in a string, use `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`.

Create a CSS style sheet, `myCSS.css`, to specify that the text in a paragraph is red.

```
p {
    color: red;
}
```

Create a file, `myHTML.html`, that contains this HTML:

```
<html>
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="myCSS.css" >
</head>
<body>
    <p> Hello World</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The HTML cannot be used by a MATLAB Report Generator DOM `HTMLFile` object because the `link` element is not properly closed. The slash (/) before the closing angle bracket (>) is missing.

Try to convert the HTML to an `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('test','pdf');
htmlObj = HTMLFile('myHTML.html');
append(d,htmlObj);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

```
Error using mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile
HTML error: expected end of tag 'link'
```

Tidy the HTML by using `mlreportgen.utils.tidy`. This function does not format the HTML elements using the formatting in the style sheet.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.utils.*
d = Document('test','pdf');
tidy('myHTML.html');
htmlObj = HTMLFile('myHTML-tidied.html');
append(d,htmlObj);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

In the generated report, the text is black, not red.

Hello World

Use `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` to tidy the HTML and format the HTML elements according to the style sheet.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.*
d = Document('test','pdf');
preppedHTMLFile = prepHTMLFile('myHTML.html','mypreppedHTML.html');
htmlObj = HTMLFile(preppedHTMLFile);
append(d,htmlObj);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

In the generated report, the text is red.

Hello World

Note In the process of preparing HTML, the `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` and `mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` functions load the HTML in a MATLAB web browser. See “Prepare HTML Before Conversion” on page 13-101. Formatting that is not specified in the input HTML or style sheet is determined by the browser. The input HTML in this example does not specify the font family. Therefore, the font family is determined by the browser. To render the text with a different font, you can specify the font in the input style sheet or HTML before preparing the HTML conversion or use the report generation formatting capabilities. See “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.HTML` | `mlreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile` |
`mlreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString` | `mlreportgen.utils.tidy`

More About

- “Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object” on page 13-106
- “Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

Requirements for Converting HTML to a DOM Object

To convert HTML content to an `mreportgen.dom.HTML` or `mreportgen.dom.HTMLFile` object, the HTML content must be XML parsable. HTML content is XML parsable when it complies with the rules for properly formed XML, such as:

- Include a closing tag for all elements.
- Use lower case for the opening and closing (start and end) tags of an element. For example, use `<p>` and `</p>` for a paragraph element, not `<P>` and `</P>`.
- Nest elements properly. If you open an element inside another element, close the first element before you close the containing element.
- Enclose attribute values with quotation marks. For example, use `<p align="center"></p>`.

For details, see the W3Schools summary of XML rules at www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_syntax.asp.

Tip To make HTML content XML parsable, you can use `mreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLString`, `mreportgen.utils.html2dom.prepHTMLFile`, and `mreportgen.utils.tidy`. See “Prepare HTML Before Conversion” on page 13-101.

Supported HTML Elements and Attributes

This table shows the HTML elements and attributes that are supported when you convert HTML to a DOM object. Unsupported elements and attributes are ignored.

HTML Element	Attributes
a	class, style, href, name
b	class, style
body	class, style
br	n/a
code	class, style
del	class, style
div	class, style
font	class, style, color, face, size
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6	class, style, align
hr	class, style, align
i	class, style
ins	class, style
img	class, style, src, height, width
li	class, style
ol	class, style
p	class, style, align

HTML Element	Attributes
pre	class, style
s	class, style
span	class, style
strike	class, style
sub	class, style
sup	class, style
table	class, style, align, bgcolor, border, cellpadding, cellspacing, frame, rules, width
tbody	class, style, align, valign
tfoot	class, style, align, valign
thead	class, style, align, valign
td	class, style, bgcolor, height, width, colspan, rowspan, valign, nowrap
tr	class, style, bgcolor, valign
tt	class, style
u	class, style
ul	class, style

For information about these elements, see <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>.

Supported HTML CSS Style Attributes for All Elements

You can use HTML style attributes to format HTML content that you append to a DOM report. A style attribute is a string of Cascading style sheets (CSS) formats.

These CSS formats are supported:

- background-color
- border
- border-bottom
- border-bottom-color
- border-bottom-style
- border-bottom-width
- border-color
- border-left
- border-left-color
- border-left-style
- border-left-width
- border-right
- border-right-color

- border-right-style
- border-right-width
- border-style
- border-top
- border-top-color
- border-top-style
- border-top-width
- border-width
- color
- counter-increment
- counter-reset
- display
- font-family
- font-size
- font-style
- font-weight
- height
- line-height
- list-style-type
- margin
- margin-bottom
- margin-left
- margin-right
- margin-top
- padding
- padding-bottom
- padding-left
- padding-right
- padding-top
- text-align
- text-decoration
- text-indent
- vertical-align
- white-space
- width

For information about these formats, <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>.

Support for HTML Character Entities

You can append HTML content that includes special characters, such as the British pound sign, the U.S. dollar sign, or reserved XML markup characters. The XML markup special characters are `>`, `<`, and `&`.

", and '. To include special characters, use HTML named or numeric character references. For example, to include the left angle bracket (<) in HTML content that you want to append, use one of these character entity references:

- The named character entity reference `<`;
- The numeric character entity reference `&003c;`

For more information, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_XML_and_HTML_character_entity_references.

DOCTYPE Declaration

The HTML content that you append to a DOM report does not need to include a document type declaration (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_type_declaration). If the content includes a document type declaration, it must meet the following conditions:

- If the content includes character entity references (special characters), the document type declaration must reference a document type definition (DTD) that defines the referenced entities. For example, the following declaration specifies a DTD file that defines all HTML character entities:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "html.dtd">
```

The `html.dtd` is included in the MATLAB Report Generator software.

- If the document type declaration references a DTD file, a valid DTD file must exist at the path specified by the declaration. Otherwise, appending the content causes a DTD parse error. For example, the following declaration causes a parse error:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "foo.dtd">
```

- If the content to be appended does not include character entity references, the document type declaration does not need to reference a DTD file. For example, the following declaration works for content that does not use special characters:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Tip To avoid document type declaration issues, remove declarations from existing HTML content that you intend to append to DOM reports. If the content does not include a declaration, the DOM prepends a valid declaration that defines the entire HTML character entity set.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Prepare HTML for Conversion to a DOM Object” on page 13-104
- “Convert HTML Content to a DOM Object” on page 13-101

Display Progress and Debugger Messages

In this section...

“Report Generation Messages” on page 13-110
 “Display DOM Default Messages” on page 13-110
 “Create and Display a Progress Message” on page 13-111

Report Generation Messages

The DOM API includes a set of messages that can display when you generate a report. The messages are triggered every time a document element is created or appended during report generation.

You can define additional messages to display during report generation. The DOM API provides these classes for defining messages:

- `ProgressMessage`
- `DebugMessage`
- `WarningMessage`
- `ErrorMessage`

The DOM API provides additional classes for handling report message dispatching and display. It uses MATLAB events and listeners to dispatch messages. A message is dispatched based on event data for a specified DOM object. For an introduction to events and listeners, see “Event and Listener Concepts” (MATLAB).

Note When you create a message dispatcher, the DOM API keeps the dispatcher until the end of the current MATLAB session. Delete message event listeners to avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session.

Display DOM Default Messages

This example shows how to display the default DOM debug messages. Use a similar approach for displaying other kinds of DOM report messages.

- 1 Create a message dispatcher, using the `MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher` method. Use the same dispatcher for all messages.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
dispatcher.Filter.DebugMessagesPass = true;
```

- 2 Use the `MessageDispatcher.Filter` property to specify to display debug messages.

```
dispatcher.Filter.DebugMessagesPass = true;
```

- 3 Add a listener using the MATLAB `addlistener` function. Specify the dispatcher object, the source and event data, and a `disp` function that specifies the event data and format to use for the message.

```
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

- 4 Include a code to delete the listener. Place it after the code that generates the report.

```
delete(l);
```

This report displays debug messages.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
dispatcher.Filter.DebugMessagesPass = true;

l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = { CounterInc('chapter'),...
    CounterReset('table'),WhiteSpace('pre') };
append(p, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d,p);

close(d);
rptview('test','html');

delete(l);
```

Create and Display a Progress Message

This example shows how to create and dispatch a progress message. You can use a similar approach for other kinds of messages, such as warnings.

- 1 Create a message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
```

- 2 Add a listener using the MATLAB `addlistener` function.

```
l = addlistener(dispatcher,'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

- 3 Dispatch the message, using the `Message.dispatch` method. Specify the dispatcher object and the message to dispatch. Here the message is a debug message called `starting chapter`, and the `Document` object `d` is the source of the message.

```
dispatch(dispatcher,ProgressMessage('starting chapter',d));
```

- 4 Include code to delete the listener, after the code that generates the report.

```
delete(l);
```

This report uses this progress message.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('test','html');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
```

```
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

open(d);
dispatch(dispatcher, ProgressMessage('starting chapter', d));

p = Paragraph('Chapter ');
p.Tag = 'chapter title';
p.Style = { CounterInc('chapter'), ...
    CounterReset('table'), WhiteSpace('pre') };
append(p, AutoNumber('chapter'));
append(d, p);

close(d);
rptview('test', 'html');

delete(l);
```

The MATLAB Command Window displays progress messages, including the starting chapter message and the messages the DOM API dispatches by default.

See Also

Functions

[dispatch](#) | [formatAsHTML](#) | [formatAsText](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher](#) | [passesFilter](#)

Classes

[mlreportgen.dom.DebugMessage](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.ErrorMessage](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.MessageDispatcher](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.MessageEventData](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.MessageFilter](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.ProgressMessage](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.WarningMessage](#)

Compile a Report Program

If the MATLAB Compiler™ product is installed on your system, you can use it to compile your DOM-based report generation program. Compiling allows you to share your report generation program with others who do not have MATLAB installed on their systems.

To enable someone who does not have MATLAB installed to run your compiled program, your program must execute this statement before executing the first line of DOM code that it executes to generate a report:

```
makeDOMCompilable();
```

Create a Microsoft Word Template

Use one of these approaches to create a Word template for generating a report.

- Use `mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` to create a copy of the DOM API default Word template that you can then customize. For example,

```
mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate('mytemplate', 'docx');
```

- Use an existing Word template (for example, a report template for your organization) and customize the template to use with the DOM API.
- Create a Word template.

Note Word for Mac does not support creating holes for DOM API templates. If you need to create a Word template for generating Word documents on a Mac, you can:

- Create a template programmatically on the Mac, using the DOM API. See `mlreportgen.dom.Template` and `mlreportgen.dom.TemplateHole`.
 - Use Word on Windows to create your template and copy the template to your Mac.
-

If you copy an existing template that is not based on the DOM API default Word template, apply any standard Word styles such as Title, Heading 1, TOC 1, List 1, and Emphasis to an element in the template. You can apply the styles to placeholder content and then remove the content. That process creates instances of the standard styles in the template style sheet.

See the Word documentation for information about how to create templates and to copy styles from one template to another.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125

Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template

Holes are placeholders in a template that are filled with content as you generate a report. Use holes for dynamic content in a report. You can create two types of holes in a Microsoft Word report:

- **Inline hole** — A placeholder for content that a paragraph can contain, such as text, an image, or a link.
- **Block hole** — A placeholder for content that a paragraph cannot contain, such as a table or a list. A block hole can also contain content that an inline hole can contain, but in a Word report, the content is wrapped in a paragraph.

To add holes to a Word template, use rich text content controls. Before you add holes, make paragraph and formatting symbols visible and display the **Developer** tab.


Open Word Template

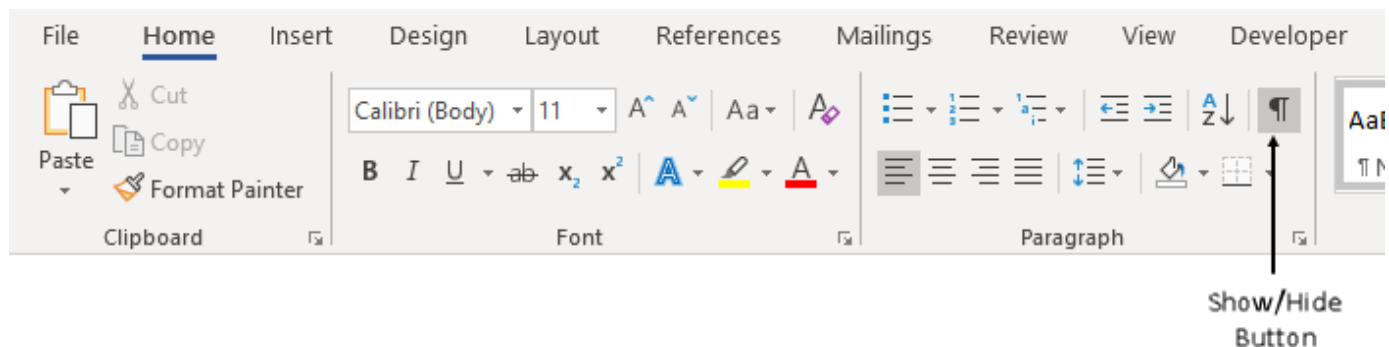
Open the Word template file by using one of these methods:

- In MATLAB, in the **Current Folder** pane, right-click the template file and click **Open Outside MATLAB**.
- Outside of MATLAB, right-click the template file and click **Open**.

Note Do not double-click a Word template file to open it. Double-clicking the file opens a Word document file that uses the template.

Display Formatting Symbols

To make paragraph and formatting symbols visible in Word, on the **Home** tab, in the **Paragraph** group, click the **Show/Hide** button .



The formatting symbols help you to see whether a hole is an inline hole or a block hole.

Display the Developer Tab

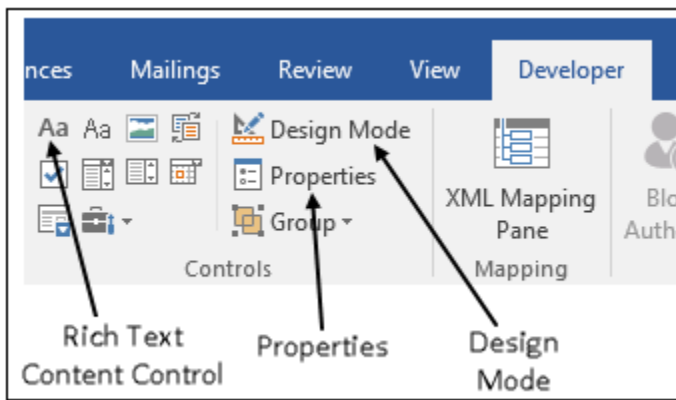
Before you can add a hole to a Word template, you must display the **Developer** tab.

If the **Developer** tab is not available, click **File > Options**, and then click **Customize Ribbon**. Under **Main Tabs**, click the **Developer** check box.

Tip If you do not see the **Developer** check box in the list, set **Customize the Ribbon** to **Main Tabs**.

When you create a hole, you use these controls on the **Developer** tab:

- Design Mode
- Rich Text Content Control
- Properties



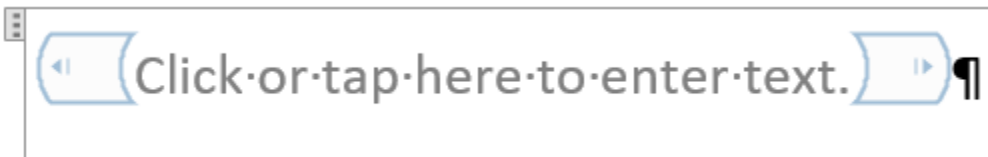
Add a Hole Using a Rich Text Content Control

Add a hole to a Word template by using a rich text content control.

If you add a rich text content control with formatting symbols displayed and **Design Mode** enabled, you can tell whether you are creating a block or inline hole. For a block hole:

- The control bounding box includes a paragraph symbol.
- The control start and end tags contain left-pointing and right-pointing triangles, respectively. To see the triangles, zoom in on the Word document by opening the **View** tab and clicking **Zoom**.

Here is an example of a rich text control for a block hole:



For an inline hole:

- The control bounding box does not include a paragraph symbol.
- The control start and end tags do not include triangles.


Here is an example of a rich text control for an inline hole:

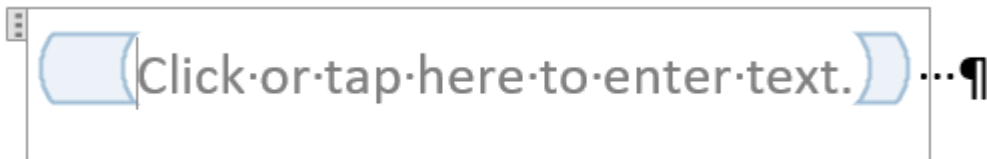


The procedure that you use to add a rich text content control depends on whether you are adding an inline or block hole and whether you want to add the hole in the document body or in a table cell.

- “Add an Inline Hole in a Document Body Paragraph” on page 13-117
- “Add a Block Hole in the Document Body” on page 13-117
- “Add an Inline Hole in a Table Entry” on page 13-118
- “Add a Block Hole in a Table Entry” on page 13-119

Add an Inline Hole in a Document Body Paragraph

- 1 On the **Developer** tab, make sure that **Design Mode** is enabled. In this mode, when you create a hole, you can see the hole marks with the title tag.
- 2 Click in a paragraph where you want to create an inline hole. Add several blank spaces in front of the paragraph mark to make sure that you create an inline hole, not a block hole.
- 3 Click in front of the spaces.
- 4 Click the **Rich Text Content Control** button . A rich text content control appears at the insertion point.




You can tell that you are creating an inline hole because the bounding box does not include the paragraph mark and the start and end tags do not include triangles.

- 5 Click the hole and then click **Properties**.
- 6 In the **Content Control Properties** dialog box:
 - In the **Title** field, enter an ID for the hole. Use this value to identify the hole in your report generation program or custom reporter class.
 - In the **Tag** field, enter Hole.
 - Optionally, set the default style for text that fills the hole. See “Specify a Default Style for Text That Fills a Hole” on page 13-119.
- 7 Click **OK**.
- 8 Delete the spaces that you added in front of the paragraph.

Add a Block Hole in the Document Body

- 1 On the **Developer** tab, make sure that **Design Mode** is enabled. In this mode, when you create a hole, you can see the hole marks with the title tag.


- 2 Create an empty paragraph where you want to create a block hole. Creating a paragraph ensures that you create a block hole and not an inline hole. If you are at the end of a document, create an empty paragraph before the existing empty paragraph.
- 3 Select the empty paragraph that you added.
- 4 Click the **Rich Text Content Control** button . A rich text content control appears.



You can tell that you are creating a block hole because the bounding box includes the paragraph mark and the start and end tags include triangles.

- 5 Click the hole and then click **Properties**.
- 6 In the **Content Control Properties** dialog box:
 - In the **Title** field, enter an ID for the hole. Use this value to identify the hole in your report generation program or custom reporter class.
 - In the **Tag** field, enter `Hole`.
 - Optionally, set the default style for text that fills the hole. See “Specify a Default Style for Text That Fills a Hole” on page 13-119.
- 7 Click **OK**.

Add an Inline Hole in a Table Entry

- 1 On the **Developer** tab, make sure that **Design Mode** is enabled. In this mode, when you create a hole, you can see the hole marks with the title tag.
- 2 To add an inline hole to a table entry, you must add the hole inside a paragraph in the entry. Every Word table entry is a paragraph, however, the paragraph mark is not visible. To ensure that you add the hole in the paragraph and that you do not include the default table cell in the hole, add a few spaces to the empty table entry.
- 3 Click in front of the spaces.
- 4 Click the **Rich Text Content Control** button . A rich text content control appears at the insertion point.




You can tell that you are creating an inline hole because the hole bounding box does not include a paragraph or table entry mark and the start and end tags do not include triangles.

- 5 Click the hole and then, click **Properties**.
- 6 In the **Content Control Properties** dialog box:
 - In the **Title** field, enter an ID for the hole. Use this value to identify the hole in your report generation program or custom reporter class.

- In the **Tag** field, enter Hole.
 - Optionally, set the default style for text that fills the hole. See “Specify a Default Style for Text That Fills a Hole” on page 13-119.
- 7 Click **OK**.
 - 8 Delete the spaces that you added.

Add a Block Hole in a Table Entry

- 1 On the **Developer** tab, make sure that **Design Mode** is enabled. In this mode, when you create a hole, you can see the hole marks with the title tag.
- 2 To ensure that you create a hole that includes a paragraph and does not include the default table cell, add an empty paragraph to the table entry.
- 3 Select the empty paragraph that you added.
- 4 Click the **Rich Text Content Control** button . A rich text content control appears at the insertion point.



You can tell that you are creating a block hole because the hole bounding box includes the paragraph mark and the start and end tags include triangles. You can tell that the hole does not include the default cell because the bounding box does not include the table entry mark.

- 5 Click the hole and then click **Properties**.
- 6 In the **Content Control Properties** dialog box:
 - In the **Title** field, enter an ID for the hole. Use this value to identify the hole in your report generation program or custom reporter class.
 - In the **Tag** field, enter Hole.
 - Optionally, set the default style for text that fills the hole. See “Specify a Default Style for Text That Fills a Hole” on page 13-119.
- 7 Click **OK**.

Note Block holes in a table do not support DocumentPart elements.

Specify a Default Style for Text That Fills a Hole

You can specify a default style for text that fills a hole. Text formatting that you specify in your report generation program overrides the default style. See “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17. The default text style applies to text that fills an inline hole and to text or a paragraph that fills a block hole. It does not apply to text in other report elements, such as tables, that can fill a block hole.

To specify the default style for text that fills a hole, in the **Content Control Properties** dialog box:

- 1 Select the **Use a style to format text typed into the empty control** check box.
- 2 Select the style in the **Style** list or click **New Style** to create a style.

For text in a paragraph, make sure that the style applies to a paragraph. If you create a style, in the **Create New Style from Formatting** dialog box, for **Style type**, select **Linked** (paragraph and character).

See Also

Related Examples

- “Form-Based Reporting” on page 13-24
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121
- “Fill the Blanks in a Report Form” on page 13-25
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125

Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template

In this section...

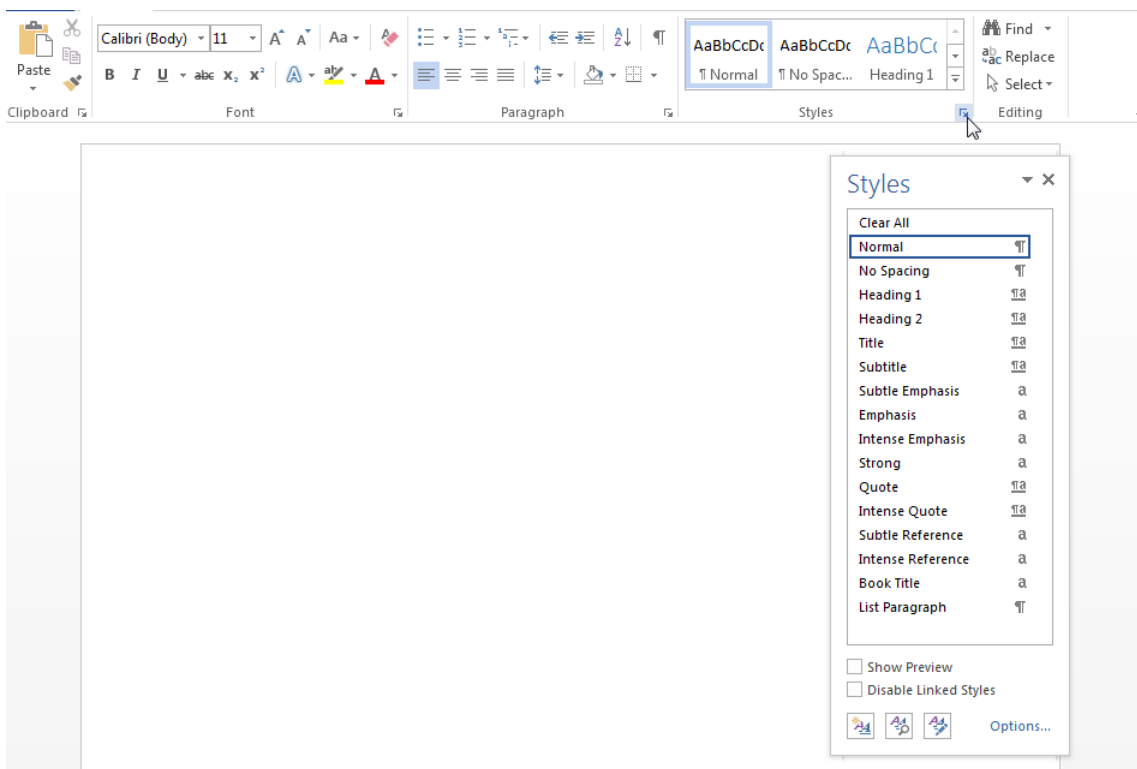
“Edit Styles in a Word Template” on page 13-121

“Add Styles to a Word Template” on page 13-122

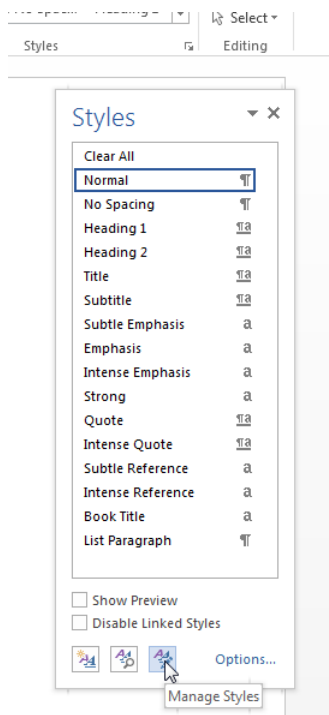
Edit Styles in a Word Template

You can modify or add format styles in a Word template.

- 1 In your Word template, open the Styles pane.



- 2 In the Styles pane, click the **Manage Styles** button.

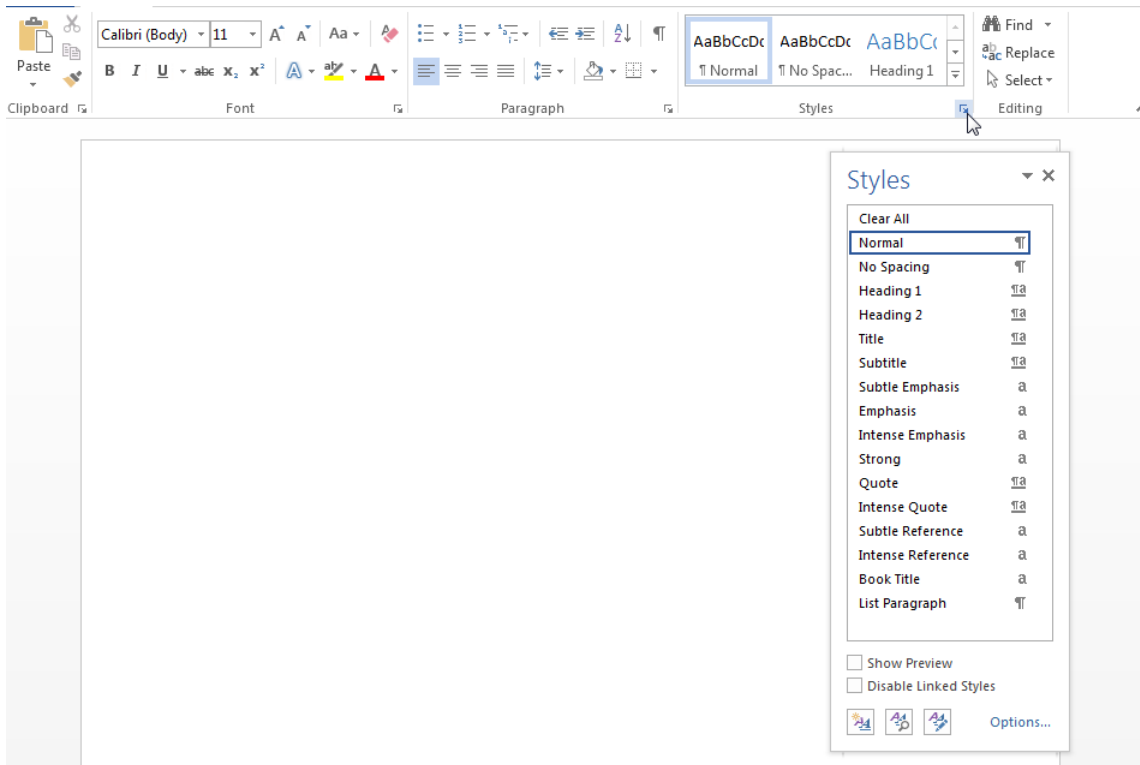


- 3 In the Manage Styles dialog box, click **Modify**.
- 4 In the Modify Styles dialog box, change any of the style definitions. For example, change the font family, font size, or indentation. When you have finished with your changes, click **OK**, and then close the Manage Styles dialog box.
- 5 Save and close the template.

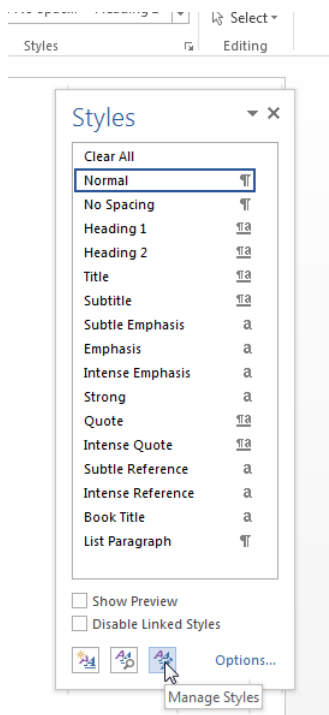
For more information about using Word styles, see the Microsoft Word documentation.

Add Styles to a Word Template

- 1 In your Word template, open the Styles pane.

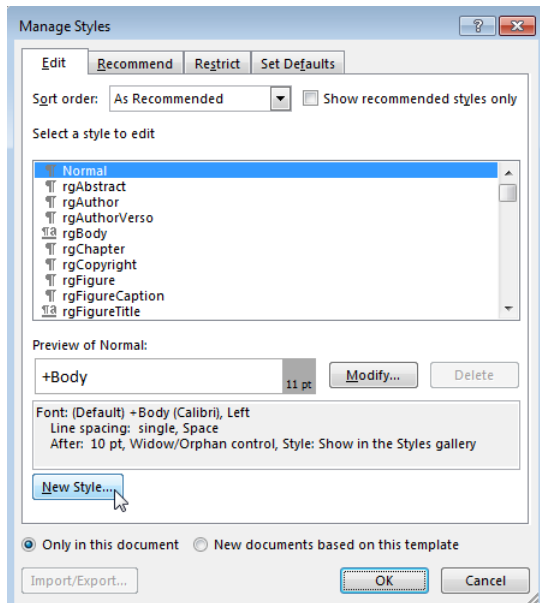


2 In the Styles pane, click the **Manage Styles** button.



3 Optionally, select an existing style to use as a starting point for the new style.

4 Click **New Style**.



- 5 Specify a name for the new style and define the style characteristics. To save the new style definition, click **OK** and close the dialog box.
- 6 Save and close the template.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125

Create an HTML or PDF Template

Use one of these approaches to create an HTML or PDF template for generating a report.

- Use `mreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate` to create a copy of the DOM API default template that you can then customize. For example:

```
mreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate('mytemplate','html');
```

or, for a single-file HTML template,

```
mreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate('mytemplate','html-file');
```

or, for PDF,

```
mreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate('mytemplate','pdf');
```

- Create a template from scratch.

Edit an HTML or PDF Template

A single-file HTML template embeds style sheets and images as HTML elements in the HTML document. An HTML template can be in a single file, with an `.html` extension, or in a zipped template package, with an `.htmlx` extension. PDF templates are packaged in a zipped template package, but use a `.pdfx` extension. To edit a single-file HTML template, open the `.html` file. To edit one of the packaged templates, unzip it to a folder using the `unzipTemplate` function. For example, to unzip an HTML template called `mytemplate` in the current folder:

```
unzipTemplate('mytemplate')
```

Using the `.htmlx` extension is optional for packaged HTML templates. However, to unzip a PDF template, you must use the template extension, for example:

```
unzipTemplate('mytemplate.pdfx')
```

After you unzip the template, you can edit the `.css` and `.html` files using a text editor or an HTML editor. To learn more templates, see “Templates for DOM API Report Programs” on page 13-22.

To repackage a template after you edit it, use the `zipTemplate` function. For example, package the template stored in a subfolder in the current folder named `mytemplate`:

```
zipTemplate('mytemplate.htmlx')
```

For PDF, use the `.pdfx` extension:

```
zipTemplate('mytemplate.pdfx')
```

If you want to work with your template in a location other than the current folder, you can specify a path with the `unzipTemplate` and `zipTemplate` functions.

See Also

Functions

`unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Classes

`m\reportgen.dom.Document`

Related Examples

- “Create an HTML Document Part Template Library” on page 13-30
- “Create a PDF Document Part Template Library” on page 13-32
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132
- “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114

Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates

Template holes are places in a template that a report program fills with generated content, supporting a form-based report.

Types of Holes

You can create inline and block holes.

- An inline hole is for document objects that you can append to a paragraph: `Text`, `Image`, `LinkTarget`, `ExternalLink`, `InternalLink`, `CharEntity`, and `AutoNumber` objects.
- A block hole can contain a `Paragraph`, `Table`, `OrderedList`, `UnorderedList`, `DocumentPart`, and `Group`.

Create a Hole

Use the same code to create a hole for inline and block holes. To create an inline hole, add the `<hole>` element to a paragraph. Create a block hole without a paragraph as its parent.

- 1 Unzip the template using the `unzipTemplate` command.
- 2 Open the `root.html` or `docpart_templates.html` file in an HTML or text editor.
- 3 Add code in any of these forms:

```
<hole id="HOLEID" default-style-name="STYLE_NAME">DESCRIPTION</hole>
```

```
<hole id="HOLEID" default-style-name="STYLE_NAME" />
```

```
<hole id="HOLEID" />
```

- Replace `HOLEID` with the hole identifier. If you need to get a hole ID or refer to a hole by ID in your report program, use this ID.
- Replace `STYLE_NAME` with the name of a default style to use for formatting the object appended to the hole. If you use this attribute, define the style in the template style sheet. Report generation uses this style if you do not specify one in your report program.

For inline holes, use a `span` element to define the default style, i.e., `span.STYLE_NAME`. For block holes, use the associated paragraph type, such as `p.STYLE_NAME` or `h1.STYLE_NAME`.

- Replace `DESCRIPTION` with text that describes the purpose of the hole.
- 4 Zip the template using the `zipTemplate` command.

See Also

Functions

`unzipTemplate` | `zipTemplate`

Related Examples

- “PDF and HTML Document Parts and Holes” on page 13-129
- “Simplify Filling in Forms” on page 13-37

- “Fill the Blanks in a Report Form” on page 13-25
- “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132
- “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114

PDF and HTML Document Parts and Holes

This example shows how to:

- Define a document part template that has holes.
- Insert a document part into the report programmatically and fill holes.
- Insert a TOC document part.

This example uses a PDF template and report. However, you can use this same process for HTML reports. Replace the document type information with the corresponding HTML information throughout the example.

Add Template to PDF Document Part Template Library

In this example, start with the default PDF template package.

- 1 Create a copy of the default template package.

```
m1reportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate('myPDFtemplate','pdf');
```

- 2 Unzip the template package.

```
unzipTemplate('myPDFtemplate.pdf');
```

- 3 In the current folder, open the unzipped template folder myPDFtemplate. Open docpart_templates.html in an HTML or text editor.

The `dplibrary` element defines a document part library. The `dptemplate` element defines each document part template. This document part library has two document part templates:

- `rgChapter`, which defines a part template for chapters
- `ReportTOC`, which defines the table of contents

```
<html>
<body>
  <dplibrary>

    <dptemplate name="rgChapter">
      <h1 class="rgChapterTitle">
        <hole id="rgChapterTitlePrefix" default-style-name="rgChapterTitlePrefix" />
        <span> </span>
        <hole id="rgChapterTitleNumber" default-style-name="rgChapterTitleNumber" />
        <span>. </span>
        <hole id="rgChapterTitleText" default-style-name="rgChapterTitleText" />
      </h1>
      <hole id="rgChapterContent"/>
    </dptemplate>

    <dptemplate name="ReportTOC">
      <TOC number-of-levels="3" leader-pattern="dots" />
    </dptemplate>

  </dplibrary>
</body>
</html>
```

- 4 Create a document part template named `Author`. A document part can contain any combination of fixed text and holes. This document part template contains the fixed text `Author` and a hole for the author name.

```
<dptemplate name="Author">
  <p class="Author">
```

```
<span>Author: </span><hole id="AuthorName" />
</p>
```

```
</dptemplate>
```

- 5 Add the new document part template to the library. Because you refer to the document part by name when you call it from the API, you can put the templates in any order within the library. Use a unique name for each document part template.

```
<dplibrary>
    <dptemplate name="rgChapter">
        <h1 class="rgChapterTitle">
            <hole id="rgChapterTitlePrefix" default-style-name="rgChapterTitlePrefix" />
            <span> </span>
            <hole id="rgChapterTitleNumber" default-style-name="rgChapterTitleNumber" />
            <span>. </span>
            <hole id="rgChapterTitleText" default-style-name="rgChapterTitleText" />
        </h1>
        <hole id="rgChapterContent"/>
    </dptemplate>
    <dptemplate name="ReportTOC">
        <TOC number-of-levels ="3" leader-pattern="dots" />
    </dptemplate>
    <dptemplate name="Author">
        <p class="Author">
            <span>Author: </span><hole id="AuthorName" />
        </p>
    </dptemplate>
</dplibrary>
```

- 6 Repackage the template to a new template called myPDFtemplate2.pdfctx.

```
zipTemplate('myPDFtemplate2.pdfctx', 'myPDFtemplate');
```

Use the Document Part Template in a Report Program

Use `mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` to use the document part template. You need:

- The name of the template package that contains the document part. In this example, the template package name is `myPDFtemplate2`.
- The names of the document part templates to call and the order of any holes you want to fill. In this example, you call:
 - The document part template `rgChapter` and fill the first three holes in the order of prefix, number, and title
 - The `ReportTOC` document part template, which inserts a table of contents
 - The `Author` document part template you created and fill its one hole

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('myDocPartEx', 'pdf', 'myPDFtemplate2');
open(d);

% Assign the rgChapter document part template to the variable dp
dp = DocumentPart(d, 'rgChapter');

% Move to each hole in this document part and append content
moveToNextHole(dp);
append(dp, 'Chapter');
moveToNextHole(dp);
append(dp, '5');
moveToNextHole(dp);
```

```
append(dp, 'Creating Document Part Templates');

% Append this document part to the document
append(d, dp);

% Append the document part ReportTOC to the document
append(d, DocumentPart(d, 'ReportTOC'));

% You can append any allowable object between document parts or holes
append(d, Paragraph('Append any allowable object or a document part.'));
append(d, Paragraph('Append a document part next:'));

% Assign the Author document part template to the variable dp2
dp2 = DocumentPart(d, 'Author');

% Move to the next hole and fill it
% Append the document part to the document
moveToNextHole(dp2);
append(dp2, 'Charles Brown');
append(d, dp2);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

The Author document part template includes fixed text that precedes the hole. `moveToNextHole` appends any fixed content in the template between the previous hole (or the beginning of the document part) and the current hole to the document.

See Also

`moveToNextHole`

Related Examples

- “Create a PDF Document Part Template Library” on page 13-32
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Create an HTML Document Part Template Library” on page 13-30

Modify Styles in HTML Templates

You can customize or add format styles in the CSS files in your HTML template. You can use any CSS property in your style sheets.

- 1 In your unzipped template, navigate to `TEMPLATEROOT/Stylesheet`.
- 2 In a text or HTML editor, edit the `.css` file for the styles that you want to create or modify.

For information about editing a cascading style sheet, see documentation such as the W3Schools.com CSS tutorial.

- 3 Save the style sheet.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133

Modify Styles in PDF Templates

In this section...

“PDF Style Sheets” on page 13-133

“Hyphenation Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-135

You can customize or add format styles in your PDF template using this workflow. For information on properties you can use in PDF style sheets, see “PDF Style Sheets” on page 13-133.

- 1 In your unzipped template, navigate to `TEMPLATER00T/Stylesheet`.
- 2 In a text or HTML editor, edit the cascading style sheet (`.css`) file for the styles you want to create or modify.

For information about editing a cascading style sheet, see documentation such as the W3Schools.com CSS tutorial.

- 3 Save the style sheet.

PDF Style Sheets

Use the style sheet to define global styles, that is, the appearance of your template elements. You define PDF styles primarily using a subset of cascading style sheet (CSS) formats. You can also use XSL formatting objects (FO) to format elements in a PDF template. However, to simplify and streamline your code, use FO only for properties you cannot define using CSS.

Using a style sheet for the default formats simplifies your program. You also make fewer updates when your formatting changes. Format elements in your DOM program (for example, by using an object’s `Style` property) when you want to override the default format for an instance.

You can use a subset of CSS formats and this subset of selectors and selector combinators:

- Universal selector (*)
- Type selector (for example, `p` or `span`)
- Class selector (for example, `p.MyPara`)
- Descendant combinator (space)
- Child combinator (`>`)
- Adjacent sibling combinator (`+`)
- General sibling combinator (`~`)

Note You can use the generalized sibling (`~`) and adjacent sibling (`+`) selectors only when creating the report in memory. If you are using streaming mode, do not use these selectors.

These CSS formats are supported:

- `background-color`
- `border`
- `border-bottom`

- border-bottom-color
- border-bottom-style
- border-bottom-width
- border-color
- border-left
- border-left-color
- border-left-style
- border-left-width
- border-right
- border-right-color
- border-right-style
- border-right-width
- border-style
- border-top
- border-top-color
- border-top-style
- border-top-width
- border-width
- color
- counter-increment
- counter-reset
- font-family
- font-size
- font-style
- font-weight
- height
- line-height
- list-style-type
- margin
- margin-bottom
- margin-left
- margin-right
- margin-top
- padding
- padding-bottom
- padding-left
- padding-right
- padding-top
- text-align

- `text-decoration`
- `text-indent`
- `vertical-align`
- `white-space`
- `width`

For information about FO, see <https://www.w3.org/TR/xsl11/#fo-section>.

Hyphenation Styles in PDF Templates

You can enable or disable hyphenation for paragraph and table cell styles that you define. You can also specify a hyphenation character. Alternatively, you can specify hyphenation on an instance of a `<p>` or `<td>` element.

Specify Hyphenation for PDF Styles

You can specify hyphenation when you define a paragraph or table cell style. Use the `hyphenation` style with the name of the hyphenation character (`hyphen` or `space`), or use `none` to turn hyphenation off. If your style does not specify hyphenation, hyphenation is off by default for paragraphs and on by default for table cells, using a space character. These examples show the possible values for defining hyphenation in your CSS:

- `p.Style1 { hyphenation: hyphen; }`
- `td.Style2 { hyphenation: space; }`
- `p.SentenceStyle { hyphenation: none; }`

Specify Hyphenation in PDF Tags

You can use a hyphenation value with the `style` attribute of paragraph and table cell styles. Use the value in the form `hyphenation:hyphenStyle;`, where `hyphenStyle` is `none`, `hyphen`, or `space`. For example:

```
<p style="hyphenation:hyphen;">Paragrph text</p>
```

If you do not specify the value, or hyphenation is not specified in the CSS, the default is no hyphenation for paragraphs and hyphenation on, using a space character, for table cells.

See Also

[m̀reportgen.dom.Hyphenation](#) | [m̀reportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout](#) | [m̀reportgen.dom.TableEntry](#)

Related Examples

- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132

External Websites

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/xsl11/#fo-section>

- www.w3schools.com/cssref

Create Chapters

You can add chapters to your report using the `mlreportgen.report.Chapter` class. It is much easier and more efficient to use this class rather than using DOM objects to create a chapter. The `Chapter` class inherits from `mlreportgen.report.Section`. The `Chapter` class automatically adds a formatted chapter into your report. The default formatting is portrait orientation with a header and a footer. The footer includes the page number. You can override the layout of the chapter.

For information and examples, see `mlreportgen.report.Chapter`.

This example shows code that creates a title page and sets its page orientation to landscape.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('My Report','pdf');

add(rpt,TitlePage('Title','My Report'));

chapter = Chapter('Images');
chapter.Layout.Landscape = true;
add(chapter,Section('Title','Boeing 747', ...
    'Content',Image(which('b747.jpg'))));

add(rpt,chapter);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```



Create Page Layout Sections

You can add sections to a report using the `mlreportgen.report.Section` class. This predefined class automatically adds a formatted section into your report. The default formatting is portrait orientation with a default margins and a page number in the footer. You can override the layout and contents of the section. It is much easier and more efficient to use this class rather than using DOM objects to create a section. For information and examples, see `mlreportgen.report.Section`

You can also use DOM objects to create sections. You can divide a Word or PDF document into sections, each with its own page layout. Page layout includes page margins, page orientation, and headers and footers.

Define Page Layouts in a Word Template

Every Word template has at least one page layout section. You can use Word to create as many additional sections as you need. For example, in the main template for a report, you can create sections for your report's title page, table of contents, and chapters. See the Word documentation for information on how to create page layout sections in a Word template.

Define Page Layouts in a PDF Template

You define page layouts in a PDF template using a `<layout>` element. You can use the `<layout>` element in the main template (`root.html`), and in document part templates.

You can use these attributes with the `<layout>` element.

<code>style</code>	<code>page-margin: top left bottom right header footer gutter; page-size: height width orientation</code>
<code>first-page-number</code>	Number of first page in the layout
<code>page-number-format</code>	n or N for numeric, a, A, i, I
<code>section-break</code>	Where to start section for this layout: Odd Page, Even Page, or Next Page

For example, this element defines a layout with:

- Top, bottom, left, and right margins of 1 inch
- Header and footer heights of 0.5 inches
- Gutter size (space for binding pages) of 0
- 8.5-inch by 11-inch page size in portrait orientation

```
<layout style="page-margin: 1in 1in 1in 1in 0.5in 0.5in 0in;
    page-size: 8.5in 11in portrait" />
```

This `<layout>` element includes a page footer. The page footer `DefaultPageFooter` must be defined in a document part template.

```
<layout style="page-margin: 1in 1in 1in 1in 0.5in 0.5in 0in;
    page-size: 8.5in 11in portrait">
    <pfooter type="default" template-name="DefaultPageFooter" />
</layout>
```

You can create page layouts in document parts. For example, this code defines a document part template named `Chapter` that includes a page layout. The layout includes a page header and a page footer and specifies the format for the page number using the `<pnumber>` element. In this case, also define part templates for the page header and page footer elements. See “Use Page Headers and Footers in a Template” on page 13-142.

```
<dptemplate name="Chapter">
  <layout style="page-margin: 1in 1in 1in 1in 0.5in 0.5in 0in;
                page-size: 8.5in 11in portrait">
    <pheader type="default" template-name="MyPageHeader"/>
    <pfooter type="default" template-name="MyPageFooter"/>
    <pnumber format="1" />
  </layout>
  <!-- Define content for your layout here--fixed text and holes as needed -->
</dptemplate>
```

To use the layout, insert the document part into your report using your program. This code assumes that there is one hole in the document part `Chapter`. The document part uses the page layout definition you provided in the `Chapter` document part template.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
d = Document('myDocPartEx', 'pdf', 'mytemplate');
open(d);

% Assign the Chapter document part template to the variable dp
dp = DocumentPart(d, 'Chapter');

% Move to each hole in this document part and append content
moveToNextHole(dp);
append(dp, 'My text to fill hole');

% Append this document part to the document
append(d, dp);

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Watermarks in PDF Page Layouts

You can place a watermark in a PDF page layout. A watermark is an image that appears in the background of a page, such as the word `Draft` or `Confidential`. It runs behind the text on each page you apply it to. You can use any of these file types for the image: `.bmp`, `.jpg`, `.pdf`, `.png`, `.svg`, and `.tiff`.

Use `<watermark>` in a `<layout>` element. Specify the watermark as an image file stored in the template package. To store the image in the template package, unzip the template package, copy the image into the folder, and then zip the template again. For example:

- 1 Unzip the template.


```
unzipTemplate('MyTemplate.pdfctx');
```
- 2 Copy the watermark image into the folder `MyTemplate`. To keep your images organized, copy the image into the `images` folder.
- 3 Add the watermark element to a page layout in your template. For example, add the watermark to the default layout in `root.html`.

```
<layout style="page-margin: 1in 1in 1in 1in 0.5in 0.5in 0in;
                page-size: 8.5in 11in portrait" >
```

```
<watermark src="./images/myfile.png" width="6in" />
</layout>
```

- 4 Zip the template.

```
zipTemplate('MyTemplate.pdf', 'MyTemplate');
```

- 5 Delete the folder MyTemplate.
- 6 Create a report that uses this template using the DOM API, or create a form-based report in Report Explorer whose **PDF Page Layout** component uses this layout.

Navigate Template-Defined Page Layouts

A document or document part's `CurrentPageLayout` property points to a page layout object that specifies the current section's page layout based on the document or document part's template. Each time you move to a new section (by moving to a hole at the beginning of the section), the DOM updates the `CurrentPageLayout` property to point to the page layout object that specifies the section's page layout properties. You can change a section's page layout by modifying the properties of the layout object or replacing the layout object with a new object.

For example, you can change the section's orientation or add page headers or footers. Make these changes before you add any content to the new section. When replacing the current layout object, use a `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` object for Word documents and `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` for PDF documents.

Override Template Page Layouts in Your Report Program

You can change the template-defined layout properties programmatically. For example, the page orientation of the DOM default Word template is portrait. This example changes the orientation to landscape to accommodate wide tables. The code swaps the height and width of the page to the new page orientation.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Document('test', 'docx');
open(rpt);

sect = rpt.CurrentPageLayout;
pageSize = sect.PageSize;
pageSize.Orientation = 'landscape';

saveHeight = pageSize.Height;
pageSize.Height = pageSize.Width;
pageSize.Width = saveHeight;

table = append(rpt, magic(22));
table.Border = 'solid';
table.ColSep = 'solid';
table.RowSep = 'solid';

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

Create Layouts Programmatically

You can append a `DOCXPageLayout` object (for Word documents) or a `PDFPageLayout` object (for PDF documents) to start a new page layout section programmatically. For DOCX reports, the `append` method can specify a paragraph to end the previous section.

```
append(rptObj, paraObj, LayoutObj)
```

If you do not specify a paragraph in your `append` method, the DOM API inserts an empty paragraph before starting the new section. This example uses the end paragraph syntax to avoid inserting an empty paragraph at the end of the previous section.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
rpt = Document('test', 'docx');

append(rpt, Heading(1, 'Magic Square Report', 'Heading 1'));

sect = DOCXPageLayout;
sect.PageSize.Orientation = 'landscape';
sect.PageSize.Height = '8.5in';
sect.PageSize.Width = '11in';
append(rpt, Paragraph('The next page shows a magic square.'), sect);

table = append(rpt, magic(22));
table.Border = 'solid';
table.ColSep = 'solid';
table.RowSep = 'solid';

close(rpt);
rptview(rpt.OutputPath);
```

See Also

Classes

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` |
`mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins` | `mlreportgen.dom.PageSize`

Related Examples

- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114

Create Page Footers and Headers

You can create page headers and page footers in Word and PDF reports. You can create page headers and page footers in each layout for each of these types of pages:

- The first page of the section
- Even pages
- Odd pages, which include the first page if you do not specify a first-page header or footer

You can create report page headers and footers programmatically or in the template to use with the report. You can append content to the footers.

When you open a report, the DOM API:

- 1 Reads the headers and footers from the template and converts them to PDF or DOCX `PageHeader` and `PageFooter` objects
- 2 Associates the headers and footer objects with the DOCX or PDF `PageLayout` object that defines the properties of the section that contains the headers and footers
- 3 Adds the headers and footers to your report as your code navigates the sections defined by the template

As your report program navigates the sections, it can append content to the template-defined headers and footers.

Use Page Headers and Footers in a Template

You can insert page headers and footers in the main template or in a document part template. The approach differs for Word and for PDF.

Page Headers and Footers in a Word Template

Every page in a Word document has a header and footer that you can edit. To enable editing mode, double-click the header or footer area. Alternatively, on the Word **Insert** tab, in the **Header & Footer** section, click the **Header** or **Footer** button arrow. From the menu, select the corresponding **Edit** command. When you have finished editing the header or footer, on the **Header & Footer Tools Design** tab, click **Close Header and Footer**.

In editing mode, you can modify the header or footer by:

- Inserting text, holes, page numbers, and images
- Formatting the items you add, for example, by specifying the page number type
- Resizing the header or footer
- Specifying a different header or footer for the first page, odd pages, and even pages
- Inserting Word fields

The fields mechanism helps you to generate header or footer content that varies from page to page. To see the fields you can insert, click the **Explore Quick Parts** button and select **Field**. The `StyleRef` field is useful for inserting chapter or section titles in the footer. See “Create Running Page Headers and Footers” on page 13-145.

For details about working with Word page headers and footers, see the Word documentation.

You can modify the page headers and footers directly in the main template. To add a page header or footer in a document part template, modify the page header and footer as you want. Select the entire page using **CTRL+A** before you save the part to the Quick Parts Gallery. For details on adding and modifying document part templates, see “Create a Microsoft Word Document Part Template Library” on page 13-27.

You can insert a page number in a header or footer. On the **Header & Footer Design** tab, use the **Page Number** menu to insert a page number. To access formatting options, in the header or footer, right-click the page number and select **Format Page Numbers**.

Page Headers and Footers in a PDF Template

Adding page headers and footers in a PDF template involves these steps:

- Add `<pheader>` and `<pfooter>` elements to a page layout that you define using the `<layout>` element. You can add the header and footer elements to the layout in the main template (`root.html`) or in a document part template.
- Define a document part template for each page header or footer style.

Note If you insert the header or footer into a layout only programmatically, you do not need to add the `<pfooter>` or `<pheader>` element to a template `<layout>` element.

The table shows the attributes that you can use with `<pheader>` and `<pfooter>`. These elements correspond with the DOM classes `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader` and `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter`.

Element	Attributes	Values
pheader	type	default, first, even
	template-name	Document part template that defines the header
pfooter	type	default, first, even
	template-name	Document part template that defines the footer

For example, this code defines a document part template `Chapter` that uses two page footers: one for odd pages and one for even pages. The page number format is Arabic numerals.

```
<dptemplate name="Chapter">
  <layout style="page-margin: 1in 1in 1in 1in 0.5in 0.5in 0in;
    page-size: 8.5in 11in portrait">
    <pfooter type="default" template-name="MyPageFooter"/>
    <pfooter type="even" template-name="MyEvenFooter"/>
    <pnumber format="1" />
  </layout>
<!-- Define content for your chapter here--fixed text and holes as needed -->
</dptemplate>
```

Define the document part templates `MyPageFooter` and `MyEvenFooter` in the `docpart_templates.html` file. For example, define the page footers so that:

- All footers insert a page number. To insert a page number, use the `<page>` element.
- The odd page numbers align right. The default value for `type` on the `pfooter` element specifies first and odd pages.
- The even page numbers align left.

These document part templates define the page footers.

```

<dptemplate name="MyPageFooter">
  <p style="text-align:right;font-family:Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;font-size:10pt">
    <page/></p>
</dptemplate>
<dptemplate name="MyEvenFooter">
  <p style="text-align:left;font-family:Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;font-size:10pt">
    <page/></p>
</dptemplate>

```

These DOM API HTML elements are useful in headers and footers. For example, you can add page numbers to headers and footers in the form Page 1 of 3 using `<page>` and `<numpages>`. See `m1reportgen.dom.NumPages` for the equivalent programmatic approach. You can also generate content in the header or footer that changes based on the content of a specified element (style) on the page. See “Create Running Page Headers and Footers” on page 13-145.

Purpose	Element	Attributes	Values
Page number format (same as first-page-number and page-number-format on layout)	pnumber	format	n or N for numeric, a, A, i, I
		initial-value	The number for the first page in the layout that uses this element
Current page number	page	No attributes	n/a
Total number of pages in document	numpages	No attributes	n/a
Insert content of a heading or other style into a page header or footer (for running headers and footers)	styleref	No attributes	Inserts content of nearest h1 element.
		style-name or	Name of the style with content to insert in the header or footer, or
		outline-level	Outline level of style with content to insert in the header or footer

Access Template-Defined Headers and Footers

Use the `CurrentPageLayout` property of a `Document` or `DocumentPart` object to access the template-defined headers and footers for the current section of a document or document part.

The value of the `CurrentPageLayout` property is a `DOCXPageLayout` or `PDFPageLayout` object whose `PageHeaders` and `PageFooters` properties contain a cell array of objects corresponding to the template-defined headers and footers of the current section. Each cell array can contain up to three objects, depending on how many of the three types of headers and footers (first page, even page, odd page) you define for the section. The objects can appear in any order in the cell array. Thus, to access a header or footer of a particular type, search the cell array to find the one you want to access.

Append Content to a Template-Defined Header or Footer

You can use the DOM API to append content to a template-defined header or footer that appears on every page in a section. To append content to a header or footer in the current section of a document or document part, first use the document or document part `CurrentPageLayout` property to access

the DOCX or PDF `PageHeader` or `PageFooter` object. Then use the `append` method of a `PageHeader` or `PageFooter` object to append content.

Header and footer objects are a type of document part object. You can append any kind of content to a page header or footer that you can append to a document part, for example, paragraphs, images, and tables.

You can use holes in the header and footers of your main template to control the positioning of content that you append to the headers and footers. For example, this program appends today's date to a hole named `Date` on the first template-defined page header of the first section of a report. This example assumes that the Word template `MyReportTemplate` has one layout that defines a first page, odd page, and even page header and footer.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyReport', 'docx', 'MyReportTemplate');
open(d);

sect = d.CurrentPageLayout;

for i = 1:numel(sect.PageHeaders)
    if strcmpi(sect.PageHeaders(i).PageType, 'first')
        firstPageHeader = sect.PageHeaders(i);
        while ~strcmp(firstPageHeader.CurrentHoleId, '#end#')
            switch firstPageHeader.CurrentHoleId
                case 'Date'
                    append(firstPageHeader, date);
            end
            moveToNextHole(firstPageHeader);
        end
        break;
    end
end

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Create Running Page Headers and Footers

A running page header or footer contains content that varies from page to page based on context. For example, the name of the current chapter or section changes from page to page. You can insert the current content in a page header or footer.

You can create running page headers and footers programmatically or in a template.

Create Running Page Headers and Footers in a Template

“Page Headers and Footers in a Word Template” on page 13-142 describes the general approach to editing page headers and footers in Word. To add running text, insert a `StyleRef` field. This field is equivalent to the DOM API `mlreportgen.dom.StyleRef` class. To insert this field in a Word template or document part template:

- 1 Open the header or footer for editing.
- 2 On the **Insert** tab, from the **Quick Parts** button menu, select **Field**.

- 3 In the Field dialog box, from the **Field names** list, select `StyleRef`. From the **Style name** list, select the name of the style that contains the text that you want to include in the running header or footer.

For example, select `Heading 1` to use the content of paragraphs formatted with the `Heading 1` style. Your report must create content that uses that style for the content to appear in the header or footer.

- 4 Click **OK**.

For PDF documents, to include running text, use a `<styleref>` element. Add code like this to your template's `docpart_templates.html` library file. The `<styleref>` element uses the `Heading1` object for the content by default.

```
<dptemplate name="RunningFooter">
  <p style="text-align:center;font-family:sans-serif;font-size:10pt">
    <styleref/>
  </p>
</dptemplate>
```

To see the effect, add the page footer in the `<layout>` element of your template's `root.html` file. You can insert it in any `<layout>` element your template defines.

```
<layout style="page-margin: 1in 1in 1in 0.5in 0.5in 0in;
  page-size: 8.5in 11in portrait">
  <pfooter template-name="RunningFooter" />
</layout>
```

Use code that creates `Heading1` objects and calls your template to see the result. This code assumes that you defined the footer document part template in the template `RunFooters`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf', 'RunFooters');
open(d);

title = append(d, Paragraph('Document Title'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

h1 = append(d, Heading1('My First Chapter'));
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading1('My Second Chapter'));
h2.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this chapter. '));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

To refer to the page footer programmatically, use code in this form. The first argument is the type of footer, the second is the template package, and the third is the document part template.

```
PDFPageFooter('default', 'RunFooters', 'RunningFooter');
```

This code creates the footer in the current page layout without relying on the template to insert the footer. It uses the template only for the definition of the document part template.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc', 'pdf', 'RunFooters');
```

```

open(d);

myfooter = PDFPageFooter('default', 'RunFooters', 'RunningFooter');
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = myfooter;

title = append(d, Paragraph('Document Title'));
title.Bold = true;
title.FontSize = '28pt';

h1 = append(d, Heading1('My First Chapter'));
p1 = append(d, Paragraph('Hello World'));

h2 = append(d, Heading1('My Second Chapter'));
h2.Style = {PageBreakBefore(true)};
p2 = append(d, Paragraph('Text for this chapter.'));

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);

```

Create Running Page Headers and Footers Programmatically

The DOM API provides classes that help you to create running headers and footers programmatically in Word and PDF documents.

- To insert a chapter title in a page header or footer, see `m1reportgen.dom.StyleRef`.
- To work with page headers and footers, see `m1reportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader`, `m1reportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter`, `m1reportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader`, and `m1reportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter`.

Create Page Headers and Footers Programmatically

Programmatically create a page header or footer in the current section of a report. You can use the same technique for PDF, using `PDFPageHeader` and `PDFPageFooter` in place of the corresponding DOCX parts.

- 1 Use the `DOCXPageHeader` or `DOCXPageFooter` constructor to create the desired type of page header or footer (first page, odd page, even page, or odd and even page) based on a template that defines template form (the fixed content and holes for variable content).
- 2 Fill the holes in the header or footer with content.
- 3 Insert the header or footer in the array of page headers or footers of the current `PageLayout` object.

This code creates a first page header from a template stored in the document part template library of a report.

```

import m1reportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('MyReport', 'docx', 'MyReportTemplate');
open(d);

pageHeaders(1) = DOCXPageHeader('first', d, 'FirstPageHeader');

while ~strcmp(pageHeaders(1).CurrentHoleId, '#end#')
    switch pageHeaders(1).CurrentHoleId
        case 'Date'
            append(pageHeaders(1), date);

```

```
        end
        moveToNextHole(pageHeaders(1));
    end

    d.CurrentPageLayout.PageHeaders = pageHeaders;

    close(d);
    rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

- To insert a page number, use an `mlreportgen.dom.Page` object.
- To insert a page number in the form Page [current page] of [total pages], see `mlreportgen.dom.NumPages`.
- To insert complex page numbers in a Word report, in the form [Chapter #]-[Current Page #], see “Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word” on page 13-149.

See Also

Functions

`mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate`

Classes

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader` |
`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.Document` |
`mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart` | `mlreportgen.dom.NumPages` |
`mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageHeader` |
`mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.Page` | `mlreportgen.dom.StyleRef`


Related Examples

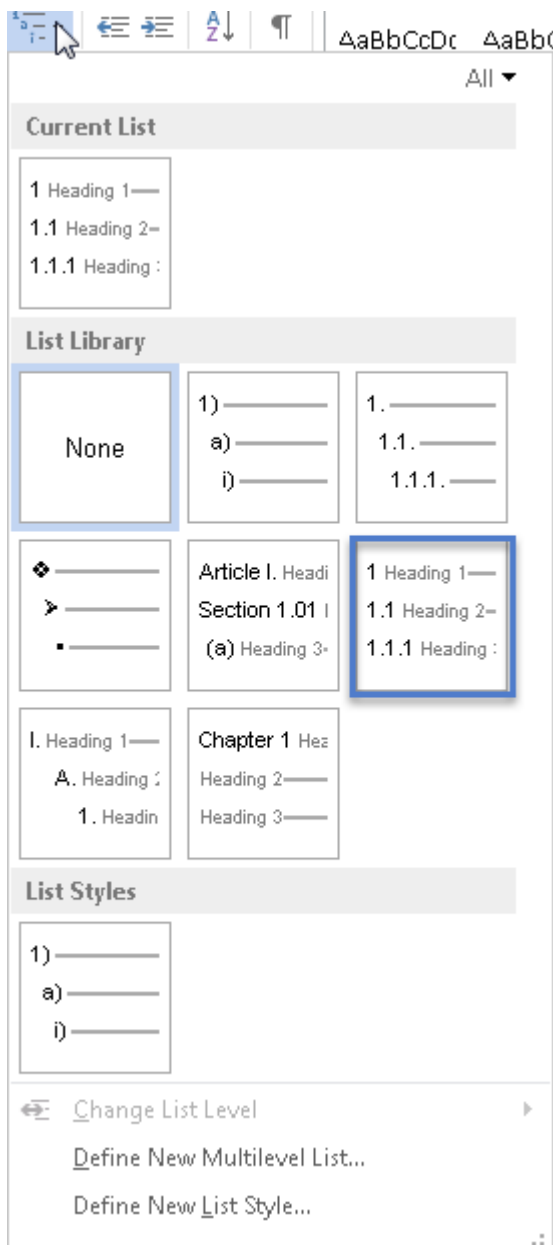
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word” on page 13-149

Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word

This example adds a complex page number to footers in Microsoft Word document. A complex number has the form [Chapter #][separator][Page#], for example, 7-1. You can add this type of number in a header or footer. You can do this using a template, by inserting a page number in a footer, and specifying the page number properties.

Whether you are using a template or a program, your template must use a multilevel list for the heading level that contains the chapter to reference. To create this type of list:

- 1 In your Word template, on the **Home** tab, click the **Multilevel List** button .
- 2 Select the numbered heading item.



- 3 Apply the Normal style to the paragraph.
- 4 Save and close the template.

You can then use a program like this one to use the complex page number. The `ChapterStartStyle` and `ChapterSeparator` properties on the `PageNumber` object specify to use heading level 1 for the chapter number and an en-dash as a separator.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mypages', 'docx', 'numberChapters');

open(d);
layout = d.CurrentPageLayout;

% Page number formatting
pgnum = PageNumber(1, 'n');
pgnum.ChapterStartStyle = '1';
pgnum.ChapterSeparator = 'endash';

% Add page number object to page layout styles
layout.Style = {pgnum};
% layout.Style = [layout.Style {pgnum}];

% Create the footer object and insert a page number
myfooter = DOCXPageFooter();
para = Paragraph();
para.HAlign = 'center';
append(para, Page());
append(myfooter, para);

% Set PageFooters on the current layout to your footer object
layout.PageFooters = myfooter;

% Create content
for i=1:5
    title = append(d, Heading1(['Chapter' num2str(i)]));
    title.Style = {PageBreakBefore};
    for j=1:30
        append(d, 'This is the body of the chapter');
    end
end

close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Tip Create a page layout for each chapter to restart numbering the pages for each chapter at 1.

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` |
`mlreportgen.dom.PageNumber`

Programmatic PowerPoint Presentation Creation

- “Create a Presentation Generator” on page 14-2
- “Create PPT Objects” on page 14-7
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- “Generate a Presentation” on page 14-13
- “Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14
- “Compile a Presentation Program” on page 14-17
- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18
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- “Define a Style Using Format Objects” on page 14-35
- “Use Format Properties” on page 14-37
- “Update Presentation Content Programmatically” on page 14-39
- “Create a Presentation Programmatically” on page 14-47
- “Add Slides” on page 14-56
- “Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58
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Create a Presentation Generator

In this section...

“Update Presentation Content” on page 14-3

“Two Ways to Use the PPT API” on page 14-5

“PPT API Applications and PowerPoint Templates” on page 14-5

“Template Elements” on page 14-5

You can use the MATLAB API for PowerPoint (PPT API) to update and create PowerPoint presentations programmatically. For example, this MATLAB script creates a presentation that has a title page and one content slide with a bulleted list.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;

slidesFile = 'mySlides.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);

slide1 = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
replace(slide1, 'Title', 'My Presentation');
replace(slide1, 'Subtitle', 'Create a Presentation Program');

slide2 = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
para = Paragraph('First Content Slide');
para.FontColor = 'blue';
replace(slide2, 'Title', para);

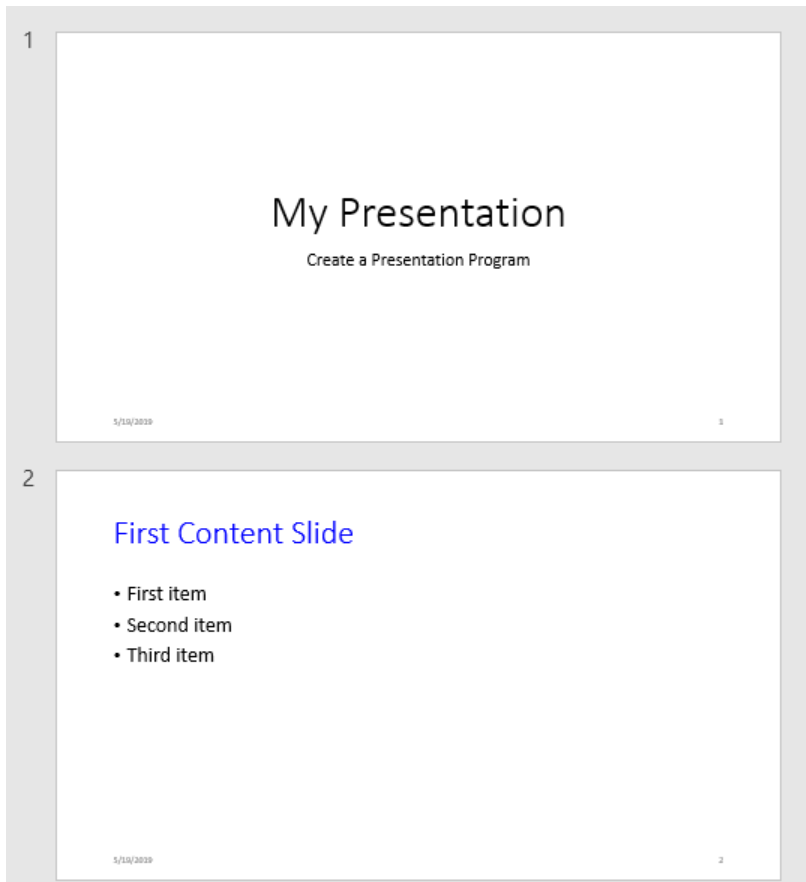
replace(slide2, 'Content', {'First item', 'Second item', 'Third item'});

close(slides);
```

After you create the presentation, which is named `MySlides.pptx`, you can open it. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

The generated presentation `MySlides.pptx` includes these two slides.



Update Presentation Content

PPT API programs generally include code that:

- Imports the `mlreportgen.ppt` API package. To omit the package name when you invoke PPT API object constructors and method, import the package.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
```

- Creates a `Presentation` object to:
 - Hold the presentation contents
 - Specify the output location for the generated presentation
 - Indicate the PowerPoint template

The following code creates a presentation using the template from the presentation in the file `mySlides.pptx` and overwrites `mySlides.pptx` with the new presentation.

```
slidesFile = 'mySlides.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile, slidesFile);
open(slides);
```

- Adds or replaces slide content.

```
slide2 = slides.Children(2);
contents = find(slide2, 'Title');
```

```

replace(contents,Paragraph('Modified Content Slide'));

contents = find(slide2,'Content');
datePara = Paragraph('Fourth item: Updated item');

add(contents,datePara);

```

The PPT API replaces PowerPoint template placeholders with content defined in the program. In the template, you can interactively add placeholders or rename placeholders for your program to interact with.

- Closes the presentation, which generates the content and formatting of the presentation.

```
close(slides);
```

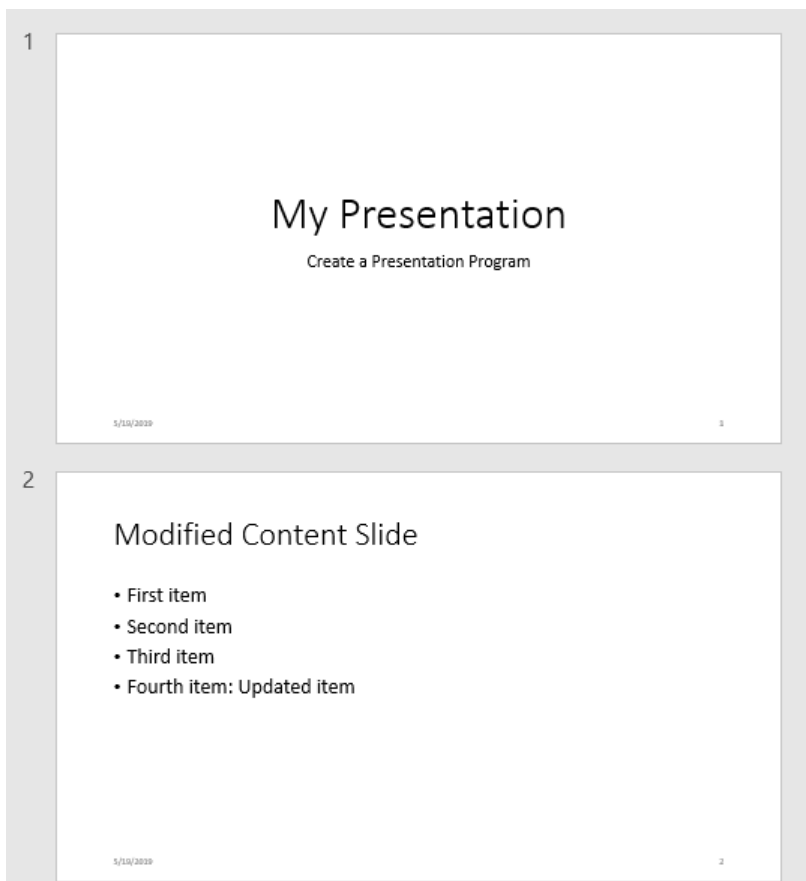
You can include code to open the presentation on Windows platforms. Use `winopen` with the name of the file, which in this case is stored in the `slidesFile` variable.

```

if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end

```

The updated slide looks like this:



To see another example of a PPT API program in MATLAB, enter `population_slides`. (To run this example on Linux, you must have Open Office software installed.)

Two Ways to Use the PPT API

You can create a PPT API program that:

- Replaces content in, or adds content to, an existing PowerPoint presentation
- Generates a complete PowerPoint presentation

Add Content to an Existing Presentation

To add or update content to an existing presentation without manually updating the presentation each time content changes, use the PPT API. This approach is useful when you want to use most of the content and formatting in an existing presentation.

- You can use the PPT API and MATLAB functions to generate content for a presentation from MATLAB code and Simulink models.
- You can update a presentation by overwriting the presentation file or create a separate version of the presentation with a different presentation name.

Create a Complete Presentation

To create a complete presentation when you want to use the same content using multiple PowerPoint templates, use the PPT API.

PPT API Applications and PowerPoint Templates

The PPT API uses PowerPoint presentations as templates to generate presentations. The template can be an empty presentation or a presentation with slides.

You can use the following as templates for a PPT API presentation:

- The default PPT API PowerPoint template
- An existing PowerPoint presentation whose content you want to update
- A PowerPoint template

Templates allow you to specify the fixed content and default layout and appearance of the slides in your presentations. Your MATLAB program can use the PPT API to override the default layout and format of specific slides.

The PPT API comes with a default template that you can use to create presentations. If the default template does not meet your needs, you can use PowerPoint interactively to create templates that do meet your needs.

Template Elements

PowerPoint templates include several elements that the PPT API uses to generate a presentation. To customize formatting defined in a template, modify one or more of these template elements.

PowerPoint Template Element	Purpose
Slide masters	Applies the slide master formatting globally to the presentation. Specifies a layout and formats common to a set of slide layouts

PowerPoint Template Element	Purpose
Slide layouts	Specifies a variant of a slide master layout.
Table styles	Specifies the default appearance of a table. PowerPoint defines a standard set of table styles. You cannot modify these styles but you can use the PPT API to apply these styles to tables you create and override the styles for particular tables.
Placeholders	Specifies an area of a slide layout that you can replace with text, a list, picture, table, or other content. Every placeholder has a name. You can use PowerPoint interactively to assign a name to a placeholder. You can then use the name in your PPT program to replace the placeholder with content.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Create PPT Objects” on page 14-7
- “Create a Presentation Object to Hold Content” on page 14-12
- “Update Presentation Content Programmatically” on page 14-39
- “Create a Presentation Programmatically” on page 14-47

Create PPT Objects

In this section...

“PPT Objects” on page 14-7

“Use a PPT Constructor” on page 14-7

“PPT Objects Created Without Constructors” on page 14-7

PPT Objects

The PPT API consists of a hierarchical set of data structures, known as objects, that represent a presentation and its contents. The top of the hierarchy has an object representing the presentation. The PPT API maintains a list of objects, called the presentation children, that represent the presentation contents (slides, paragraphs, tables, pictures, etc.). Each child object, in turn, maintains a list of its contents. For example, the children of a table object are its row objects, the children of a row object are its entry objects, and so on.

The PPT API contains functions (also known as methods) to create and assemble PPT objects, such as paragraphs and tables, and add the objects to slides.

The PPT API includes format objects, such as bold and font color objects, that you can use to define formatting for presentation elements.

To generate a PowerPoint presentation file, use the PPT API. You can open, view, and edit the generated presentation as you do with any other PowerPoint presentation.

Use a PPT Constructor

The PPT API includes a set of MATLAB functions, called constructors, that you use to create PPT objects of various types.

The name of an object constructor is the name of the MATLAB class from which the PPT API creates an object. For example, the name of the constructor for a PPT paragraph object is `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph`. Some constructors do not require any arguments. Other constructors can take arguments that typically specify its initial content and properties. For example, this code creates a paragraph object, `p`, whose initial content is `Slide 1`.

```
p = mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph('Slide 1');
```

A constructor returns a handle to the object it creates. Assigning the handle to a variable allows you to append content to the object or set its properties. For example, this code appends content to the paragraph object `p`.

```
append(p, '-- In the Beginning');
```

PPT Objects Created Without Constructors

You can use some PPT API functions to create PPT objects without including a constructor in your code. For example, to create a slide, add a slide layout to a presentation without an `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` constructor. This code uses an `add` method for the `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object `slides`. The `add` method creates a `Slide` object named `slide1` based on the `Title Slide` layout in the default PPT API PowerPoint template.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
slides = Presentation('MySlides');

slide1 = add(slides, 'Title Slide')

slide1 =

    Slide with properties:

        Layout: 'Title Slide'
        SlideMaster: 'Office Theme'
        Name: ''
        Style: []
        Children: [1x2 mlreportgen.ppt.TextBoxPlaceholder]
        Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation]
        Tag: 'ppt.Slide:16'
        Id: '16'
```

See Also

Functions

add

Classes

mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation | mlreportgen.ppt.Slide

Related Examples

- “Import the PPT API Package” on page 14-9
- “Create a Presentation Object to Hold Content” on page 14-12

Import the PPT API Package

All PPT class names and constructor names have the prefix `m\reportgen.ppt`. To omit the prefix in your code, insert this statement at the beginning of a PPT API program.

```
import m\reportgen.ppt.*;
```

Examples that refer to PPT API objects and functions without the `m\reportgen.ppt` prefix assume that you have imported the PPT API package.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Create PPT Objects” on page 14-7
- “Get and Set PPT Object Properties” on page 14-10
- “Create a Presentation Generator” on page 14-2

Get and Set PPT Object Properties

Most PPT objects have properties that describe the object. For example, Paragraph objects have properties such as `Bold`, `FontColor`, and `Level`. You can set the value of most object properties.

To get or set the property of PPT object, use dot notation:

- Append a period to the name of a variable that references the object.
- Add the property name after the period.

For example, this code creates a paragraph containing the text `Hello World` and colors the text green.

```
p = Paragraph('Hello World')
```

```
p =
```

```
Paragraph with properties:
```

```
    Bold: []
    FontColor: []
    Italic: []
    Strike: []
    Subscript: []
    Superscript: []
    Underline: []
    Level: []
    Style: []
    Children: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Text]
    Parent: []
    Tag: 'ppt.Paragraph:1534'
    Id: '1534'
```

```
p.FontColor = 'green';
```

This code displays the properties of the first child of the paragraph `p`.

```
p.Children
```

```
ans =
```

```
Text with properties:
```

```
    Content: 'Hello World'
    Bold: []
    FontColor: []
    Italic: []
    Strike: []
    Subscript: []
    Superscript: []
    Underline: []
    Style: []
    Children: []
    Parent: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph]
    Tag: 'ppt.Text:1535'
    Id: '1535'
```


See Also

Related Examples

- “Use Format Properties” on page 14-37
- “Create PPT Objects” on page 14-7

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Create a Presentation Object to Hold Content

Every PPT API program must create an `mreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object to hold presentation content. To create a presentation object, use the `mreportgen.ppt.Presentation` constructor.

If you use the constructor without arguments, the PPT API creates a presentation named `Untitled.pptx` in the current folder. The presentation uses the default PPT API PowerPoint template.

You can specify the file system path of the presentation as the first argument of the constructor.

For the second argument of the constructor, you can specify a PowerPoint template to use. This `Presentation` constructor creates a presentation called `myPresentation` in the current folder, using a PowerPoint template called `CompanyTemplate.pptx`.

```
pres = Presentation('myPresentation', 'CompanyTemplate.pptx');
```

If the template you use is an existing presentation that includes content, the new presentation that the PPT API generates includes the content in that presentation. You can replace content from the template using the PPT API. To replace some of the content in an existing presentation but leave the rest, use the presentation as the template for the `Presentation` object you create.

When you create a complete presentation using the PPT API, use an empty presentation that has no slides or only a few slides.

See Also

`mreportgen.ppt.Presentation`

Related Examples

- “Create a Presentation Generator” on page 14-2
- “Create PPT Objects” on page 14-7
- “Generate a Presentation” on page 14-13

More About

- “Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

Generate a Presentation

To generate a PowerPoint presentation from your PPT API program, use the API to close the presentation. For example, to generate a presentation whose `Presentation` object is `slides`:

```
close(slides);
```

Generating a presentation overwrites the previous version of the presentation file. Closing a presentation creates or overwrites a `.pptx` file in the path that you specify in the `Presentation` object constructor. For example, closing this presentation creates a `MyPresentation.pptx` file in the current folder:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;  
slides = Presentation('MyPresentation');  
add(slides, 'Title and Content');  
close(slides);
```

Note If the presentation (`.pptx`) file is already open in PowerPoint, interactively close the PowerPoint presentation file before you generate the presentation using the PPT API program.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Display Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14

Display Presentation Generation Messages

In this section...

“Presentation Generation Messages” on page 14-14
 “Display PPT Default Messages” on page 14-14
 “Create and Display a Progress Message” on page 14-15

Presentation Generation Messages

The PPT API can display messages when you generate a PowerPoint presentation. The messages are triggered every time a presentation element is created or appended during presentation generation.

You can define additional messages to display while a presentation generates. The PPT API provides these classes for defining messages:

- ProgressMessage
- DebugMessage
- WarningMessage
- ErrorMessage

The PPT API provides additional classes for handling presentation message dispatching and display. It uses MATLAB events and listeners to dispatch messages. A message is dispatched based on event data for a specified PPT object. For an introduction to events and listeners, see “Event and Listener Concepts” (MATLAB).

Note When you create a message dispatcher, the PPT API keeps the dispatcher until the end of the current MATLAB session. To avoid duplicate reporting of message objects during a MATLAB session, delete message event listeners.

Display PPT Default Messages

This example shows how to display the default PPT debug messages. Use a similar approach for displaying other kinds of PPT presentation messages.

- 1 Create a message dispatcher, using the `MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher` method. Use the same dispatcher for all messages.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
```

- 2 To display debug messages, use the `MessageDispatcher.Filter` property.

```
dispatcher.Filter.DebugMessagesPass = true;
```

- 3 Add a listener using the MATLAB `addlistener` function. Specify the dispatcher object, the source and event data, and a `disp` function that specifies the event data and format for the message.

```
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

- 4 Add code that deletes the listener after the code that generates the presentation.

```
delete(l);
```

This presentation displays debug messages.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
dispatcher.Filter.DebugMessagesPass = true;

l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

slides = Presentation('myMessagePresentation');
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Content');

p = Paragraph('Hello World:');
p.Style = {Bold(true)};
t = Text(' How are you?');
t.Bold = false;
append(p,t);

add(titleSlide, 'Content', p);

close(slides);

delete(l);
```

Create and Display a Progress Message

This example shows how to create and dispatch a progress message. You can use a similar approach for other kinds of messages, such as warnings.

- 1 Create a message dispatcher.

```
dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
```

- 2 Add a listener using the MATLAB `addlistener` function.

```
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
    @(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));
```

- 3 Dispatch the message, using the `Message.dispatch` method. Specify the dispatcher object and the message to dispatch. Here the message is a debug message called `firstSlide`, and the `Presentation` object `slides` is the source of the message.

```
dispatch(dispatcher, ProgressMessage('firstSlide', slides));
```

- 4 Add code that deletes the listener after the code that generates the presentation.

```
delete(l);
```

This presentation uses this progress message.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
pre = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');

dispatcher = MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher;
l = addlistener(dispatcher, 'Message', ...
```

```
@(src, evtdata) disp(evtdata.Message.formatAsText));

dispatch(dispatcher,ProgressMessage('starting presentation',pre));
open(pre);

titleText = Text('This is a Title');
titleText.Style = {Bold};

replace(pre,'Title',titleText);

close(pre);

delete(l);
```

See Also

Functions

dispatch | formatAsHTML | formatAsText |
mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher.getTheDispatcher | passesFilter

Classes

mlreportgen.ppt.DebugMessage | mlreportgen.ppt.ErrorMessage |
mlreportgen.ppt.MessageDispatcher | mlreportgen.ppt.MessageEventData |
mlreportgen.ppt.MessageFilter | mlreportgen.ppt.ProgressMessage |
mlreportgen.ppt.WarningMessage

Compile a Presentation Program

If the MATLAB Compiler product is installed on your system, you can use it to compile your presentation program. Compiling allows you to share your report generation program with others who do not have MATLAB installed on their systems.

To enable someone who does not have MATLAB installed to run your compiled program, your program must execute this statement before the first line of PPT API code that the program executes to generate a report:

```
makePPTCompilable();
```

Presentation Formatting Approaches

With the MATLAB API for PowerPoint (PPT API), you can use a PowerPoint template and PPT API format objects and properties to specify the appearance of an object. The PPT API supports four approaches for formatting elements of a presentation.

Formatting Approach	Use
Define formatting in the PowerPoint template.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying formatting globally within a presentation Maintaining consistency across presentations Extending formatting options that the PPT API provides
Using the PPT API, specify format objects to define a style for a presentation object.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting a specific presentation element Specifying multiple format options in one statement Specifying complicated values such as hexadecimal color values that are used repeatedly in a program Extending formatting options beyond the ones that format properties of an object provide Defining a style to use with multiple objects
Using the PPT API, set format properties of a presentation object.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifying one or two basic format options for a specific presentation object Extending formatting options beyond those options that format properties of an object provide Specifying one or two basic format options for a specific presentation object
In the PowerPoint software, format a generated PPT API.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customizing a specific version of a generated presentation Extending formatting options beyond those options that the format objects provide

Template Formatting

Use templates for applying formatting globally:

- Across a whole presentation, for example, the background color of slides.
- To specific kinds of elements in a presentation, for example, slide titles.

Using a PowerPoint template with the PPT API involves creating and formatting template elements such as:

- Slide masters
- Slide layouts
- Placeholders
- Table styles

Using the template to define formatting offers more formatting options than the PPT API provides. Defining formatting in the template allows you to have consistent formatting in any PPT API presentation that used the template.

To format specific content in a specific slide, consider using one of the other approaches. Adding special-case formatting elements in a template can make the template overly complex.

Format Objects

You can define PPT API format objects and use them to specify a formatting style for presentation objects. After you create a presentation object, you can define the `Style` property for that object, using a cell array of format objects. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

p = Paragraph('Model Highlights');
p.Style = {FontColor('red'),Bold(true)};
```

It is a best practice to set the `Style` property by concatenating the existing value of the `Style` property and the cell array of format objects that you are adding. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

p = Paragraph('Model Highlights');
p.Style = [p.Style {FontColor('red'),Bold(true)}];
```

This practice prevents inadvertent removal of format objects that you previously added or that the PPT API added to synchronize the `Style` property with the format properties.

For many presentation objects, using format objects provides more formatting options than the format properties of the presentation objects. Using format objects can streamline your code: you can combine multiple formatting options in one statement and apply a defined style to multiple presentation objects.

Format Properties

Use format properties of a PPT API presentation element for basic formatting of a specific presentation object.

After you define a presentation object, you can set values for its format properties. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

p = Paragraph('My paragraph');
p.FontColor = 'red';
p.Font = 'Arial';
p.FontSize = '18pt';
```

The formatting applies only to the specific object. If you want to set just one option for a presentation element, using a format property is the simplest approach.

Interactive Formatting of Slide Content

After you generate a PPT API presentation, you can use the PowerPoint software to fine-tune the formatting.

In PowerPoint, you can use all PowerPoint formatting options, including options that you cannot specify with the PPT API, such as animation. Interactive editing of slide content of the generated

presentation allows you to customize a specific version of the presentation without impacting future versions of the presentation.

If you use PowerPoint to customize a presentation generated using the PPT API, you lose those customizations when you generate the presentation again. To preserve the interactive formatting of content, save the customized version of the presentation using a different file name.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23
- “Define a Style Using Format Objects” on page 14-35
- “Use Format Properties” on page 14-37

More About

- “Presentation Format Inheritance” on page 14-21
- “Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

Presentation Format Inheritance

The PPT API allows you to use a PowerPoint template and PPT API format objects and properties to format presentation objects. You can combine formatting approaches.

The formatting you specify in a PowerPoint template specifies the default format of presentation content.

You can use a PPT API to format a specific presentation object. You can:

- Define format objects that you can use with a presentation object `Style` property.
- Specify a value for a format property of a presentation object.

You can combine formatting with the `Style` property and formatting with format properties. For example:

```
p = Paragraph('This is a paragraph');
p.Style = {Bold(true),Underline('wavy')};
p.FontColor = 'red';
```

If you define the same formatting characteristic using each approach, the PPT API uses the specification that appears later in the code. For example, this code specifies blue as the default color for text in a paragraph:

```
p = Paragraph('This is a paragraph');
p.Style = {FontColor('red')};
p.FontColor = 'blue';
```

Several PPT API objects are hierarchical. For example:

- You can append a `Text` object to a `Paragraph` object.
- You append `TableEntry` objects to a `TableRow` object, and you can append `TableRow` objects to a `Table` object.

The formatting for a parent object applies to its child objects. However, formats specified by the child object override the parent formatting. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;

slidesFile = 'myParagraphPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);

slidel = add(slides,'Title and Content');

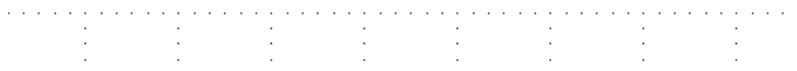
%% Use Unicode for special characters
p = Paragraph('Parent default red text: ');
p.FontColor = 'red';

t = Text('child text object blue text');
t.FontColor = 'blue';

append(p,t);
add(slidel,'Content',p);

close(slides);
```

- Parent default red text: child text object blue text



Set Up a PowerPoint Template

In this section...

“Use Existing Presentations as Templates” on page 14-23
 “Customize a Copy of the Default Template” on page 14-23
 “Global Presentation Formatting Using a Slide Master” on page 14-23
 “Add a Slide Master” on page 14-24
 “Format a Slide Layout” on page 14-25
 “Add a Slide Layout” on page 14-27
 “Add a Placeholder” on page 14-28

Use Existing Presentations as Templates

When you use an existing PowerPoint presentation as a template for a PPT API presentation, the content from the template presentation appears in the new PPT API presentation. You can use the PPT API to update content in the existing presentation. You can also programmatically change some formatting of the content that you are updating.

To format a PPT API presentation that you create completely programmatically, specify an empty PowerPoint presentation as a template when you create a `Presentation` object.

Customize a Copy of the Default Template

You can use the default PPT API PowerPoint template as a starting point for a your own template.

Note You can use a similar approach to customize a PowerPoint template other than the default PPT API template. To do so, when you create a `Presentation` object, specify the template that you want to customize.

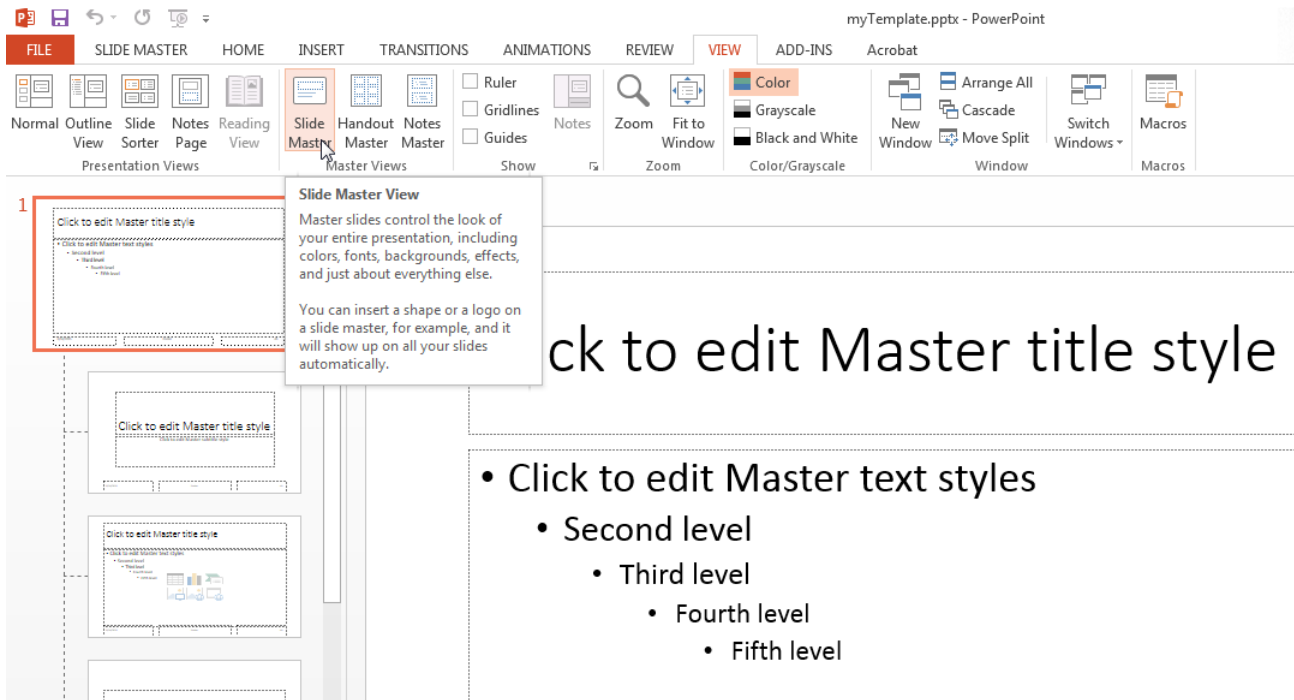
- 1 In a PPT API program, create an empty `Presentation` object, without specifying a template. The PPT API uses the default PowerPoint template.
- 2 Generate the presentation.
- 3 Open the presentation and make changes to the template elements.
- 4 Save the presentation using a different name. Using a different name prevents you from overwriting it with the default template.
- 5 Use the new template with a PPT API presentation. For example, if the customized template is called `myTemplate`, then use `myTemplate` when you create a PPT API presentation:

```
newPresentation = Presentation('mySecondPresentation', 'myTemplate');
```

Global Presentation Formatting Using a Slide Master

To specify formatting to apply throughout a presentation, use a slide master. The formatting in a slide master is the default formatting for all its child slide layouts.

- 1 In PowerPoint, open a template or a presentation that you want to use as a template.
- 2 In the **View** tab, in the **Master Views** section, click **Slide Master**. For example, using the default PPT API template:



- 3 In a slide master, click in a placeholder. For example, in the master title slide, click in **Click to edit Master title style** text and select a formatting option, such as changing the font color to red.
- 4 Save the template.

Add a Slide Master

You can add a slide master to a PowerPoint template. Adding a slide master is useful for providing different formatting for different parts of a presentation.

- 1 Interactively open the PowerPoint template.
- 2 In the **View** tab, in the **Master Views** section, click **Slide Master**.
- 3 In the slide master and layout pane, click after the last slide layout.
- 4 Right-click and select **Insert Slide Master**. A new slide master appears, with a copy of the slide layouts under it.



- 5 Format the new slide master.
- 6 Give the slide master a meaningful name. (By default PowerPoint names new masters Custom Design, 1_Custom Design, 2_Custom Design, and so on.) In the **Slide Master** tab, in the **Edit Master** section, click **Rename** and follow the prompts.
- 7 Save the template.

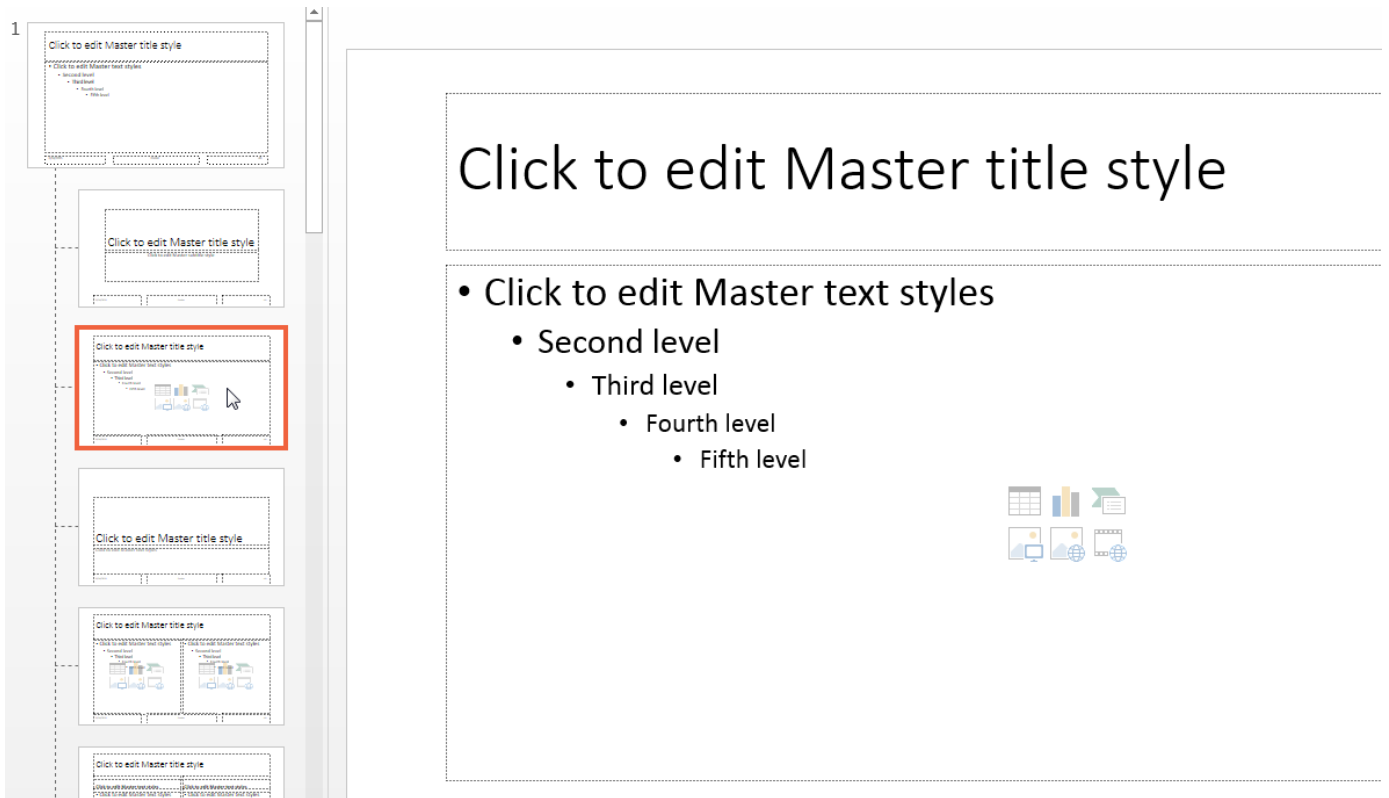
Format a Slide Layout

To specify formatting to apply to a specific kind of slide, use a slide layout.

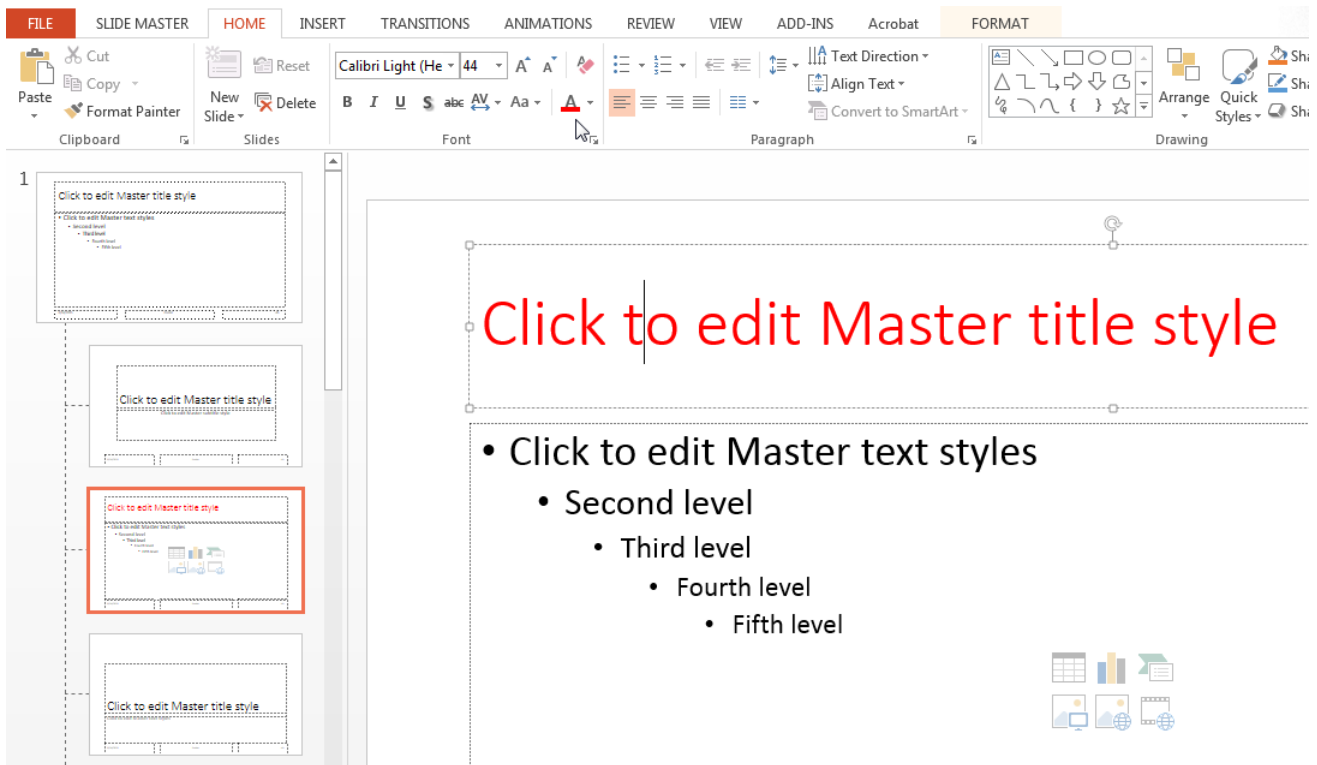
- 1 In PowerPoint, open a template or a presentation that you want to use as a template.
- 2 In the **View** tab, in the **Master Views** section, click **Slide Master**.

- 3 From the slide masters and layout pane, select the slide layout whose formatting you want to change. For example, in the default PPT API PowerPoint template, click the Title and Content slide layout.

Tip To see the name of a slide layout, hover over that layout. A tooltip appears with the name of the slide layout and the number of slides that use that slide layout.



- 4 In a slide master, click in a placeholder whose formatting you want to change. For example, in the default PPT API template, in the Title and Content slide layout, click in **Click to edit Master title style**. Select a formatting option, such as changing the font color to red. The change applies to the title of that slide layout, but not to the title of other slide layouts.



- 5 Save the template.

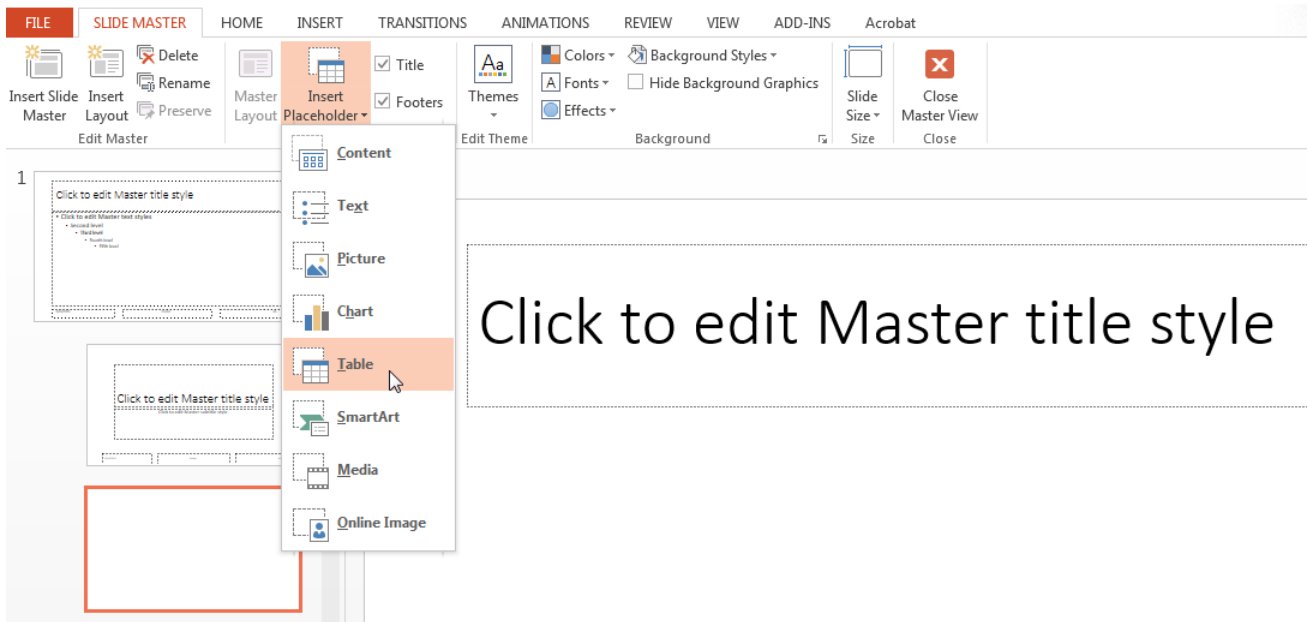
Add a Slide Layout

You can add a slide layout to a PowerPoint template.

- 1 Interactively open the PowerPoint template that you want to modify.
- 2 In the **View** tab, in the **Master Views** section, click **Slide Master**.
- 3 In a slide layout, right-click and select **Insert Layout**. A new slide layout appears, with a title placeholder.

Tip To create a slide layout based on an existing slide layout, right-click in the slide layout that you want to base the layout on. Then select **Duplicate Layout**.

- 4 Customize the layout. For example, you can change the font for an existing placeholder or add a placeholder, such as a table placeholder. You can interactively set the location and size of the table placeholder. To remove or add title and footers, use the **Title** and **Footers** check boxes in the **Slide Master** tab.



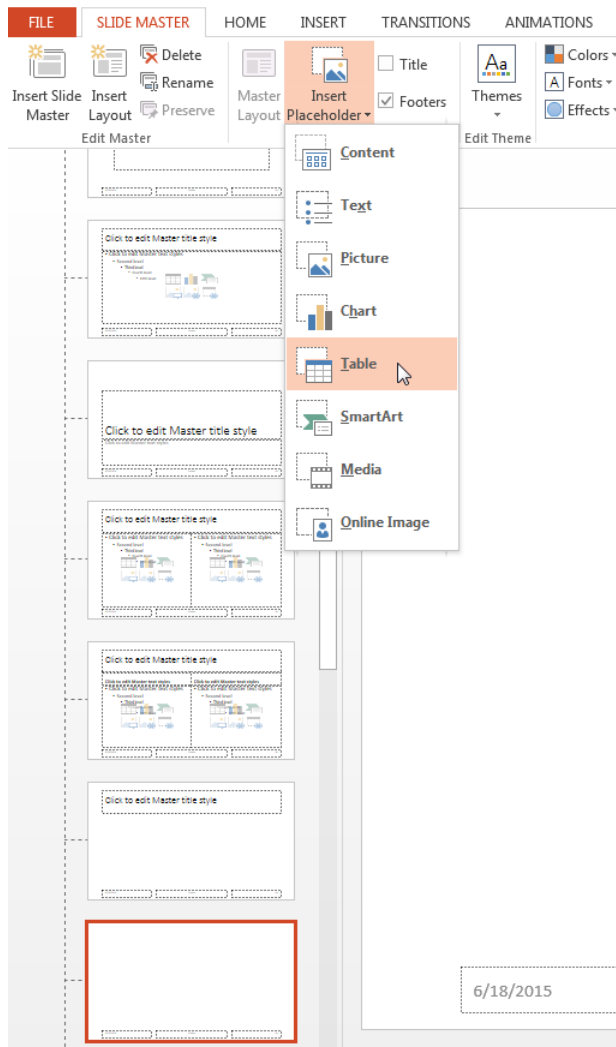
- 5 Give the slide layout a meaningful name. (By default PowerPoint names new layouts Custom Layout, 1_Custom Layout, 2_Custom Layout, and so on.) In the **Slide Master** tab, in the **Edit Master** section, click **Rename** and follow the prompts.
- 6 Save the template.

Add a Placeholder

You can add any type of placeholder to any slide layout. However, using the PPT API, you can replace this subset of placeholders:

- Content
- Text
- Picture
- Table

- 1 Interactively open the PowerPoint template that you want to modify.
- 2 In the **View** tab, in the **Master Views** section, click **Slide Master**.
- 3 In the slide layout pane, select the slide layout to add the placeholder to.
- 4 In the **Slide Master** tab, in the **Master Layout** section, click **Insert Placeholder** and select the type of placeholder from the list. For example, in the default PPT API template, add a Table placeholder to the Blank slide layout.



- 5 In the slide layout, size and position the placeholder.
- 6 Name the placeholders that you want to use when you add or replace content with the PPT API. To name a placeholder, first display the **Selection** pane. On the **Home** tab, in the **Editing** section, select **Select > Selection Pane**. In the **Selection** pane, click the placeholder name and type a new one.
- 7 Save the template.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

More About

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Access PowerPoint Template Elements

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“View and Change Slide Layout Names” on page 14-31

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PPT API Applications and PowerPoint Templates

The PPT API uses PowerPoint presentations as templates to generate presentations. The template can be an empty presentation or a presentation with slides.

You can use the following as templates for a PPT API presentation:

- The default PPT API PowerPoint template
- An existing PowerPoint presentation whose content you want to update
- A PowerPoint template

Templates allow you to specify the fixed content and default layout and appearance of the slides in your presentations. Your MATLAB program can use the PPT API to override the default layout and format of specific slides.

The PPT API comes with a default template that you can use to create presentations. If the default template does not meet your needs, you can use PowerPoint interactively to create templates that do meet your needs.

Template Elements

PowerPoint templates include several elements that the PPT API uses to generate a presentation. To customize formatting defined in a template, modify one or more of these template elements.

PowerPoint Template Element	Purpose
Slide masters	Applies the slide master formatting globally to the presentation. Specifies a layout and formats common to a set of slide layouts
Slide layouts	Specifies a variant of a slide master layout.
Table styles	Specifies the default appearance of a table. PowerPoint defines a standard set of table styles. You cannot modify these styles but you can use the PPT API to apply these styles to tables you create and override the styles for particular tables.

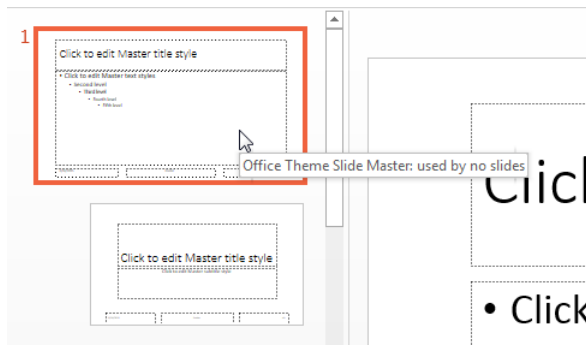
PowerPoint Template Element	Purpose
Placeholders	Specifies an area of a slide layout that you can replace with text, a list, picture, table, or other content. Every placeholder has a name. You can use PowerPoint interactively to assign a name to a placeholder. You can then use the name in your PPT program to replace the placeholder with content.

View and Change Slide Master Names

A PowerPoint template can have more than one slide master. A slide master can have a child slide layout that has the same name as a child slide layout in another slide master. When you use the PPT API, if the template has multiple slide masters, you need to know the name of the slide master so that you can specify the correct slide layout. You can find out the name in PowerPoint or using the API.

You can rename a master to identify its purpose. You can rename a slide master only in PowerPoint.

- 1 In PowerPoint, select **View > Slide Master**.
- 2 In the slide layout pane, hover over the slide master. Slide masters are numbered and at the top level in the tree hierarchy. A tooltip displays the name. In this figure, **Office Theme** is the name to use in the API. Do not include the text **Slide Master**.



- 3 If you want to rename the master, from the **Slide Master** tab, in the **Edit Master** section, click **Rename** and follow the prompts.

To see slide master names using the PPT API, use the `getMasterNames` method with an `m1reportgen.ppt.Presentation` object. This example uses the default PPT API PowerPoint template, which has one slide master.

```
import m1reportgen.ppt.*;
slides = Presentation('myPresentation');
getMasterNames(slides);
```

```
ans =
```

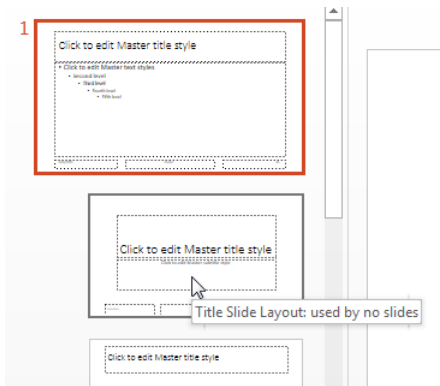
```
    'Office Theme'
```

View and Change Slide Layout Names

You need to know the name of slide layouts in a PowerPoint template to add a slide using the PPT API. You can find out the slide layout name in PowerPoint and using the API.

When you add a slide layout, you can rename it to identify its purpose. You can rename a slide layout only in PowerPoint.

- 1 In PowerPoint, select **View > Slide Master**.
- 2 In the slide layout pane, hover over a slide layout under a slide master. A tooltip displays the name of the slide layout. In this figure, `Title Slide` is the name to use in the API. Do not include the text `Layout`.



- 3 If you want to rename the slide layout, from the **Slide Master** tab, in the **Edit Master** section, click **Rename** and follow the prompts.

To see slide layout names using the PPT API, use the `Presentation.getLayoutNames` method. You need to get the slide master name before you get the layout names. The PPT API returns slide masters as a cell array. This example uses the default PPT API PowerPoint template to get the slide layouts from the first master in the template.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
slides = Presentation('myPresentation');
masters = getMasterNames(slides);

layouts = getLayoutNames(slides,masters{1});
layouts
```

Columns 1 through 5

```
'Title Slide' 'Title and Vertica...' 'Vertical Title an...' 'Title and Table' 'Title and Picture'
```

Columns 6 through 11

```
'Title and Content' 'Section Header' 'Two Content' 'Comparison' 'Title Only' 'Blank'
```

Columns 12 through 13

```
'Content with Capt...' 'Picture with Capt...'
```

View and Change Placeholder and Content Object Names

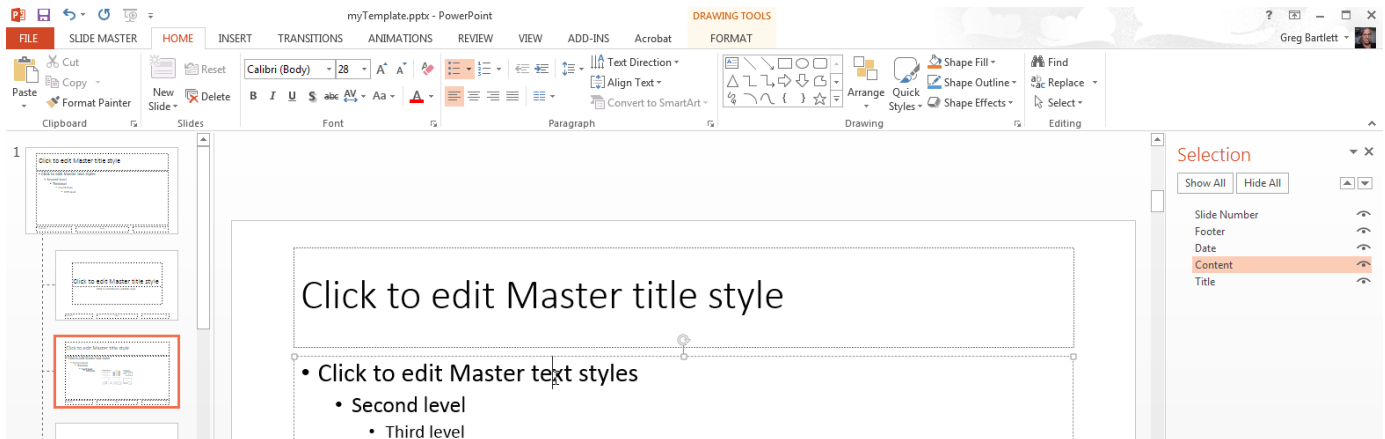
You need to know placeholder names to use the PPT API to replace placeholders with content. You can find out a placeholder name using PowerPoint or using the PPT API.

You can rename a placeholder to identify its purpose.

- 1 In PowerPoint, select **View > Slide Master**.
- 2 In the **Home** tab, in the **Editing** section, select **Select > Selection Pane**.

- 3 In the slide layout pane, select the layout that contains the content placeholder whose name you want to see. The names of the placeholders used in the slide layout appear in the **Selection** pane. Click in a content placeholder to highlight the name in the selection pane.

The figure shows that the name of the content placeholder in the Title and Content slide layout is Content.



- 4 If you want to rename the placeholder, click the name in the **Selection** pane and type a new one.

If you update content in a PowerPoint presentation, to see the name of content objects on that slide, also use the **Selection Pane**. For example:

- 1 Create and generate a presentation with a slide that has a table.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

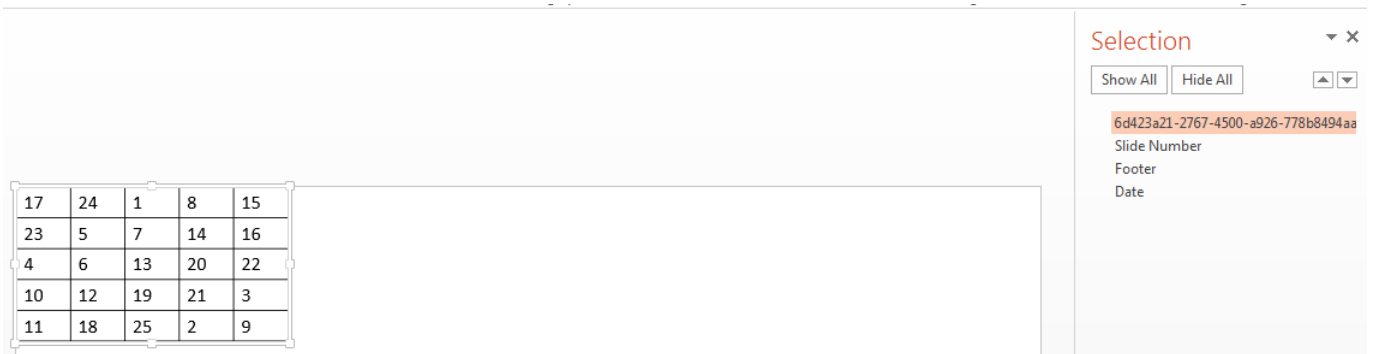
slidesFile = 'myTablePresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);

slide1 = add(slides, 'Blank');
add(slide1, Table(magic(5)));

close(slides);

if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

- 2 In PowerPoint, display the **Selection** pane. The name of the table is a generated string of characters. You can rename it and use the new name with the PPT API.



See Also

Related Examples

- “Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Define a Style Using Format Objects

A format object is a MATLAB program entity that defines the properties and functions of a specific type of presentation format, such as the weight for text (bold or regular). The PPT API provides a set of constructors for creating several format objects, including:

- `mlreportgen.ppt.Bold` objects
- `mlreportgen.ppt.Italic` objects
- `mlreportgen.ppt.Strike` objects
- `mlreportgen.ppt.Underline` objects
- `mlreportgen.ppt.FontColor` objects

Most PPT API presentation element objects, such as `Text` objects, include a `Style` property that you can set to a cell array of format objects that defines the appearance of the object. For example, to specify the default format for text in a paragraph is red bold text.

```
p = Paragraph('Model Highlights');
p.Style = {FontColor('red'),Bold(true)};
```

You can assign the same array of format objects to more than one PPT API presentation element object. This allows you to create a programmatic equivalent of a template style sheet. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;

slides = Presentation('myParaPres');

add(slides,'Title and Content');
add(slides,'Title and Content');

caution = {FontColor('red'),Bold(true)};
p1 = Paragraph('Hardware Requirements');
p1.Style = caution;
p2 = Paragraph('Software Requirements');
p2.Style = caution;

titles = find(slides,'Title');

replace(titles(1),p1);
replace(titles(2),p2);

close(slides);
```

The PPT API allows you to assign any format object to any presentation object, regardless of whether the format is appropriate for that object type. Format that are not appropriate are ignored.

See Also

Related Examples

- “Use Format Properties” on page 14-37
- “Define a Style Using Format Objects” on page 14-35
- “Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Use Format Properties

In this section...

“Dot Notation” on page 14-37

“Get the Properties of an Object” on page 14-37

“Set the Properties of an Object” on page 14-38

Most PPT API presentation objects (such as a `Paragraph` object) include properties that you can use to set the format of the content of an object.

Dot Notation

To work with PPT API object properties, you use dot notation. Using dot notation involves specifying an object (the variable representing the object) followed by a period and then the property name. For example, suppose that you create a `Paragraph` object `para1`.

```
para1 = Paragraph('My paragraph');
```

To specify the `Bold` property for the `para1` object, use:

```
para1.Bold = true;
```

Get the Properties of an Object

To display all the properties of an object that you create, use one of these approaches in MATLAB:

- Omit the semicolon when you create the object.
- Enter the name of the object.

For example, display the properties of the `Paragraph` object `para1`.

```
para1 = Paragraph('My paragraph')
```

```
para1 =
```

```
Paragraph with properties:
```

```

    Bold: []
  FontColor: []
    Italic: []
    Strike: []
  Subscript: []
  Superscript: []
    Underline: []
    Level: []
    Style: []
  Children: [1x1 mlreportgen.ppt.Text]
    Parent: []
    Tag: 'ppt.Paragraph:22'
    Id: '22'
```

To display the value of a specific property, such as the `Bold` property, use dot notation, without a semicolon.

```
par1 = Paragraph('My paragraph');  
para.Bold  
  
ans =  
  
[]
```

Set the Properties of an Object

You can set some PPT API object properties using the object constructor. The PPT API sets other properties. For most PPT API objects, you can change the values of properties that you specified in the constructor. Also, you can specify values for additional properties.

To specify a value for an object property, use dot notation. For example, to set the default for text in the `par1` paragraph to bold:

```
par1 = Paragraph('My paragraph');  
par1.Bold = true;
```

For some presentation objects, you can use the `Style` property to specify formatting options that are not available in the other properties of the object. For example, a `TableEntry` object does not have a `Bold` property. However, you can specify bold as the default for text in the `TableEntry` by using the `Style` property of the `TableEntry` object.

```
te = tableEntry();  
te.Style = {Bold(true)};
```

See Also

Related Examples

- “Define a Style Using Format Objects” on page 14-35
- “Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Update Presentation Content Programmatically

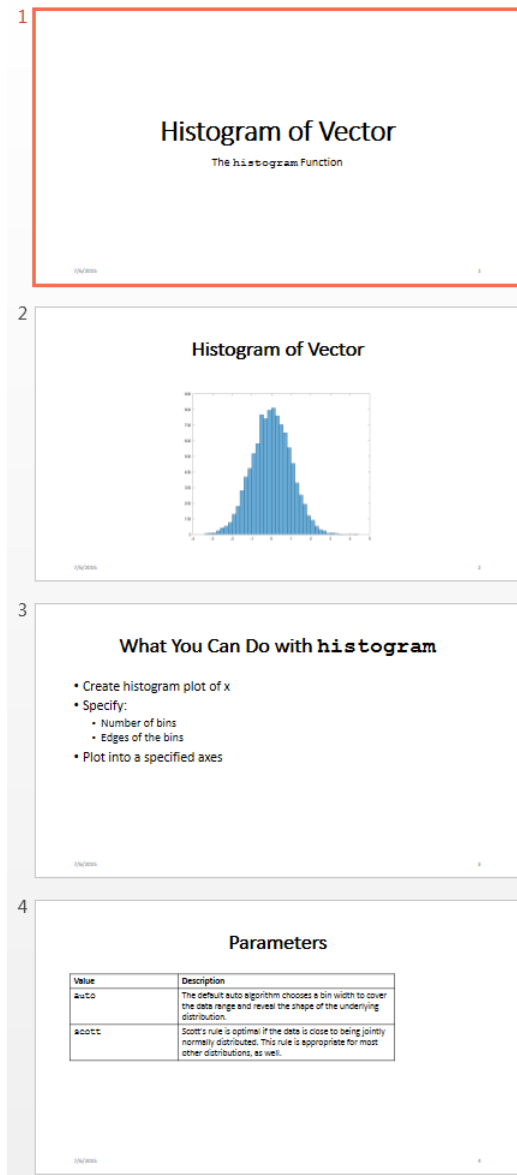
In this section...

“Generate the Existing Presentation” on page 14-39
“Updates to the Presentation” on page 14-41
“Set Up the Existing Presentation” on page 14-42
“Import the PPT API Package” on page 14-42
“Create the Presentation Object” on page 14-43
“Replace a Picture” on page 14-43
“Replace Text with Links” on page 14-43
“Replace a Table” on page 14-43
“Insert a New Slide” on page 14-44
“Generate and Open the Presentation” on page 14-44
“Code for myUpdatedPresentation” on page 14-44

You can use the PPT API to update content programmatically in an existing PowerPoint presentation.

Generate the Existing Presentation

This example updates content in the PowerPoint presentation `myNewPPTPresentation`. Although you create the presentation programmatically, after you generate it, the presentation is like any other PowerPoint presentation. To generate the presentation, click `myNewPPTPresentation` program on page 14-53 and execute the code in MATLAB. The presentation includes four slides:



To use the PPT API to update content in an existing PowerPoint presentation programmatically, you:

- Set up the PowerPoint presentation by naming content objects that you want to replace. If you want to add new content, insert placeholders in the presentation for that content.
- In MATLAB, import the `mlreportgen.ppt` PPT API package.
- Create a `Presentation` object that uses the existing presentation as the template for updated version.
- Replace any existing slide content that you want to update.
- Add slides any new slides.
- Generate the presentation.


Updates to the Presentation

In this example, you use the PPT API to make these changes to the myNewPPTPresentation presentation:

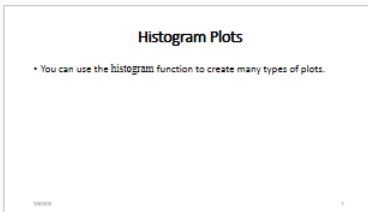
- Replace the picture on the second slide.
- Replace the text on the third slide.
- Replace the table on the fourth slide.
- Insert a new slide before the slide with the plot.

Here is the updated presentation.

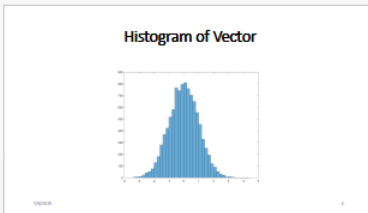
1



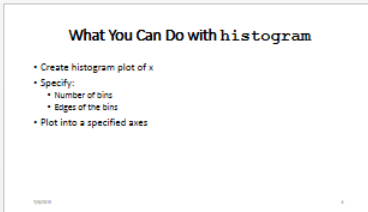
2



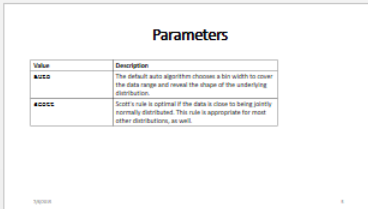
3



4



5

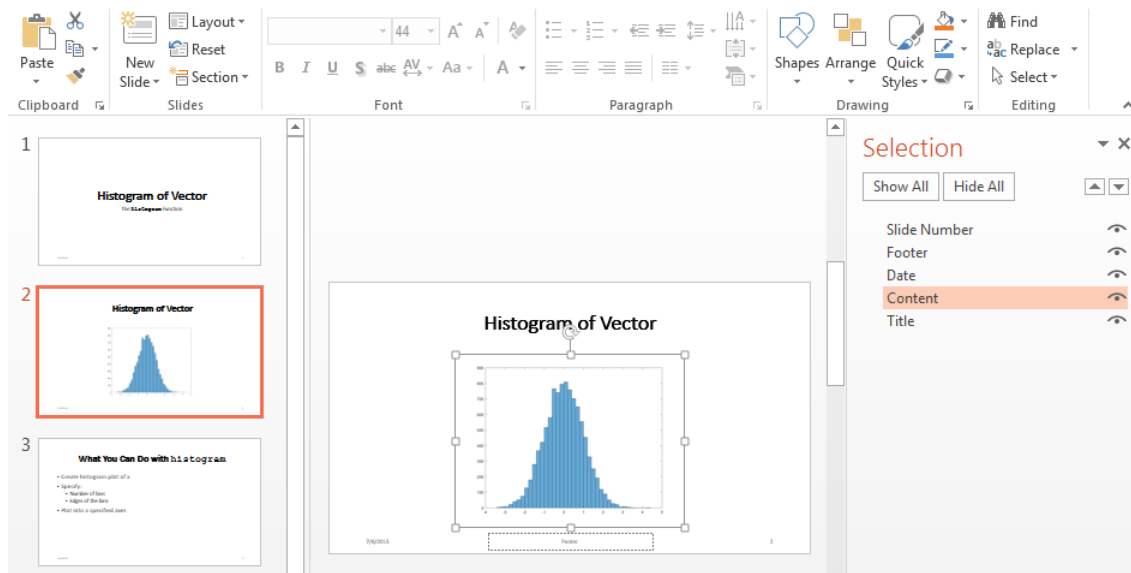


Value	Description
edges	The default axis algorithm chooses a bin width to cover the data range and round the shape of the underlying distribution.
width	Scott's rule is optimal if the data is close to being jointly normally distributed. This rule is appropriate for most other distributions, as well.

Set Up the Existing Presentation

A PPT API program uses a PowerPoint template to generate a presentation. When you update an existing PowerPoint presentation programmatically, use that presentation as the template for the updated presentation. To update content in the Slide objects, use the PPT API.

- 1 Open the myNewPPTPresentation presentation. In PowerPoint, click **View > Normal**.
- 2 View the names of content objects in the slides. In the **Home** tab, click **Select > Selection Pane**. When you click content in a slide, the **Selection** pane highlights the name of the content object.



- 3 Rename content objects. In the PowerPoint **Selection** pane, click in the content name box and replace the current name with the name you want. Use these unique names to update content objects.
 - In the second slide, change the Title object name to Histogram and the Content object name to HistBins.
 - In the third slide, change Title to RelatedFuncs. Change Content to FuncList.
 - In the fourth slide, change Content to ParamTable.

Import the PPT API Package

All PPT API class names include the prefix `mlreportgen.ppt`. To avoid the need to include the prefix in your code, insert this statement at the beginning of a PPT API program.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
```

Note The `import` line is the first line in the example program. This example creates a PPT API program in sections and therefore does not show the `import` command. To view the complete program, click `myUpdatedPresentation` program on page 14-44.

Create the Presentation Object

Create a Presentation object. Specify:

- `myUpdatedPresentation.pptx` as the output file for the generated presentation.
- `myNewPPTPresentation.pptx` as the PowerPoint template. Use the presentation file that you want to update as the template file.

```
slidesFile = 'myUpdatedPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile,'myNewPPTPresentation.pptx');
```

Specifying a different name for the output file preserves the original presentation. If you want to overwrite the existing presentation, you can use the template file name as the file name for the output file.

Replace a Picture

Change the title of the second slide. Create a Picture object to replace the existing picture. You can use a `find` method with the Presentation object to find content objects named `HistBins` and `Histogram` (the unique names you specified using PowerPoint).

```
histTitle = Paragraph('Histogram with Specified Bin Edges');
replace(slides, 'Histogram', histTitle);
```

```
x = randn(1000,1);
edges = [-10 -2:0.25:2 10];
h = histogram(x,edges);
saveas(gcf, 'hist_plot.png');
```

```
plotEdges = Picture('hist_plot.png');
```

```
replace(slides, 'HistBins', plotEdges)
```

Replace Text with Links

Change the title of the third slide. Create text to replace the existing text. The text includes links to the MathWorks online documentation. Append `ExternalLink` objects to `Paragraph` objects, and replace the slide content using a cell array of the `Paragraph` objects.

```
funcsTitle = Paragraph('Related Functions');
replace(slides, 'RelatedFuncs', funcsTitle);

histCounts = Paragraph();
histCountsLink = ExternalLink...
('https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/histcounts.html', 'histcounts');
append(histCounts, histCountsLink);

fewerbins = Paragraph();
fewerbinsLink = ExternalLink...
('https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/fewerbins.html', 'fewerbins');
append(fewerbins, fewerbinsLink);

replace(slides, 'FuncList', {histCounts, fewerbins});
```

Replace a Table

To create a table, create a `Table` object. In the `Table` constructor, you can specify a cell array of values for the table cells. To get bold text for the top row, include `Paragraph` objects as the first three elements of the cell array. Then replace the table.

```
long = Paragraph('Long Name');
long.Bold = true;
short = Paragraph('Short Name');
short.Bold = true;
rgb = Paragraph('RGB triplet');
rgb.Bold = true;

table2 = Table({long,short,rgb; 'yellow','y','[1 1 0]'; 'green','g','[1 0 1] '});

contents = find(slides,'ParamTable');
replace(slides,'ParamTable',table2);
```

Insert a New Slide

You can use the PPT API to insert a new slide in an existing presentation and you can specify the numerical location of the slide. For example, this code makes a new slide the fifth slide in a presentation.

```
newSlide = add(slides,'Title and Content',5);
```

However, to have a slide precede a specific slide, even if later you add or remove other slides, you can specify a reference slide. To use this approach when updating an existing PowerPoint presentation, use the PPT API to name the reference slide. Use the name of the reference slide when you insert a new slide.

```
slides.Children(2).Name = 'ReferenceSlide';

refSlide = find(slides,'ReferenceSlide');
introSlide = add(slides,'Title and Content',refSlide);

contents = find(introSlide,'Title');
replace(contents(1),'Histogram Plots');

introText = Paragraph('You can use the ');
code = Text('histogram');
code.Font = 'Courier New';
append(introText,code);
append(introText,' function to create many types of plots.');
```

```
contents = find(introSlide,'Content');
replace(contents(1),introText);
```

Generate and Open the Presentation

Generate the PowerPoint presentation. Use a close method with a Presentation object.

```
close(slides);
```

Open the presentation myUpdatedPresentation.pptx file. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

Code for myUpdatedPresentation

Here is the complete PPT API program to create the myUpdatedPresentation presentation.

Note This code requires that the `myNewPPTPresentation.pptx` file be in your current folder. To generate that presentation, click `myNewPPTPresentation` program on page 14-53 and execute the code in MATLAB. Before you run the code for `myUpdatedPresentation`, be sure that the existing presentation includes the changes described in “Set Up the Existing Presentation” on page 14-42.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;

slidesFile = 'myUpdatedPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile, 'myNewPPTPresentation.pptx');

histTitle = Paragraph('Histogram with Specified Bin Edges');
replace(slides, 'Histogram', histTitle);

x = randn(1000,1);
edges = [-10 -2:0.25:2 10];
h = histogram(x,edges);
saveas(gcf, 'hist_plot.png');

plotEdges = Picture('hist_plot.png');
replace(slides, 'HistBins', plotEdges)

funcsTitle = Paragraph('Related Functions');
replace(slides, 'RelatedFuncs', funcsTitle);

histCounts = Paragraph();
histCountsLink = ExternalLink...
('https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/histcounts.html', 'histcounts');
append(histCounts, histCountsLink);

fewerbins = Paragraph();
fewerbinsLink = ExternalLink...
('https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/fewerbins.html', 'fewerbins');
append(fewerbins, fewerbinsLink);

replace(slides, 'FuncList', {histCounts, fewerbins});

long = Paragraph('Long Name');
long.Bold = true;
short = Paragraph('Short Name');
short.Bold = true;
rgb = Paragraph('RGB triplet');
rgb.Bold = true;

table2 = Table({long, short, rgb; 'yellow', 'y', '[1 1 0]'; 'green', 'g', '[1 0 1]'});

contents = find(slides, 'ParamTable');
replace(slides, 'ParamTable', table2);

slides.Children(2).Name = 'ReferenceSlide';

refSlide = find(slides, 'ReferenceSlide');
introSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Content', refSlide(1));

contents = find(introSlide, 'Title')
replace(contents(1), 'Histogram Plots');

introText = Paragraph('You can use the ');
code = Text('histogram ');
code.Style = {FontFamily('Courier New')};
append(introText, code);
append(introText, 'function to create many types of plots.');
```

```
contents = find(introSlide, 'Content');
replace(contents(1), introText);

close(slides);
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

See Also

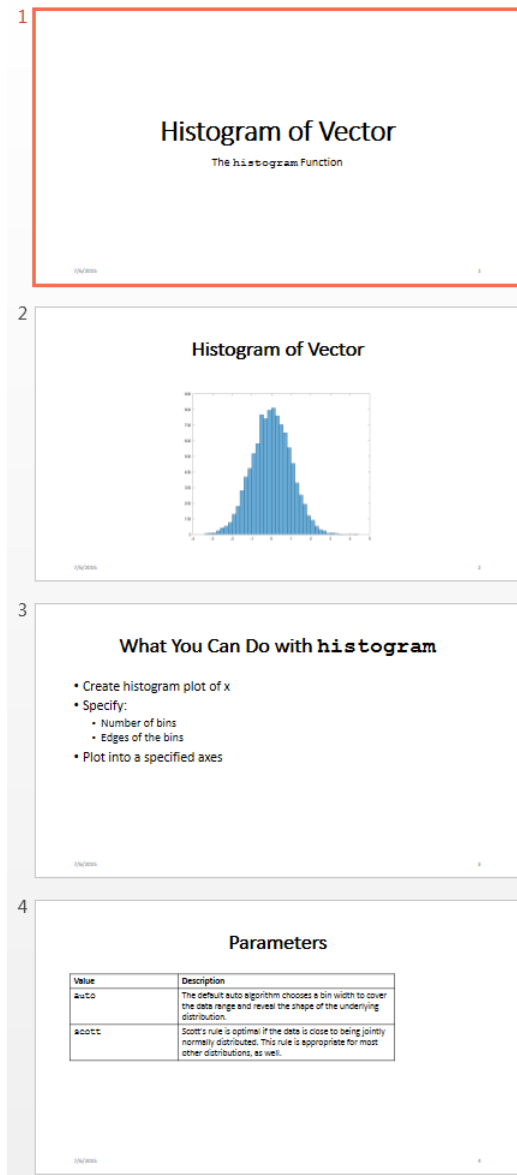
Related Examples

- “Create a Presentation Programmatically” on page 14-47
- “Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23
- “Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30
- “Add Slides” on page 14-56
- “Create and Format Text” on page 14-65
- “Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67
- “Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69
- “Create and Format Pictures” on page 14-76
- “Create and Format Links” on page 14-78

Create a Presentation Programmatically

In this section...
“Set Up a Template” on page 14-49
“Import the PPT API Package” on page 14-50
“Create the Presentation Object” on page 14-50
“Add a Presentation Title Slide” on page 14-50
“Add a Slide with a Picture” on page 14-52
“Add a Slide with Text” on page 14-52
“Add a Slide with a Table” on page 14-52
“Generate and Open the Presentation” on page 14-53
“Code for myNewPPTPresentation” on page 14-53

This presentation example shows some common tasks involved in creating a presentation with the PPT API. This example produces these slides:



To use the PPT API to create a complete PowerPoint presentation programmatically, you:

- Set up an empty PowerPoint presentation as a template for the presentation.
- In MATLAB, import the `mlreportgen.ppt` PPT API package.
- Create a `Presentation` object that contains the presentation code.
- Add slides based on slide layouts in the template.
- Add content to the slides.
- Generate the presentation.

Tip To see another example of a PPT API program in MATLAB, enter `population_slides`. (To run this example on Linux, you must have Open Office software installed.)

Set Up a Template

A PPT API program uses a PowerPoint presentation as a template to generate a presentation. When you create a complete presentation programmatically, use an empty template. If slides in the template have content (such as text or tables), the content appears in the presentation that the PPT API program generates.

The PPT API provides a default PowerPoint template. You can use the PPT API to make a copy of the default template, which you then can customize to use with your PPT API program. This code creates a template called `myTemplate`, which is a copy of the default PPT API template.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myTemplate.pptx';
slides = Presentation('myTemplate');
```

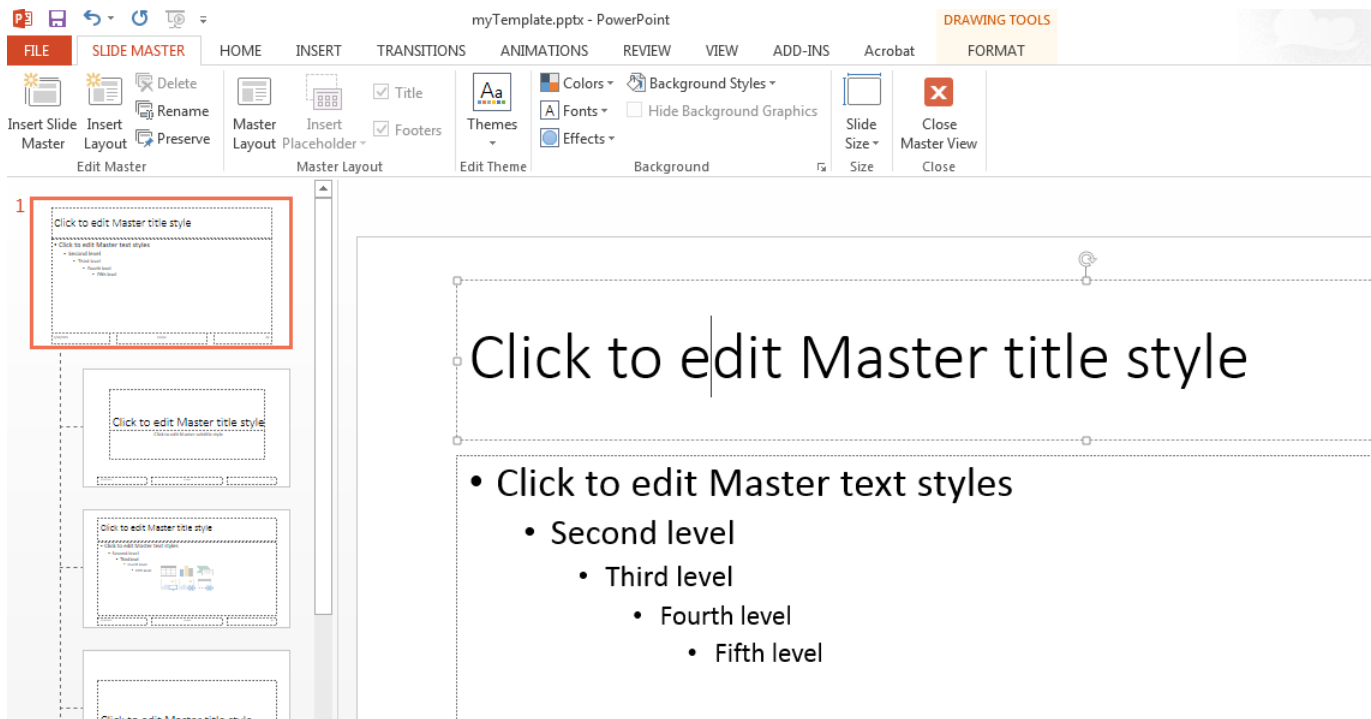
```
open(slides);
```

```
close(slides);
```

Open the `myTemplate.pptx` file. On a Windows platform, you can open the presentation in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

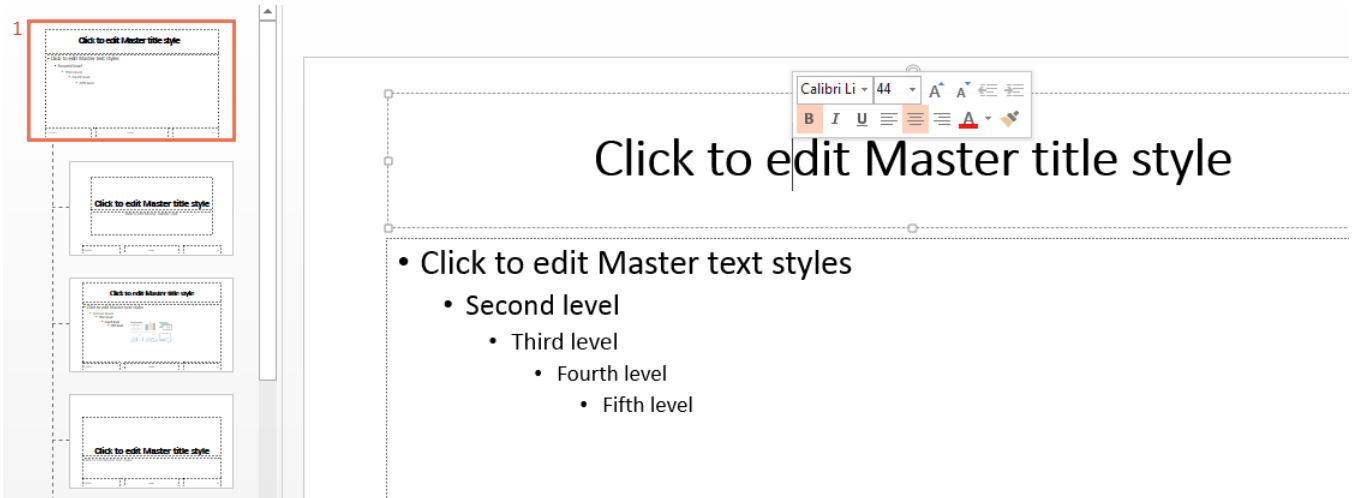
To see template elements, such as the slide master and slide layouts, in PowerPoint **View** pane, click **Slide Master**.



Use PowerPoint interactively to customize the template. To set default formatting for the whole presentation, customize a slide master. To set default formatting for a specific kind of slide, customize

a slide layout. For example, you can use the slide master to set up the template to use bold text for slide titles.

- 1 In the slide layout, right-click in **Click to edit Master title style** box.
- 2 From the context menu, select **B** (bold). Also select the button to center the text.



- 3 Save and close the template.

Import the PPT API Package

All PPT API class names include the prefix `mlreportgen.ppt`. To avoid including the package name when you invoke PPT API object constructors and method, import the package. Insert this statement at the beginning of a PPT API program.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
```

Note The import line is the first line in this example program. This example creates a PPT API program in sections, and so you use the import command only once. To view the complete program, click [myNewPPTPresentation](#) program on page 14-53.

Create the Presentation Object

Create a Presentation object. Specify:

- `myNewPPTPresentation.pptx` as the output file for the generated presentation.
- `myTemplate.pptx` as the PowerPoint template.

```
slidesFile = 'myNewPPTPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile, 'myTemplate');
```

Add a Presentation Title Slide

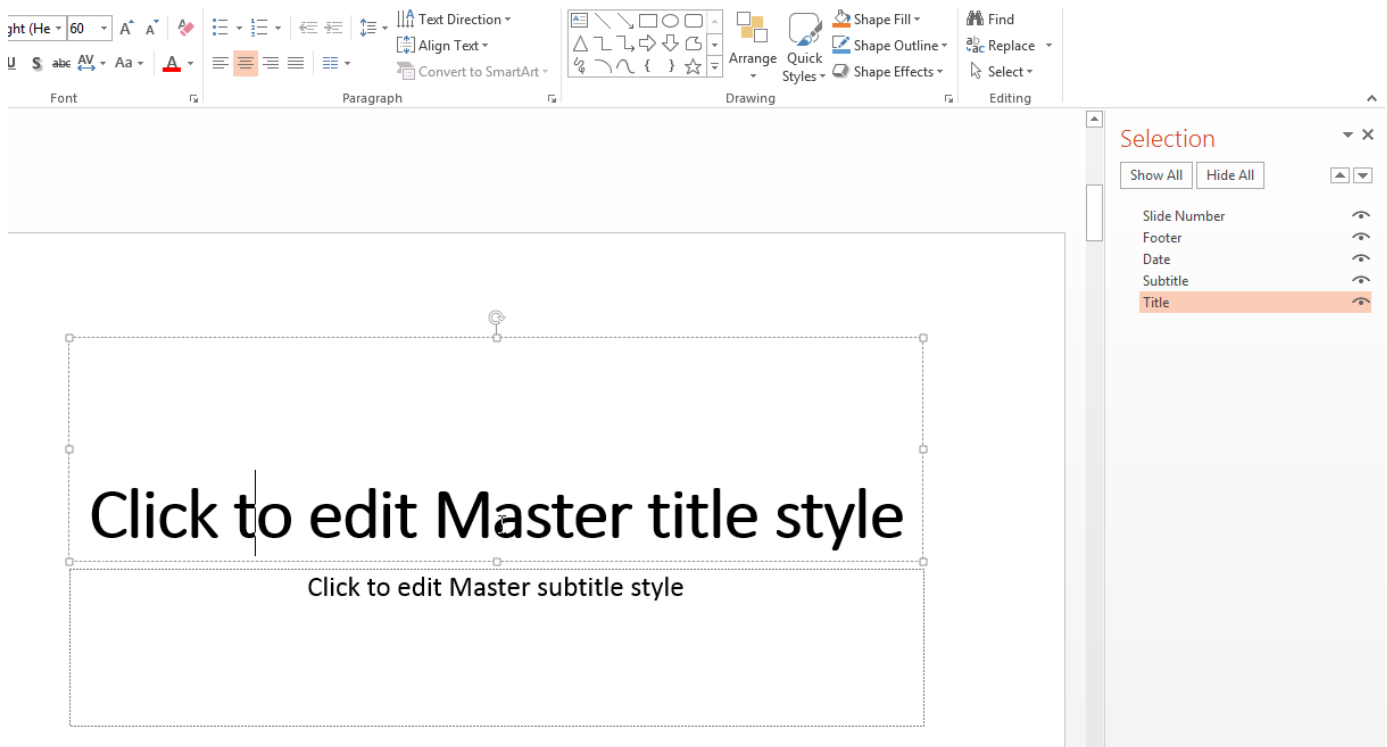
To add a slide programmatically, specify a slide layout in the template. To see the names of the slide layouts, in the PowerPoint **Slide Master** tab, hover over a slide layout.

The myTemplate template includes a Title Slide slide layout for the presentation title slide. To add a slide using the Title Slide layout, use the add method with slides, which is a Presentation object. In the slide layout name, do not include the word Layout, which appears at the end of slide layout names when you hover over slide layouts.

```
presentationTitleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
```

To add content to the slide, first find out the names of the content objects in the slide layout.

- 1 In PowerPoint, stay in the slide master view and select the **Home** tab.
- 2 Click **Select > Selection Pane**.
- 3 In the slide layout, click the slide layout content item whose name you want.



Specify a title and a subtitle. Specify the slide, the name of the content objects you want to replace, and the text for the title and subtitle. For the subtitle, to specify a different font for the word histogram, use a Paragraph object for that text.

```
replace(presentationTitleSlide, 'Title', 'Create Histogram Plots');
```

```
subtitleText = Paragraph('The ');
funcName = Text('histogram');
funcName.Font = 'Courier New';
```

```
append(subtitleText, funcName);
append(subtitleText, ' Function');
replace(presentationTitleSlide, 'Subtitle1', subtitleText);
```

Add a Slide with a Picture

To add a picture to a slide, create a `Picture` object, specifying an image file. This example creates a MATLAB plot and saves the plot as an image file. You can add the picture to a slide. Use a Title and Content slide layout and add a title and picture.

```
x = randn(10000,1);
h = histogram(x);

saveas(gcf,'myPlot_img.png');

plot1 = Picture('myPlot_img.png');

pictureSlide = add(slides,'Title and Content');
replace(slides,'Title','Histogram of Vector');
contents = find(pictureSlide,'Content');
replace(contents(1),plot1);
```

Add a Slide with Text

Depending on the slide layout, PowerPoint formats the text you add as a paragraph, a bulleted list, or a numbered list. This example creates another instance of a Title and Content slide, which formats the text as a bulleted list. You can use a nested cell array to specify levels for bullets.

```
textSlide = add(slides,'Title and Content');

titleText2 = Paragraph('What You Can Do with ');
func = Text('histogram');
func.Font = 'Courier New';
append(titleText2,func);
contents = find(textSlide,'Title');
replace(contents(1),titleText2);

contents = find(textSlide,'Content');
replace(contents(1),{'Create histogram plot of x',...
'Specify:',{'Number of bins','Edges of the bins'},...
'Plot into a specified axes'});
```

Add a Slide with a Table

You can use several approaches to add a table to a slide. This example shows how to build a table row by row.

- Create a `Table` object.
- Create a `TableRow` object for each row of the table.
- Create `TableEntry` objects and append them to table rows.
- Add the table to a slide.

```
tableSlide = add(slides,'Title and Content');
contents = find(tableSlide,'Title');
titleText3 = Paragraph('Parameters');
replace(contents(1),titleText3);

paramTable = Table();
colSpecs(2) = ColSpec('6in');
colSpecs(1) = ColSpec('3in');
paramTable.ColSpecs = colSpecs;
```

```

tr1 = TableRow();
tr1.Style = {Bold(true)};

tr1te1Text = Paragraph('Value');
tr1te2Text = Paragraph('Description');
tr1te1 = TableEntry();
tr1te2 = TableEntry();
append(tr1te1, tr1te1Text);
append(tr1te2, tr1te2Text);
append(tr1, tr1te1);
append(tr1, tr1te2);

tr2 = TableRow();
tr2te1Text = Paragraph('auto');
tr2te1Text.Font = 'Courier New';
tr2te2Text = Paragraph('The default auto algorithm chooses a bin width to ');
append(tr2te2Text, 'cover the data range and reveal the shape of the distribution. ');
tr2te1 = TableEntry();
tr2te2 = TableEntry();
append(tr2te1, tr2te1Text);
append(tr2te2, tr2te2Text);
append(tr2, tr2te1);
append(tr2, tr2te2);

tr3 = TableRow();
tr3te1Text = Paragraph('scott');
tr3te1Text.Font = 'Courier New';
tr3te2Text = Paragraph(' is optimal if the data is close ');
append(tr3te2Text, 'to being jointly normally distributed. This rule is ');
append(tr3te2Text, 'appropriate for most other distributions, as well. ');
tr3te1 = TableEntry();
tr3te2 = TableEntry();
append(tr3te1, tr3te1Text);
append(tr3te2, tr3te2Text);
append(tr3, tr3te1);
append(tr3, tr3te2);

append(paramTable, tr1);
append(paramTable, tr2);
append(paramTable, tr3);

contents = find(tableSlide, 'Content');
replace(contents(1), paramTable);

```

Generate and Open the Presentation

Generate the PowerPoint presentation. Use a close method with a Presentation object.

```
close(slides);
```

Open myNewPPTPresentation.pptx. On a Windows platform, you can open it in MATLAB:

```
if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

Code for myNewPPTPresentation

Here is the complete PPT API program to create myNewPPTPresentation.

Note The myTemplate.pptx file must be in the current folder. If it is not, see “Set Up a Template” on page 14-49.

```

import mlreportgen.ppt.*;

slidesFile = 'myNewPPTPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile, 'myTemplate');

```

```

% Add a title slide
presentationTitleSlide = add(slides,'Title Slide');
replace(presentationTitleSlide,'Title','Create Histograms Plots');

subtitleText = Paragraph('The ');
funcName = Text('histogram');
funcName.Font = 'Courier New';
>> append(subtitleText,funcName);
append(subtitleText,' Function');
replace(presentationTitleSlide,'Subtitle',subtitleText);

% Add a picture slide
x = randn(10000,1);
h = histogram(x);

saveas(gcf,'myPlot_img.png');

plot1 = Picture('myPlot_img.png');

pictureSlide = add(slides,'Title and Content');
replace(slides,'Title','Histogram of Vector');
contents = find(pictureSlide,'Content');
replace(contents(1),plot1);

% Add a text slide
textSlide = add(slides,'Title and Content');

titleText2 = Paragraph('What You Can Do with ');
func = Text('histogram');
func.Font = 'Courier New';
append(titleText2,func);
contents = find(textSlide,'Title');
replace(contents(1),titleText2);

contents = find(textSlide,'Content');
replace(contents(1),{'Create histogram plot of x',...
'Specify:',{'Number of bins','Edges of the bins'},...
'Plot into a specified axes'});

% Add a table slide
tableSlide = add(slides,'Title and Content');
contents = find(tableSlide,'Title');
titleText3 = Paragraph('Parameters');
replace(contents(1),titleText3);

paramTable = Table();
paramTable = Table();
colSpecs(2) = ColSpec('6in');
colSpecs(1) = ColSpec('3in');
paramTable.ColSpecs = colSpecs;

tr1 = TableRow();
tr1.Style = {Bold(true)};

tr1te1Text = Paragraph('Value');
tr1te2Text = Paragraph('Description');
tr1te1 = TableEntry();
tr1te2 = TableEntry();
append(tr1te1,tr1te1Text);
append(tr1te2,tr1te2Text);
append(tr1,tr1te1);
append(tr1,tr1te2);

tr2 = TableRow();
tr2te1Text = Paragraph('auto');
tr2te1Text.Font = 'Courier New';
tr2te2Text = Paragraph('The default auto algorithm chooses a bin width to');
append(tr2te2Text,'cover the data range and reveal the shape of the distribution.');
```

```
append(tr3te2Text, 'appropriate for most other distributions, as well.');
```

```
tr3te1 = TableEntry();  
tr3te2 = TableEntry();  
append(tr3te1, tr3te1Text);  
append(tr3te2, tr3te2Text);  
append(tr3, tr3te1);  
append(tr3, tr3te2);
```

```
append(paramTable, tr1);  
append(paramTable, tr2);  
append(paramTable, tr3);
```

```
contents = find(tableSlide, 'Content');  
replace(contents(1), paramTable);
```

```
% Generate and open the presentation  
close(slides);
```

```
if ispc  
    winopen(slidesFile);  
end
```

See Also

Related Examples

- “Update Presentation Content Programmatically” on page 14-39
- “Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23
- “Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30
- “Add Slides” on page 14-56
- “Create and Format Text” on page 14-65
- “Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67
- “Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69
- “Create and Format Pictures” on page 14-76
- “Create and Format Links” on page 14-78

Add Slides

In this section...

“Specify the Order of a Slide” on page 14-56

“Specify the Slide Master” on page 14-57

To add a slide to a presentation, use the PPT API to add slide based on a slide layout defined in the PowerPoint presentation template. If the template does not include slide layout that meets your requirements, you can add a slide layout. For details, see “Add a Slide Layout” on page 14-27.

To add a slide, use the `add` method with an `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object. For example, using the default PPT API template, you can add a slide using the Title and Content slide layout.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
slides = Presentation('myPresentation');
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

When you add a slide, the PPT API creates an `mlreportgen.ppt.Slide` object. However, you cannot add a slide by using a `Slide` constructor.

Specify the Order of a Slide

By default, the order in which you add slides in a PPT API program determines the order in which the slides appear. For example, this code makes the `titleSlide` slide the first slide in the presentation. The `contentSlide` slide is the second slide.

```
slides = Presentation('myPresentation');
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
contentSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
```

When you add a slide, to specify explicitly the order in which it appears, you can:

- Specify the slide the new slide precedes. This approach is useful to keep slides together as you add or delete slides.
- Specify an index indicating the numerical position of the slide in the presentation. This approach is useful when you want a slide to appear always in the same numerical position.

The first approach places the new slide immediately before slide you specify. If you created the reference slide using the PPT API, you can specify the `Slide` object. For example, using the default PPT API template, this code causes the `pictureSlide` to appear immediately before the `introSlide`.

```
slides = Presentation('myPresentation');
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
introSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
pictureSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Picture', introSlide);
```

In a presentation created using PowerPoint, adding a slide immediately before a slide that you created using PowerPoint requires a few steps.

- 1 In PowerPoint, identify the position of the reference slide you want the new slide to precede.

- 2 Open the PPT API program and give a name to the reference slide you want to position the new slide before. For example, assume that the reference slide is the second slide in a PowerPoint presentation.

```
slides = Presentation('myPresentation', 'myPresentation');
open(slides);

slides.Children(2).Name = 'ReferenceSlide';
close(slides);
```

- 3 To identify the reference slide object, use the slide name. Add the new slide relative to the reference slide.

```
slides = Presentation('myPresentation', 'myPresentation');
open(slides);

refSlide = find(slides, 'ReferenceSlide');
add(slides, 'Blank', refSlide);

close(slides);
```

To use the second approach, specify an index representing the numerical position for the slide. For example, using the default PPT API template, this code makes pictureSlide the second slide in the presentation.

```
slides = Presentation('myPresentation');

titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
introSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Content');
pictureSlide = add(slides, 'Title and Picture', 2);
```

Specify the Slide Master

A template can have multiple slide masters. Two or more slide masters can have a child slide layout with the same name. By default, when you specify the slide layout using PPT API, the API uses the first slide layout that has the name you specify. If you specify a slide master in an add method, specify the slide master argument immediately after the slide layout argument. For example, this code uses the Title Slide slide layout that is a child of the myCustomMaster slide master.

```
slides = Presentation('myPresentation');
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide', myCustomMaster);
```

See Also

Functions

add | getLayoutNames | getMasterNames

Related Examples

- “Create a Presentation Object to Hold Content” on page 14-12
- “Add and Replace Presentation Content” on page 14-58

Add and Replace Presentation Content

In this section...
“Set Up the Template” on page 14-58
“Replace Content” on page 14-58
“Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59
“Add or Replace a Table” on page 14-61
“Add or Replace a Picture” on page 14-62

To use the PPT API to add, or replace, content in a PowerPoint presentation:

- Set up a PowerPoint template to hold the presentation content you want to add or replace.
- Create PPT API content objects, such as **Paragraph**, **Table**, and **Picture** objects.
- Use PPT API content objects to add or replace presentation content.

You can add and replace content in several ways. For example, you can:

- Add or replace content globally in a presentation or locally in a specific slide.
- Add content to a text box.
- Replace a text box, table, or picture with content of the same type.
- Replace a placeholder with content corresponding to that placeholder.

You cannot replace part of a paragraph, table, or text box. Replace the whole content object.

Set Up the Template

You can replace or add content to an existing PowerPoint presentation without modifying the template. However, using the PPT API requires knowledge of template and slide objects, including:

- Slide master names
- Slide layout names
- Slide placeholder and content object names
- Table style names

You can use using PowerPoint to add placeholders to a presentation and then use the PPT API to replace the placeholder with content. To replace a specific content object in a presentation, you can use PowerPoint to give a unique name to the content object. Then use that name with the PPT API.

For more information about using PowerPoint templates with a PPT API program, see:

- “Set Up a PowerPoint Template” on page 14-23
- “Access PowerPoint Template Elements” on page 14-30

Replace Content

You can replace content by specifying the content object name in a `replace` method with a `Slide` object. For example, in the default PPT API template, the Title Slide layout has a content object called `Title`.


```
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');
replace(titleSlide, 'Title', 'This Is My Title');
```

To replace presentation content, you can use a `find` method with a `Presentation` or `Slide` object. The `find` method searches for content objects whose `Name` property value matches the search value you specify. Then you can use the index of the returned item that you want to update.

```
slides = Presentation('myPresentation');
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');

contents = find(slides, 'Title');
replace(contents(1), 'This Is My Title');
```

Add and Replace Text

You can use these approaches to add or replace text in a presentation.

Text Specification Technique	Associated PPT API Objects
Specify text as part of creating these objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text • Paragraph • ExternalLink
Append text to a paragraph or external link.	Append text to these PPT API objects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph • TableEntry • ExternalLink
Replace a Paragraph object in a presentation or slide.	Specify a character vector, Paragraph object, or a cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects or a combination of both kinds of objects, for the <code>replace</code> method with these objects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Slide
Add to or replace text in a placeholder object.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add to a <code>ContentPlaceholder</code> object a character vector, Paragraph object, or with a cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects, or a combination of both. • Replace a <code>ContentPlaceholder</code> object with a Paragraph object. • Add to a <code>TextBoxPlaceholder</code> object a character vector, Paragraph object, or with a cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects or a combination of both. • Replace a <code>TextBoxPlaceholder</code> object with a Paragraph object. See “Add and Replace Text in Placeholders” on page 14-60.

Text Specification Technique	Associated PPT API Objects
Add to, or replace, a text box.	Add to or replace a TextBox object with a character vector, Paragraph object, or with a cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects, or a combination of both. See "Add or Replace Text in a Text Box" on page 14-60.

Add and Replace Text in Placeholders

You can add or replace text in a ContentPlaceholder and a TextBoxPlaceholder, specifying:

- A character vector
- A Paragraph object
- A cell array of character vectors or Paragraph objects or a combination of character vectors and Paragraph objects. An inner cell array specifies inner list (indented) items.

The slide layout specifies whether the text appears as paragraphs, a bulleted list, or a numbered list.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

name1 = 'before';
slides = Presentation(name1);
add(slides, 'Comparison');
replace(slides, 'Left Content', 'dummy content');
replace(slides, 'Right Content', 'dummy content');
close(slides);

name2 = 'after';
slides = Presentation(name2, name1);

lefts = find(slides, 'Left Content');
rights = find(slides, 'Right Content');

para = replace(lefts(1), 'Left item in the list' );
para.Italic = true;
para.FontColor = 'green';

replace(rights(1), { ...
    'Right List item', ...
    { 'Inner right list item', 'Other inner right list item' }...
    'Right List item', ...
});

close(slides);

if ispc
    winopen(slides.OutputPath);
end
```

Add or Replace Text in a Text Box

A text box in a slide is a box that you can add text to. You can programmatically add or replace the content of a text box in a presentation.

- 1 Create a TextBox object. Specify the location and width of the text box.

- 2 Add text by using the add method with the `TextBox` object.
- 3 Add the `TextBox` object to a presentation using the add method with a `Presentation` object or the add method with a `Slide` object.

For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
titleSlide = add(slides, 'Title Slide');

tb = TextBox();
tb.X = '2in';
tb.Y = '2in';
tb.Width = '5in';
add(tb, 'Text for text box');

add(titleSlide, tb);
close(slides);
```

Add or Replace a Table

To add or replace a table in a presentation, use one these approaches:

- Add a table directly to a slide.
- Replace a placeholder from a slide layout with a table. For example, add a slide with a `Title and Content` or `Title and Table` layout and replace the content or table placeholder with a table.
- Replace a template table from a template presentation with a different table.

Add Table to Blank Slide

Create an `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` object and add it to slide.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
tableSlide = add(ppt, 'Blank');
magicTable = Table(magic(5));
magicTable.X = '3in';
magicTable.Y = '5in';
add(tableSlide, magicTable);
close(ppt);
```

You can replace a table that you have already added to a slide by using the `replace` method. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
tableSlide = add(ppt, 'Blank');
magicTable = Table(magic(5));
add(tableSlide, magicTable);
newTable = Table(magic(4));
replace(magicTable, newTable);
close(ppt);
```

Replace Table Placeholder

You can replace a table placeholder that comes from a slide layout. For example, add a slide with a Title and Table layout. A table placeholder is represented by an `mlreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder` object. To replace the table placeholder, use the `replace` method of the `TablePlaceholder` object.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
tableSlide = add(ppt, 'Title and Table');
table1 = Table(magic(9));
tblplaceholderObj = find(tableSlide, 'Table');
replace(tblplaceholderObj, table1);
close(ppt);
```

Replace Template Table

If you create a presentation from an existing presentation, a table from the existing presentation (a template table) is represented by an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplateTable` object. You can change the position, width, and height of the template table by setting properties of the object. You can also modify the XML markup of the template table. To replace the template table, use the `replace` method of the `TemplateTable` object. For example, suppose that you create a presentation from an existing presentation `myPresentation` that has a slide with the 'Title and Table' layout. The following code replaces the template table with another table.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myNewPresentation.pptx', 'myPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
slide1 = ppt.Children(1);
templateTableObj = find(slide1, 'Table');
replace(templateTableObj, Table(magic(4)));
close(ppt);
```

Add or Replace a Picture

To add or replace a picture in a presentation, use one of these approaches:

- Add a picture directly to a slide.
- Replace a placeholder that comes from a slide layout with a picture. For example, add a slide with a Title and Content or Title and Picture layout and replace the content or picture placeholder with a picture.
- Replace a template picture from a template presentation with a different picture.

Add Picture to Blank Slide

Create an `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` object and add it to slide.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
pictureSlide = add(ppt, 'Blank');
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));
plane.X = '2in';
plane.Y = '2in';
```

```
plane.Width = '5in';
plane.Height = '2in';
add(pictureSlide,plane);
close(ppt);
```

You can replace a picture that you have already added to a slide by using the `replace` method. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
pictureSlide = add(ppt,'Blank');
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));
plane.X = '2in';
plane.Y = '2in';
add(pictureSlide,plane);
peppers = Picture(which('peppers.png'));
replace(plane,peppers);
close(ppt);
```

Replace Placeholder

You can replace a picture placeholder with a picture. For example, add a slide with a `Title` and `Picture` layout. A picture placeholder is represented by an `mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder` object. To replace the picture placeholder, use the `replace` method of the `PicturePlaceholder` object.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
tableSlide = add(ppt,'Title and Picture');
plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));
plane.X = '2in';
plane.Y = '2in';
picplaceholderObj = find(tableSlide,'Picture');
replace(picplaceholderObj,plane);
close(ppt);
```

PowerPoint adjusts the picture dimensions to fit in the picture placeholder. If the picture placeholder dimensions are bigger than the `Picture` object dimensions, the picture stretches proportionally. If the dimensions are smaller, the picture is centered.

Replace Template Picture

If you create a presentation from an existing presentation, a picture from the existing presentation (a template picture) is represented by an `mlreportgen.ppt.TemplatePicture` object. You can change the position, width, and height of the template picture by setting properties of the object. You can also modify the XML markup of the template picture. To replace the template picture, use the `replace` method of the `TemplatePicture` object. For example, suppose that you create a presentation from an existing presentation `myPresentation` that has a slide with the `'Title and Picture'` layout. The following code replaces the template picture with a different picture.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
ppt = Presentation('myNewPresentation.pptx','myPresentation.pptx');
open(ppt);
slide1 = ppt.Children(1);
templateTableObj = find(slide1,'Picture');
```

```
replace(templateTableObj,Picture(which('peppers.png')));  
close(ppt);
```

See Also

Related Examples

- “Create and Format Text” on page 14-65
- “Create and Format Paragraphs” on page 14-67
- “Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69
- “Create and Format Pictures” on page 14-76
- “Create and Format Links” on page 14-78

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Create and Format Text

In this section...

“Create Text” on page 14-65

“Create a Subscript or Superscript” on page 14-65

“Format Text” on page 14-65

Create Text

You can create a `Text` object using an `mlreportgen.ppt.Text` constructor, specifying a character vector.

Also, you can create text by using a character vector with these kinds of PPT API objects:

- `Paragraph`
- `ExternalLink`
- `TableEntry`
- `TextBox`
- `ContentPlaceholder`
- `TextBoxPlaceholder`

For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*;
slides = Presentation('myPresentation.pptx');
slide1 = add(slides, 'Title Slide');

contents = find(slide1, 'Title');
titleText = replace(contents(1), 'My Title');
```

For more information about creating and adding text, see “Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59.

Create a Subscript or Superscript

You can enable the `Subscript` or `Superscript` property for a `Text` object. Enabling these properties specifies that the text gets treated as a subscript or superscript when you add it to a `Paragraph` object. For example, you can set up a paragraph to display x^2 .

```
super = Text('2');
super.Superscript = true;

para = Paragraph('x');
append(para, super);
```

Format Text

To format a `Text` object, use format objects with a `Text` object `Style` property or use `Text` object properties. For example:

```
t = Text('green text');
t.Style = {Bold(true)};
t.FontColor = 'green';
```

Text Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Font family	FontFamily	Font
Font family for complex scripts to handle locales	FontFamily	ComplexScriptFont
Font size	FontSize	FontSize
Font color	FontColor	FontColor
Bold	Bold	Bold
Italic	Italic	Italic
Strike	Strike	Strike
Underline	Underline	Underline
Subscript	Subscript	Subscript
Superscript	Superscript	Superscript

See Also

Classes

mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink | mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph | mlreportgen.ppt.Text | mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox

Related Examples

- “Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Create and Format Paragraphs

In this section...

“Create a Paragraph” on page 14-67

“Format Paragraph Content” on page 14-67

Create a Paragraph

To create a Paragraph object, use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` constructor. You can:

- Create an empty Paragraph object.
- Specify a character vector for the paragraph text.
- Specify a Text or ExternalLink object as the paragraph text.

After you create a Paragraph object, you can append character vectors or Text objects to add text to the paragraph. You can specify separate formatting for each Text and ExternalLink object that you append.

Format Paragraph Content

You can specify the default formatting to apply to the text in a paragraph. The paragraph formatting applies to text that you add. The paragraph formatting applies to Text and ExternalLink objects in the paragraph, unless those objects specify formatting that overrides the default paragraph formatting. For example, this code produces alternating red and green text:

```
p = Paragraph('Default paragraph green text');
p.FontColor = 'green';

redText = Text(' red text');
redText.FontColor = 'red';
append(p, redText);

moreText = Text(' back to default green text');
append(p, moreText);
```

- Default paragraph green text red text back to default green text

Paragraph Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Font family	FontFamily	Font
Font family for complex scripts to handle locales	FontFamily	ComplexScriptFont
Font size	FontSize	FontSize
Bold	Bold	Bold
Font color	FontColor	FontColor
Italic	Italic	Italic
Strike	Strike	Strike

Paragraph Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Underline	Underline	Underline
Subscript	Subscript	Subscript
Superscript	Superscript	Superscript
Horizontal alignment	HAlign	HAlign
Level of indentation Use the PowerPoint template to specify formatting for each level.	n/a	Level

Tip Although you can specify that text in a Paragraph object is a subscript or superscript, using Text objects with Subscript or Superscript property set gives you greater formatting flexibility.

See Also

Classes

`mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.ppt.Text` | `mlreportgen.ppt.TextBox`

Classes

`mlreportgen.ppt.TableEntry`

Related Examples

- “Add and Replace Text” on page 14-59

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Create and Format Tables

Create a Table

To create a table, you can:

- Create an empty `Table` object using the `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` constructor without arguments. Then append `TableRow` objects to the `Table` object and append `TableEntry` objects to the `TableRow` objects.
- Create an empty `Table` object using the `mlreportgen.ppt.Table` constructor, specifying the number of columns.
- Create a `Table` object whose rows and columns are populated by the values you specify in the constructor. You can specify a two-dimensional numeric array or a two-dimensional cell array of numbers, character vectors, and `Paragraph` objects. You can also use a combination of these kinds of values.

For an example of creating a table by appending table rows to an empty table, see `mlreportgen.ppt.TableRow`. For an example of creating a table by specifying values in the `Table` object constructor, see `mlreportgen.ppt.Table`.

Format a Table

You can specify a table style name for the overall look of a table, such as a table that shades alternating rows. You can set the `StyleName` property of a `Table` object to the name of a table style.

Table Styles in Templates

The PowerPoint template must contain an instance of the table style for you to use it in a PPT API program. To list the instances of table styles in your template, use `getTableStyleNames`.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

%% Create a new presentation and open it
slides = Presentation('myPrsentation');
open(slides);

%% Print out all table styles and
%% their universally unique identifiers (UUID)
pptStyles = getTableStyleNames(slides);
fprintf('Available table styles:\n');
for i = 1:length(pptStyles)
    fprintf('    Style name: '%s'\n', pptStyles{i,1});
    fprintf('    UUID: '%s'\n', pptStyles{i,2});
end

%% Close the presentation
close(slides);
```

Each style returned has a name and an ID. You can use the name or the ID with the `Style` property. Use the ID when the name can vary based on locale.

```
Available table styles:
    Style name: 'Medium Style 2 - Accent 1'
```

```

        UUID: '{5C22544A-7EE6-4342-B048-85BDC9FD1C3A}'
    Style name: 'Light Style 1'
        UUID: '{9D7B26C5-4107-4FEC-AEDC-1716B250A1EF}'
    Style name: 'Light Style 1 - Accent 1'
        UUID: '{3B4B98B0-60AC-42C2-AFA5-B58CD77FA1E5}'
    Style name: 'Light Style 1 - Accent 2'
        UUID: '{0E3FDE45-AF77-4B5C-9715-49D594BDF05E}'

```

If the name of the style you want to use does not have an instance, create one.

- 1 Create a slide in your PowerPoint template.
- 2 In the slide, create a table.
- 3 Apply the styles that you want to use in your program to the table. Applying a style creates an instance of the style in the template.
- 4 Delete the slide, and save and close the template.

Format a Table Using a Table Style

This example shows how to format a table using a table style.

```

import mlreportgen.ppt.*

%% Create a new presentation and add two slides to it
slides = Presentation();
add(slides,'Title and Content');
add(slides,'Title and Content');

%% Save the two content placeholders named 'Content' in an array.
%% Replace the first content placeholder with a 5x5 table and
%% apply a table style to it.
contents = find(slides,'Content');
tbl = replace(contents(1),Table(magic(5)));
tbl.StyleName = 'Medium Style 2 - Accent 1'

%% Replace the second content placeholder with a 10x10 table and
%% apply a different table style.
%% Generate the presentation and open it.
tbl = replace(contents(2),Table(magic(10)));
tbl.StyleName = 'Medium Style 2 - Accent 2'
close(slides);

if ispc
    winopen(slides.OutputPath);
end

```

This code creates a PowerPoint presentation that has two slides. Each slide contains a table, and each table has a different table style applied to it.

Formatting Options

You can specify the location (upper-left x and y coordinates), height, and width properties of a table. When you add the table to a presentation programmatically, PowerPoint uses those properties, if all of the table content fits in the table. When you replace a `TablePlaceholder` or `ContentPlaceholder` with a table, PowerPoint fits the table in the placeholder location and dimensions.

You can specify default formatting for the contents of a table, a column, a table row, and a table entry. Table entry formatting takes precedence over the formatting you specify for a column or for a table row. Table row formatting takes precedence over table formatting.

You can specify these default formatting options for the contents of a `Table` object.

Table Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Table style from template Use the PowerPoint template to specify table style formatting. Create an instance of the style in your template.	n/a	StyleName
Background color	BackgroundColor	BackgroundColor
Column formatting	ColSpec	ColSpecs
Vertical alignment of table cell content	VAlign	VAlign
Font family	FontFamily	Font
Font family for complex scripts to handle locales	FontFamily	ComplexScriptFont
Font size	FontSize	FontSize
Font color	FontColor	FontColor
Upper-left x-coordinate of the table	n/a	X
Upper-left y-coordinate of the table	n/a	Y
Table width	n/a	Width
Table height	n/a	Height

To specify default formatting for the contents of a `TableRow` object, use the `Style` property with these format objects.

TableRow Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Background color	BackgroundColor	n/a
Vertical alignment of table cell content	VAlign	n/a
Font family	FontColor	n/a
Font family for complex scripts	FontFamily	n/a
Font size	FontSize	n/a
Text color	FontColor	n/a
Bold	Bold	n/a
Italic	Italic	n/a
Strike	Strike	n/a
Underline	Underline	n/a

TableRow Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Background color	BackgroundColor	n/a

To specify default formatting for the contents of a `TableEntry` object, use these formatting options.

TableEntry Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Background color	BackgroundColor	BackgroundColor
Column width	ColWidth	n/a
Vertical alignment of table cell content	VAlign	VAlign
Font family	FontFamily	Font
Font family for complex scripts to handle locales	FontFamily	ComplexScriptFont
Text color	FontColor	FontColor
Font size	FontSize	FontSize
Bold	Bold	n/a
Italic	Italic	n/a
Strike	Strike	n/a
Underline	Underline	n/a

Access a Table Row or Entry

To access a row in a table, use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Table.row` method. Specify the `Table` object and the number of the row you want to access. For example, to access a `TableRow` object for the second row of `myTable`, use:

```
myTable = Table(magic(5));
row2 = row(myTable,2);
```

To access an entry in a table, use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Table.entry` method. Specify the `Table` object and the number of the row and the number of the column that you want to access. For example, to access a `TableEntry` object for the third entry in the second row of `myTable`, use:

```
myTable = Table(magic(5));
entry3row2 = entry(myTable,2,3);
```

Alternatively, you can access a table row by using the `Children` property of a `Table` object. You can access a table entry by using the `Children` property of a `TableRow` object. For example, to access the third entry in the second row of `myTable`:

```
myTable = Table(magic(5));
entry3row2 = myTable.Children(2).Children(3);
```

Format a Column

To format a column in a table, use one or more `mlreportgen.ppt.ColSpec` objects. Create a `ColSpec` object for each column that you want to format and specify the formatting for each `ColSpec` object. Then define an array of the `ColSpec` objects and use that with the `ColSpecs` property of the `Table` object.

The format specification for a table row takes precedence over the format specification for a column.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slidesFile = 'myColSpecs.pptx'
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);
add(slides, 'Title and Content');

t = Table(magic(12));
t.Style = {HAlign('center')};

colSpecs(2) = ColSpec('1.5in');
colSpecs(1) = ColSpec('1.5in');
colSpecs(1).BackgroundColor = 'red';
colSpecs(2).BackgroundColor = 'green';
t.ColSpecs = colSpecs;
t.row(2).Style = {VAlign('bottom')};
t.row(2).BackgroundColor = 'tan';
t.entry(2,3).FontColor = 'red';
t.entry(2,3).FontSize = '30pt';

replace(slides, 'Content', t);

close(slides);
if ispc
winopen(slides.OutputPath);
end
```

When you create a ColSpec object, you can specify the column width in the constructor. For example:

```
myColSpec = ColSpec('3in');
```

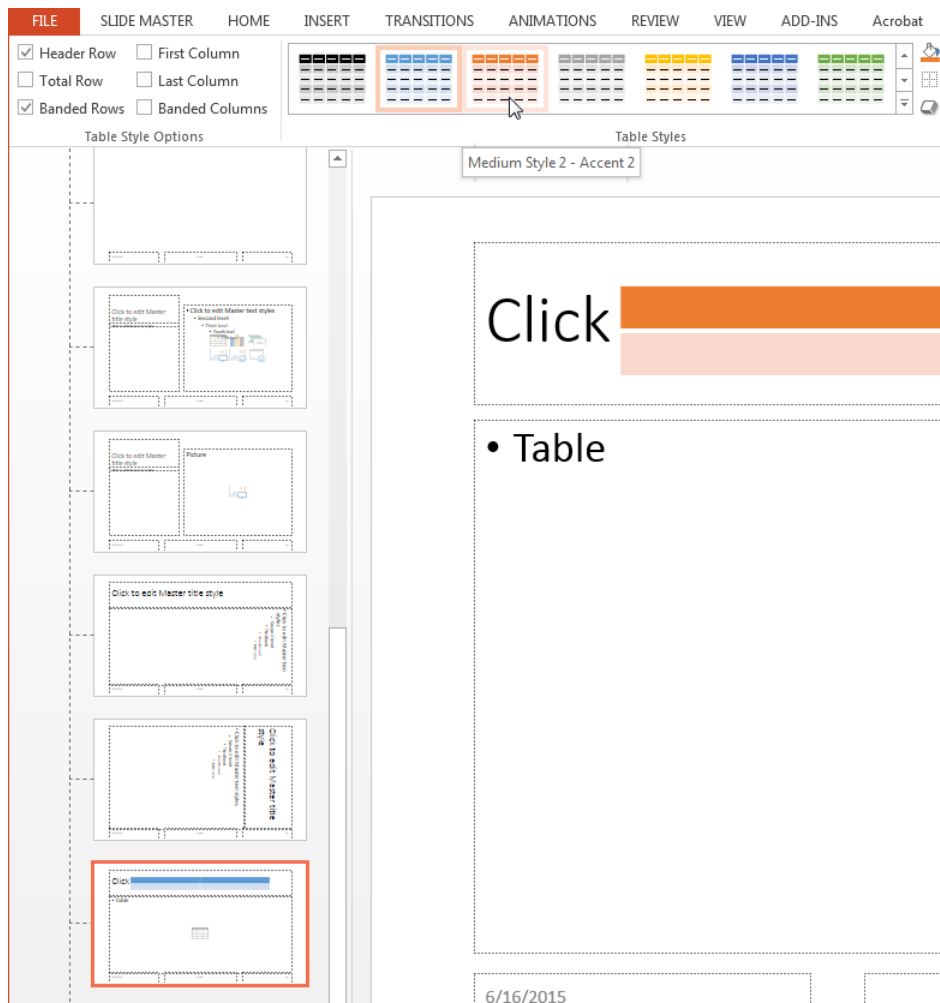
Also, you can specify the column width using the Width property of a ColSpec object. You specify other formatting properties of the ColSpec object, such as BackgroundColor.

View Table Style Names

If you use the PPT API, to specify a table style other than the default, you need to know the names of table styles in a PowerPoint template. You can view the name in PowerPoint or using the PPT API.

- 1 In PowerPoint, select **View > Slide Master**.
- 2 In a slide layout that has a table, click Table (or anywhere in that placeholder). On the **Insert** tab, click **Table**.
- 3 Create an empty table in the slide layout.

A panel of **Table Styles** appears. To see the name of a table style, hover over the table style image.



To see table style names using the PPT API, use the `getTableStyleNames` method with an `mlreportgen.ppt.Presentation` object. The output in this example shows just the first two of many table styles in the default template.

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('myPlaceholderPresentation');

getTableStyleNames(slides)

ans =

'Medium Style 2 - Accent 1'      '{5C22544A-7EE6-4342-B048-85BDC9FD1C3A}'
'Light Style 1'                 '{9D7B26C5-4107-4FEC-AEDC-1716B250A1EF}'
```

To use a table style name with the PPT API, you can use either the name or the numeric identifier.

See Also

Functions

`entry | row`

Classes

`mreportgen.ppt.ColSpec` | `mreportgen.ppt.ColWidth` | `mreportgen.ppt.Table` |
`mreportgen.ppt.TableEntry` | `mreportgen.ppt.TablePlaceholder` |
`mreportgen.ppt.TableRow`

Related Examples

- “Add or Replace a Table” on page 14-61

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Create and Format Pictures

In this section...

“Create a Picture” on page 14-76

“Format a Picture” on page 14-76

Create a Picture

To create a picture for a presentation, use the `mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` constructor. Specify the path to a picture file. The picture file must use one of these formats (you cannot use `.svg` format):

- `.bmp`
- `.emf`
- `.eps`
- `.gif`
- `.jpeg`
- `.jpg`
- `.png`
- `.tif`
- `.tiff`

For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*
slides = Presentation('slides');
pictureSlide = add(slides, 'Blank');

plane = Picture(which('b747.jpg'));
plane.Width = '5in';
plane.Height = '2in';

add(pictureSlide, plane);

close(slides);
```

Format a Picture

When you create a `Picture` object, you can specify the location, width, and height. The specified formatting applies when you add a picture to a slide or replace a `Picture` object. When you replace a `PicturePlaceholder` object with a `Picture` object, PowerPoint adjusts the replacement picture to fit the location and dimensions of the placeholder.

You can specify these format properties for a `Picture` object.

Picture Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Upper-left x-coordinate of picture	n/a	X

Picture Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Upper-left y-coordinate of picture	n/a	Y
Picture width	n/a	Width
Picture height	n/a	Height

See Also

Classes

`mlreportgen.ppt.Picture` | `mlreportgen.ppt.PicturePlaceholder`

Related Examples

- “Add or Replace a Picture” on page 14-62

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Create and Format Links

In this section...

“Create an External Link” on page 14-78

“Format an External Link” on page 14-78

Create an External Link

To create a link to a location outside of a presentation, use the `mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink` constructor. Specify the full URL of the link target and specify the link text as a character vector. For example:

```
import mlreportgen.ppt.*

slidesFile = 'myExternalLinkPresentation.pptx';
slides = Presentation(slidesFile);

add(slides, 'Title and Content');

p = Paragraph('This is a link to the ');
link = ExternalLink('https://www.mathworks.com', 'MathWorks site. ');

append(p, link);
replace(slides, 'Content', p);

close(slides);

if ispc
    winopen(slidesFile);
end
```

Format an External Link

To specify default formatting for the link text, use the `Style` property with format objects.

ExternalLink Object Formatting	Format Object	Format Property
Font family	FontFamily	n/a
Font family for complex scripts to handle locales	FontFamily	n/a
Text color	FontColor	n/a
Font size	FontSize	n/a
Bold	Bold	n/a
Italic	Italic	n/a
Strike	Strike	n/a
Underline	Underline	n/a
Background color	BackgroundColor	n/a

See Also

Classes

`mlreportgen.ppt.ExternalLink`

More About

- “Presentation Formatting Approaches” on page 14-18

Classes Being Removed

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXRawFormat class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

XML markup for array of Microsoft Word formats

Compatibility

Note mlreportgen.dom.DOCXRawFormat will be removed in a future release. Use mlreportgen.dom.PageRawFormat instead.

Description

XML markup for an array of Microsoft Word formats.

Construction

docxRawFormatObj = DOCXRawFormat() creates an empty array of raw formats.

Output Arguments

docxRawFormatObj — XML markup for Word formats

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXRawFormat object

XML markup for Word formats, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.DOCXRawFormat object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Markup — Word XML markup character vectors

cell array of character vectors

Specify a cell array of character vectors. Each character vector contains Word XML markup for a Word format.

For information about XML markup for Word formats, see <https://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-376.htm>.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as class:id, where class is the class of the element and id is the value of the Id property. You can

specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Turn on Line Numbering Based on Default DOM Template

In this example, the `RawFormats` property of a `DOCXSection` is initialized with the markup for properties specified by the default template. This code appends the line numbering property to the existing properties.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myreport', 'docx');
open(d);

s = d.CurrentDOCXSection;
s.RawFormats = [s.RawFormats ...
{'<w:lnNumType w:countBy="1" w:start="1" w:restart="newSection"/>' }];
append(d, 'This document has line numbers');

close(d);
rptview('myreport', 'docx');
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageSize class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Size and orientation of pages in Microsoft Word document

Compatibility

Note mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageSize will be removed in a future release. Use mlreportgen.dom.PageSize instead.

Description

Specifies the height, width, and orientation of pages in a section of a Microsoft Word document.

Construction

`docxPageSizeObj = DOCXPageSize()` creates a page size object having default values of 8.5-by-11 inches and portrait orientation.

`docxPageSizeObj = DOCXPageSize(height,width)` creates a portrait page having a specified height and width.

`docxPageSizeObj = DOCXPageSize(height,width,orientation)` creates a page having a specified height, width, and orientation.

Input Arguments

height — Height of page

'11in' (default) | character vector

character vector specifying the height of the page. The character vector must have the format `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units in which the width size is expressed. Valid abbreviations are:

- no abbreviation — pixels
- `cm` — centimeters
- `in` — inches
- `mm` — millimeters
- `pc` — picas
- `pt` — points
- `px` — pixels

width — Width of page

'8.5in' (default) | character vector

The character vector must have the format `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units in which the width size is expressed. Valid abbreviations are:

- no abbreviation — pixels
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points
- px — pixels

orientation — Orientation of page

character vector

Use one of these values:

- 'portrait' (default)
- 'landscape'

Specify height and width values that reflect the orientation setting. For example, if the orientation is landscape and the document is to be printed on 8.5x11-inch paper, set `height` to '8.5in' and `width` to '11in'.

Output Arguments

docXPageSizeObj — Page size and orientation of Word document

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageSize object

Page size and orientation of a Word document, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageSize object.

Properties

Height — Height of pages in Word page layout section

character vector

character vector specifying the page height. The character vector must have the format `valueUnits` where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units in which the width size is expressed. Valid abbreviations are:

- no abbreviation — pixels
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points
- px — pixels

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Orientation — Orientation (portrait or landscape) for pages in section

character vector

Use one of these values:

- 'portrait' (default)
- 'landscape'

Specify height and width values that reflect the orientation setting. For example, if the orientation is landscape and the document is to be printed on 8.5x11-inch paper, set `height` to '8.5in' and `width` to '11in'.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Width — Width of page

'8.5in' (default) | character vector

The character vector must have the format `valueUnits`, where `Units` is an abbreviation for the units in which the width size is expressed. Valid abbreviations are:

- no abbreviation — pixels
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points
- px — pixels

Examples**Set Page Orientation and Size**

Change the page orientation and size specified by the default DOM template.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myreport', 'docx');
open(d);

s = d.CurrentDOCXSection;
s.PageSize.Orientation = 'landscape';
s.PageSize.Height = '8.5in';
s.PageSize.Width = '11in';
append(d, 'This document has landscape pages');
```

```
close(d);  
rptview('myreport', 'docx');
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageMargins](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection](#)

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageMargins class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page margins for Microsoft Word page layout

Compatibility

Note mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageMargins will be removed in a future release. Use mlreportgen.dom.PageMargins instead.

Description

Specifies the size of the page margins of a section of a Microsoft Word document.

Construction

docxPageMarginsObj = DOCXPageMargins() specifies default page margins, which are one inch for the top, bottom, left, and right margins, and one-half inch for the gutter, header, and footer margins.

Output Arguments

docxPageMarginsObj — Page margins

DOCXPageMargins object

Page margins, represented by an DOCXPageMargins object.

Properties

Bottom — Bottom margin size

character vector

character vector specifying the width of the bottom margin. The character vector must have the format valueUnits where Units is an abbreviation for the units in which the width size is expressed. Valid abbreviations are:

- no abbreviation — pixels
- cm — centimeters
- in — inches
- mm — millimeters
- pc — picas
- pt — points
- px — pixels

Footer — Footer size

character vector

Specify the size using the same format used for the `Bottom` property.

Gutter — Gutter size

character vector

Specify the size using the same format used for the `Bottom` property.

Header — Header size

character vector

Specify the size using the same format used for the `Bottom` property.

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

Left — Left margin size

character vector

Specify the size using the same format used for the `Bottom` property.

Right — Right margin size

character vector

Specify the size using the same format used for the `Bottom` property.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Top — Top margin size

character vector

Specify the size using the same format used for the `Bottom` property.

Examples

Reset Default Margins

Reset the margins specified by the default DOM template.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('myreport', 'docx');
open(d);

s = d.CurrentDOCXSection;
```

```
s.PageMargins.Left = '.5in';  
s.PageMargins.Right = '.5in';  
append(d, 'Left and right margins are .5 inch');  
  
close(d);  
rptview('myreport', 'docx');
```

See Also

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection class

Package: mlreportgen.dom

Page format and layout for Microsoft Word document section

Compatibility

Note mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection will be removed in a future release. Use mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout for Word output and mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout for PDF output instead.

Description

Use an mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection object to define the page format, headers, and footers of a Word document section.

If this is the first DOCXSection in a document, then it controls the page layout of all the document elements from the beginning of a document to this DOCXSection.

If this is the second or later DOCXSection in a document, then it controls the page layout of all the document elements from the preceding DOCXSection to itself.

Before you set properties (such as margin widths) of a DOCXSection object, open the Document object that contains the DOCXSection object.

Construction

docxSectionObj = DOCXSection() creates an empty document section.

Output Arguments

docxSectionObj — Numbering stream counter reset

mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection object

Page format and layout for Word document section, represented by an mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSection object.

Properties

Id — ID for document element

character vector | string scalar

ID for this document element, specified as a character vector or string scalar. The DOM generates a session-unique ID when it creates the document element. You can specify your own ID.

PageFooters — Page footers for this layout

array of mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter objects

You can define up to three page footers for a layout, one each for:

- The first page of the section
- Even pages
- Odd pages

PageHeaders — Page headers for this layout

array of `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader` objects

You can define up to three page headers for a layout, one each for:

- The first page of the section
- Even pages
- Odd pages

PageMargins — Margin sizes and page orientation in this section

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageMargins` object

Margin sizes and page orientation in this section, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageMargins` object.

PageSize — Size of pages in this section

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageSize` object

Size of pages in this section, specified as an `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageSize` object.

Parent — Parent of document element

DOM object

Parent of this document element, specified as a DOM object. This property is read-only.

RawFormats — XML markup for unsupported section formats

cell array

Cell array of character vectors, with each character vector containing Word XML markup for a Word format. For information about XML markup for Word formats, see <https://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-376.htm>.

Style — Formats defining section style

array of format objects

The formats you specify using this property override corresponding formats defined by the style sheet style specified by the `StyleName` property. The DOM interface ignores formats that do not apply to this element.

Tag — Tag for document element

character vector | string scalar

Tag for this document element, specified as a character vector.

The DOM generates a session-unique tag when it creates the document element. Structure the tag as `class:id`, where `class` is the class of the element and `id` is the value of the `Id` property. You can specify a tag to replace the generated tag. Specifying your own tag can make it easier to identify where an issue occurred during document generation.

Examples

Change Page Margins of a Document Section

Create a Word report. The value of `d.CurrentDOCXSection` is `[]`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
d = Document('mydoc','docx');
```

Open the document, which generates a `DOCXSection` object from the default template and assigns the handle of the object to `d.CurrentDOCXSection`.

```
open(d);
```

Assign a handle for the document `DOCXSection` object to the `DOCXSection` object `s`.

```
s = d.CurrentDOCXSection;
```

Change the left margin of `s`.

```
s.PageMargins.Left = '0.5in';
```

Add some content and display the report.

```
p = Paragraph('Hello World');
append(d,p);
```

```
close(d);
rptview('mydoc.docx');
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageFooter` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageHeader` |
`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageMargins` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageSize` |
`mlreportgen.dom.DOCXRawFormat` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXSubDoc` |
`mlreportgen.dom.DocumentPart`

Topics

“Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Form-Based Reports

- “Form-Based Reports” on page 16-2
- “Create a Simple Form-Based Setup” on page 16-6
- “Report Form” on page 16-13

Form-Based Reports

In this section...

“Workflow for Creating Form-Based Reports” on page 16-2

“Create Multiform-Based Report Setups” on page 16-3

“Define Page Layouts in a Form-Based Report Setup” on page 16-4

You can use the Report Explorer to create a report based on a form or a set of forms. A form is a document used to generate other documents of a predetermined type. The form includes the fixed content of the document type and markers to designate the location of the variable content. For example, a tax form contains blanks to indicate the location of variable content.

The Report Explorer provides a set of components that allow you to generate reports from forms represented by Word, HTML, or PDF templates. You can use Word to create forms for Word reports and an HTML or text editor to create forms for HTML and PDF documents. You can use standard features of Word and HTML documents to designate the location of generated content, called holes, in a form.

Workflow for Creating Form-Based Reports

This is the workflow you use to create a form-based report. For an example that uses this workflow, see “Create a Simple Form-Based Setup” on page 16-6.

Create a Template

Create a template to use with Report Explorer.

- 1 In the Report Explorer, create a copy of one of the Report Explorer default templates or a template based on one of the default templates. See “Copy a Template” on page 7-7.
- 2 To specify the form’s fixed content and holes, edit the templates. See:
 - “Open a Template” on page 7-9
 - “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
 - “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127

Create a Form-Based Setup

- 1 To create a Report Form component, in the Report Explorer, select **File > New Form**.
- 2 Use the Report Form component dialog box to specify the output format and report form template.

Specifying the report template populates the Report Form component with **Template Hole** and layout components representing the holes and page layouts defined in the template.

- 3 Use the Report Explorer to append **Paragraph**, **Image**, **Table**, control flow, and other types of components to the **Template Hole** components. At report generation time, the content generated by these components fills the holes in the fixed content specified by the report form template.
- 4 Save the report setup.

Generate the Report

Executing the Report Form component copies the fixed content specified by its template to the output report. This process fills the holes in the fixed content with content generated dynamically by the children of the Report Form component hole components.

- 1 Select the Report Form component in the Report Explorer.
- 2 To execute the report form, select **File > Report**.

Create Multiform-Based Report Setups

You can create multiform-based report setups, for example, a report setup that uses separate form templates for the title page, table-of-contents (TOC) section, and chapter sections.

- 1 Create a main template that contains one or more holes to fill with generated content, including content based on other forms, called subforms.
- 2 Create a template for each of the subforms to include in the report. The subforms can contain holes to fill with content, including subforms. Use the same document type for subform templates as you do for the main template.
- 3 Create the report setup's main Report Form component.
- 4 Assign the main template to the main Report Form component. Assigning the template populates the main Report Form component with **Template Hole** component representing the report's top-level holes.
- 5 Populate the main form's **Template Hole** components with components that generate the content for the hole. You can use **Subform** components to fill a hole with content based on subform templates, for example, a title page based on a title page template.

Fill a Hole with a Subform

You can fill holes in a form-based report with content based on templates called subforms. For example, you can create a title page by filling a hole in the report's main form with a title page subform. If the subform contains holes, you can fill the holes with subforms to generate a report based on a hierarchy of forms.

You can add a **Subform** component to a **Template Hole** component as its child or to a component that is a descendant of the parent **Template Hole** component. For example, if you want to include a subform conditionally or repetitively to a hole, append a control flow component (such as **If**, **For**, or **While**) to the parent **Template Hole** component. Then append the **Subform** component to the control flow component.

- 1 Add a **Subform** component as a child or descendant of the **Template Hole** component representing the hole in the parent form.
- 2 Assign the template that defines the subform to the **Subform** component.

Assigning the subform template to the **Subform** component populates the **Subform** component with **Template Hole** components that represent the holes defined by the subform template.

- 3 Append components to the subform's hole components that generate the content of the holes defined by the subform template. You can also use subforms, that is, **Subform** components, to fill the holes in a subform.

Define Page Layouts in a Form-Based Report Setup

To define the page layouts of the report generated by the setup, use page layout components in your form-based report setup. The Report Generator provides two page layout components:

- A PDF Page Layout component for PDF reports
- A DOCX Page Layout component for Word reports

Use the appropriate component for your report. If your report has only one page layout, use a single page layout component to define the layout. If your report has multiple sections with differing layouts, use multiple page layout components.

Generated Page Layout Components from a Template

You can add page layout components to your setup by first defining the page layouts in the templates associated with the Report Form component and the Subform components in your setup. When you assign a template to a Report Form or Subform component in your setup, using the component dialog box, the Report Generator creates a Template Hole component, called a section hole, for each page layout defined in the template. It appends the hole to the associated Form or Subform component as its first (or only) hole. Each section hole contains a page layout component that specifies the corresponding layout for that section defined in the template.

You can override the layout defined in the template by changing the values in the layout component dialog box. You can also add content to the section by using the Report Explorer to append Paragraph and other content components to the section hole component.

If the template defines page headers and footers for the page layout, the Report Generator generates corresponding page header and footer components and appends them to the page layout component. If the template does not define page headers or footers for a page layout, you can use the Report Explorer to append page header and footer components to the page layout component. You can add content to any header and footer by appending content components, for example, Paragraph components, using the Report Explorer.

Add Page Layouts Interactively to a Report Setup

You do not have to define page layouts in templates. You can define them in your report setup by using the Report Explorer. In this case, append page layout components with the appropriate settings to hole components in your setup. Use this capability if you to create page layouts dynamically at report generation time. For example, you can adjust page margins to fit images whose size you do not know before you generate the report.

See Also

DOCX Page Layout | PDF Page Layout | Page Footer | Page Header | Subform | Template Hole | `m1reportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate`

Related Examples

- “Create a Simple Form-Based Setup” on page 16-6
- “Open a Template” on page 7-9
- “Create Page Layout Sections” on page 13-138
- “Generate a Report” on page 5-2

- “Modify Styles in PDF Templates” on page 13-133
- “Modify Styles in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-121
- “Modify Styles in HTML Templates” on page 13-132
- “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-115
- “Add Holes in HTML and PDF Templates” on page 13-127
- “Fill the Blanks in a Report Form” on page 13-25
- “Simplify Filling in Forms” on page 13-37

Create a Simple Form-Based Setup

In this section...

“Create a Word Template” on page 16-6
 “Create the Report Setup File” on page 16-10
 “Generate the Report” on page 16-12

This example creates a forms-based setup that generates a report on a set of magic squares (see the `magic` function).

Create a Word Template


Copy the Report Explorer Default Word Template

Templates that you use in the Report Explorer must be copies of the Report Explorer default template or based on a copy.

- 1 Start Report Explorer:
 - report
- 2 In Report Explorer, select **Tools > Edit Document Conversion Template**.
- 3 From the list of templates, select **Default Word Template**. In the dialog box, click **Copy template**.
- 4 Save the template on the MATLAB path and name it `magic-square.dotx`.
- 5 In the list of templates, the new template appears as **Copy of Default Word Template**. Select it and set these properties:
 - **Template id:** `magic-square`
 - **Display name:** `Magic Square`
 - **Description:** Defines the form for my magic square report
- 6 Open the template in Microsoft Word. With the template selected, in the dialog box, click **Open template**.

Prepare to Work with Holes in Word

To work with holes in a Word template, display the Word **Developer** ribbon if it is not displayed. Then, in the **Developer** ribbon, turn on design mode. To help you to create content in the right place, display paragraph marks.

- 1 In your Word template, select **File > Options**.
- 2 In the Word Options dialog box, select **Customize Ribbon**.
- 3 From the **Customize the Ribbon** list, under **Main Tabs**, select the **Developer** check box, and click **OK**.
- 4 On the **Developer** ribbon, toggle **Design Mode** on.
- 5 On the **Home** ribbon, click the **Show/Hide Paragraph Marks** button .

Create Sections and Set Default Headers and Footers

The default template uses a different first page header and footer for the default page layout. For this example, your template must contain only a default page header and footer. Edit the headers and footers so that the template contains only default page layouts.

- 1 With your cursor in the first page, create a section break. From the **Layout** ribbon, select **Breaks > Next Page**.
- 2 On the new page, double-click the page header. In the **Header & Footer Tools** ribbon, toggle **Link to Previous** off.
- 3 Click the footer. Toggle **Link to Previous** off. Click **Close Header and Footer**.
- 4 With your cursor in the second page, create a section break using **Layout > Breaks > Next Page**.
- 5 In the third page, in the header and the footer, toggle **Link to Previous** off.

Format Page Numbers

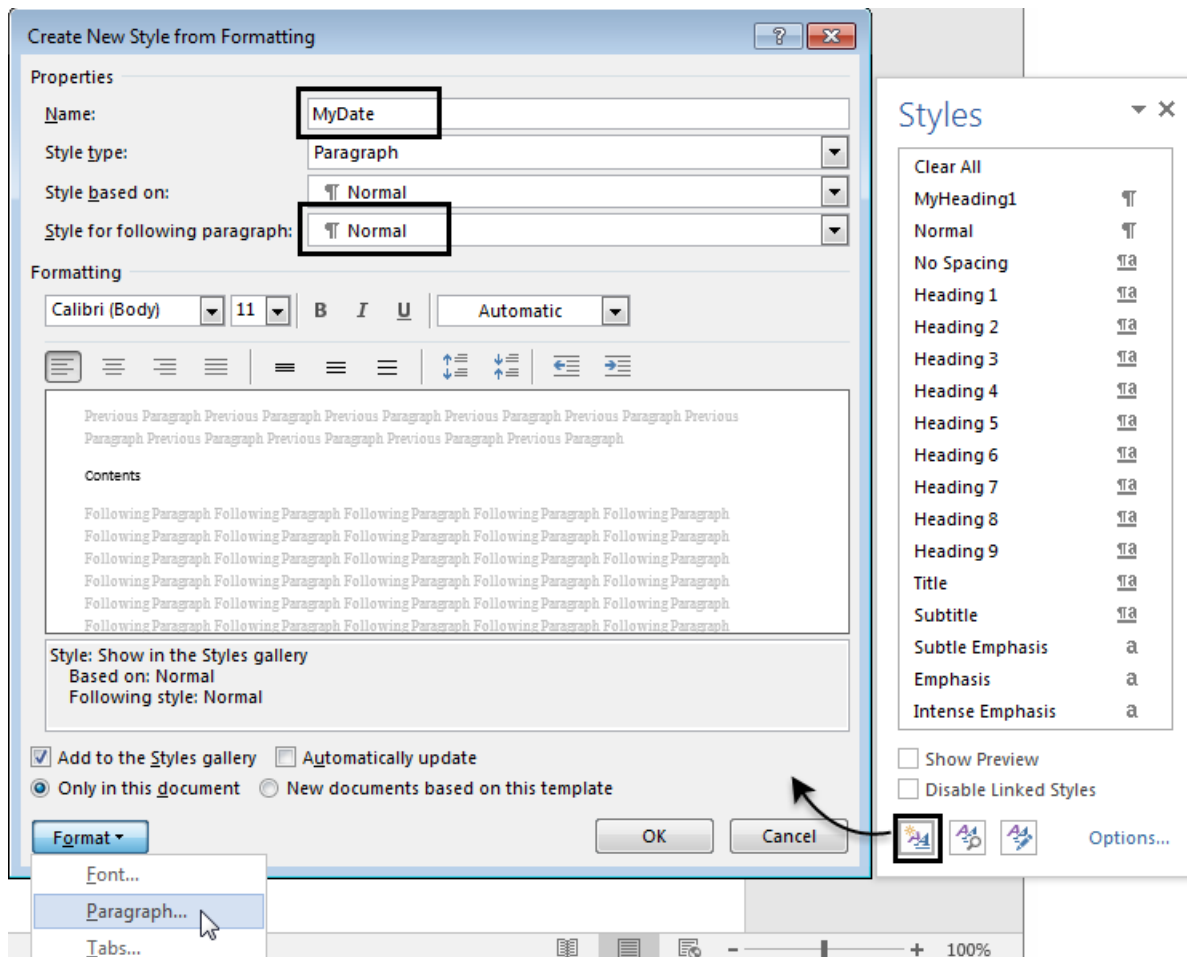
The first section is the title page and does not use a page number. The second section contains the table of contents and uses lowercase roman numerals, starting with page i. The third section is the main content of your report and uses Arabic numerals, starting with page 1.

- 1 In the footer of the first page, delete the page number.
- 2 In the footer of the second page, right-click the page number and select **Format Page Numbers**. Set **Number format** to lowercase roman numerals. Set **Start at** to 1.
- 3 Center the number in the footer.
- 4 In the footer of the last page, right-click the page number and select **Format Page Numbers**. Set **Number format** to Arabic numerals. Set **Start at** to 1.
- 5 Center the number in the footer.
- 6 Click **Close Header and Footer**.

Add Boilerplate Text and Hole to Title Page

Design a title page that includes boilerplate text and one hole. The boilerplate text is the report title, and the hole is for the date.

- 1 On the first page, before the section break, enter the title text:
My Magic Square Report
- 2 Apply the Word Title style.
- 3 In a new paragraph, add an inline hole, and give it the title Date.
 - With your cursor in the paragraph, add a space and put the text cursor in front of it. This technique ensures that you are creating an inline hole and not a block hole.
 - On the **Developer** ribbon, in the **Controls** group, click the **Rich Text Content Control** button.
 - On the **Developer** ribbon, click **Properties**. Set **Title** to Date and **Tag** to Hole. Click **OK**.
 - To show the purpose of the hole, enter Date in the hole.
 - Delete the space that follows the hole.
- 4 Create a Word style named MyDate based on Normal.



In the Paragraph properties, change these values:

- **Space before** to 60
- **Alignment** to Centered

5 Apply the MyDate style to the paragraph that contains the Date hole.

Add the Table of Contents

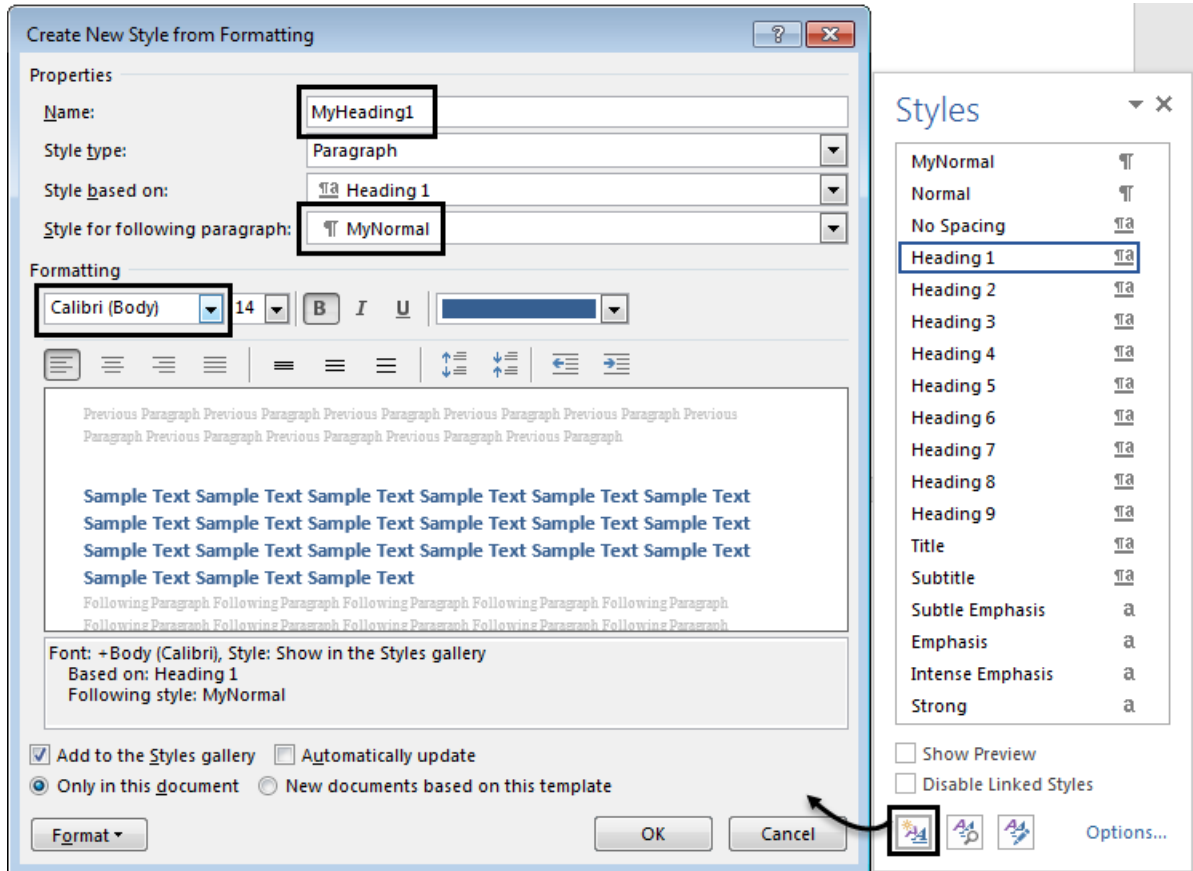
In the second section (the second page), add the table of contents header and field. The TOC contains chapter names and page numbers. The field is a table of contents placeholder that is populated with the chapter names and page numbers when the report is generated.

- 1 Before the section break on the second page, add the heading for the table of contents. Type Contents and apply the style TOC Heading.
- 2 Add a Normal paragraph after the heading and insert the table of contents field. On the **Insert** ribbon, select **Quick Parts > Field**. From the list, select TOC and click **OK**. Respond to the message that appears.

Add Chapters Hole

The third section of your report is for the main content of the report. Create a block hole and your own heading style to apply to paragraphs in your report setup.

- 1 Insert a block hole and name it Chapters.
 - Select the paragraph marker. Then, on the **Developer** ribbon, click the **Rich Text Content Control** button.
 - With your cursor in the rich text control, on the **Developer** ribbon, click **Properties**. Set **Title** to Chapters and **Tag** to HoLe. Click **OK**.
 - Type Chapters in the hole to indicate the purpose of the hole.
- 2 Create a style MyHeading1 based on Heading 1.



- Change the font to Calibri.
- In the Paragraph formatting, on the **Indents and Spacing** tab, change **Spacing After** to 20.
- On the **Line and Page Breaks** tab, select the **Page Break Before** check box.

Save and Close the Template

Clean up the template for report generation, and then save and close it.

- 1 Remove any empty paragraphs.
- 2 Turn off paragraph marks.
- 3 Save and close the template.

Create the Report Setup File

- 1 Create a form-based setup file. In Report Explorer, select **File > New Form**.
- 2 In the Report Form Options, under **Report Output Type and Templates**, change **File format** to Word and change the template name to your custom template, Magic Square.

When you select your custom template, the holes and layouts from your template populate the setup. This setup contains these holes:

- A block hole for the start of the document (first section), named **#start#**. This hole contains a DOCX Page Layout component. Default page header and footer components appear as children of the layout component.
- An inline hole named Date.
- A block hole for the start of the second section, named **#sect2#**, and a block hole for the start of the third section, named **#sect3#**.

Each section hole contains a page layout component. Each page layout component contains a Page Header and Page Footer component to pick up the page number information you specified in the template.

- A block hole named Chapters.
- 3 Add a Text component as a child of the Date inline hole. To insert the current date in the hole, enter this expression in the text box of the Text component. This expression returns the value of the MATLAB date command:

```
%<date>
```

- 4 Create an Eval component as a child of the Chapters Template Hole component in your report. In the component's dialog box, clear the **Insert MATLAB expression in report** and **Display command window output in report** check boxes. Copy this code into the **Expression to evaluate in the base workspace** box:

```
% This M-code sets up two variables
% that define how the report runs.
```

```
% mgicSizeVector is a list of MxM
% Magic Square sizes to insert into
% the report. Magic squares cannot
% be 2x2.
```

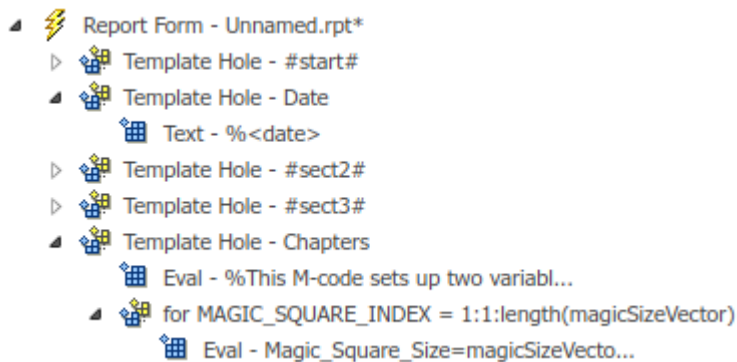
```
magicSizeVector=[4 8 16 32];
```

```
% largestDisplayedArray sets the
% limit of array size to insert
% in the report with the
% Insert Variable component.
```

```
largestDisplayedArray=15;
```

- 5 Create a For Loop component after the Eval component in your report setup. Set the loop's **End** value to `length(magicSizeVector)`. Set **Variable name** to `MAGIC_SQUARE_INDEX`.
- 6 Add an Eval component as the first child of the for loop. In the component dialog box, set **Expression to evaluate** to `Magic_Square_Size=magicSizeVector(MAGIC_SQUARE_INDEX);`. Clear the **Insert MATLAB expression in report** and **Display command window output in report** check boxes.

The figure shows your report setup so far:



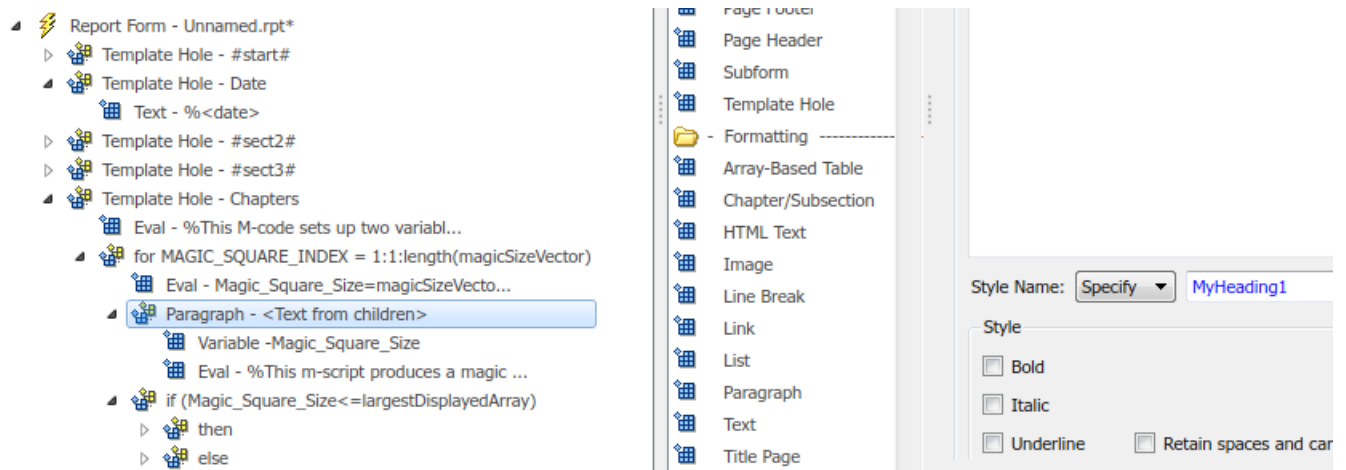
- 7 Create a Paragraph component as a child of the for component. In the dialog box, change the paragraph text **Style Name** to **Specify** and enter **MyHeading1**. This setting formats the chapter headings generated by the for loop with the MyHeading1 style you created in your template.
- 8 Create an Insert Variable component as a child of the Paragraph component. Set **Variable name** to **Magic_Square_Size**.
- 9 Create an Eval component after the Variable component. Clear the **Insert MATLAB expression in report** and **Display command window output in report** check boxes. Set **Expression to evaluate** to:

```
% This m-script produces a magic
% square of size Magic_Square_Size
% and creates an image of that square.
```

```
mySquare=magic(Magic_Square_Size);
clf
imagesc(mySquare);
title(sprintf('Magic Square N=%i',Magic_Square_Size))
set(gca,'Ydir','normal');
axis equal;
```

- 10 Create a Logical If component after the Eval component. In the component dialog box, set **Test expression** to **Magic_Square_Size<=largestDisplayedArray**. Move the Logical If component so that it is a sibling of the Paragraph component.
- 11 Create a Logical Then component as a child of the Logical If component. Create an Insert Variable component as a child of the Logical Then component. In the dialog box, set **Variable name** to **mySquare**.
- 12 Create a Logical Else component following the Logical Then component. Create a Figure Loop component as a child of the Logical Else component.
- 13 Create a Figure Snapshot component as a child of the Figure Loop component. In the Figure Snapshot dialog box, set the paper orientation to portrait. Set **Image size** to **Custom: [5 4] inches**.

The figure shows the structure of the report setup and the setting for the Paragraph component.



Generate the Report

Select the Report Form component and select **File > Report**.

See Also

DOCX Page Layout | Evaluate MATLAB Expression | For Loop | Logical Else | Logical If | Logical Then | Page Footer | Paragraph | Template Hole

More About

- “Report Form” on page 16-13
- “Form-Based Reports” on page 16-2
- “Add Report Content Using Components” on page 2-11

Report Form

In this section...

“Report File Location Options” on page 16-13
 “Report Output Format” on page 16-14
 “Report Generation Processing” on page 16-15
 “Report Description” on page 16-15

This component generates a report based on a form specified by a Word, HTML, or PDF template. To create an instance of this component, in the Report Explorer, select **File > New Form**.

Use this component’s **Report Output Type** and **Templates** options to assign a form template to it. A form template specifies the fixed content of the report generated by this component and holes in the fixed content to fill with generated content. Assigning a form template populates this component with hole and page layout components representing the holes and page layouts of the form template.

You can set the properties of the layout components to override the template layout. You can also append content generation and control flow components to the hole components representing the report form holes.

To execute this component, select **File > Report** in the Report Explorer. Executing this component copies the associated form template’s fixed content to the output report, filling the holes in the fixed content with the content generated by the hole component’s children.

To set the defaults for these options, use the Report Generator preferences. For details, see “Report Generation Preferences” on page 5-9.

Report File Location Options

Folder

Use the **Directory** option to specify the folder in which to store the generated report file. Specify a folder to which you have write privileges.

Folder	Option
The same folder as the report setup file	Same as setup file
The current working folder	Present working directory
Temporary folder	Temporary directory
Another folder	Custom. Use the Browse button to select from a list of directories.

You can use %<VariableName> notation to specify a folder in the **Custom** text box.

Report File Name

Use the **Filename** options to specify a file name for the report file.

File Name	Option
The same file name as the report setup file	Same as setup file (default)
A file name different from the report setup file name	Custom. Enter the name of the report.

You can use %<VariableName> notation to specify a file name in the **Custom** text box.

Increment to Prevent Overwriting

To maintain the previous version of the setup file when you save updates to the setup file, select **If report already exists, increment to prevent overwriting**.

Package type

For HTML output, you can specify to generate the report packaging as zipped, unzipped, or both zipped and unzipped.

Report Output Format

Under **Report Output Type and Templates**, from the **File format** list, select the report output format. For form-based reports, you generate the report in the specified format using a template.

File Formats

Select one of these options:

- **Direct PDF** — Uses a PDF template.
- **HTML** — Uses an HTML template and produces zipped or unzipped report packaging.
- **PDF (from Word)** — Creates a Word document from a Word template and then generates a PDF document from the Word document.
- **Single-File HTML** — Uses an HTML template and produces a single file.
- **Word** — Uses a Word template.

Template

To apply a template to this Report Form component, select a template from the list next to the **File format** list. The template list shows all templates on the MATLAB path the first time you opened the Report Explorer. If you added a template to the MATLAB path after opening the Report Explorer for the first time, you must update the list. To update the list, execute this command:

```
rptgen.db2dom.TemplateCache.getTheCache(true);
```

When you select a template, the structure from the template populates the report setup.

- The sections and holes (placeholders you can fill with content) defined in your template appear in the report setup.
- If your template includes a subform template library, these subform templates become available to insert using the **Subform** component. For more information, see “Create Multiform-Based Report Setups” on page 16-3.

For an example that uses templates in form-based reports, see “Create a Simple Form-Based Setup” on page 16-6. For information on customizing templates, see “Create a Report Template” on page 7-6.

Report Generation Processing

Option	Purpose
View report after generation	<p>When report generation finishes, the viewer associated with the report output format displays the report.</p> <hr/> <p>Note On Linux and Macintosh platforms, the report output displays in Apache OpenOffice, which must be installed in / Applications/OpenOffice.app.</p> <hr/> <p>To view the report manually, open the file from the location specified in the Report Options for the report, under Report File Location.</p>
Auto save before generation	Save the report setup file before you generate a report.
Compile model to report on compiled information	<p>Ensure that a report reflects compiled values.</p> <p>By default, the Simulink Report Generator reports uncompiled values of Simulink parameters. The uncompiled values of some parameters, such as signal data types, can differ from the compiled values used during simulation.</p> <p>This option causes the report generator to compile a model before reporting on model parameters. After generating the report, the report generator returns the model to its uncompiled state.</p> <hr/> <p>Note When you select this option, whenever report generation requires simulating the model (for example, the report includes a Model Simulation component), the report generator uncompiles the model and then recompiles the model, if necessary, to report on model contents. If a report requires multiple compilations, the processing can be time-consuming.</p> <p>To minimize compilations, consider using separate reports to report on the contents of a model and on the results of simulating that model.</p>
Generate DocBook only	Generate a DocBook XML file and do not generate the Word, PDF, or HTML report.
Evaluate this string after generation	Specify MATLAB code for processing to occur after the report is generated. For example, you can specify to close a model.

Report Description

To record notes and comments about your report setup, use the **Report Description** box.

See Also

DOCX Page Layout | PDF Page Layout | Page Footer | Page Header | Subform | Template Hole

More About

- “Form-Based Reports” on page 16-2
- “Create a Simple Form-Based Setup” on page 16-6

MATLAB Report Generator Task Examples

- “Specify Space Between Paragraphs” on page 17-2
- “Side-By-Side Tables” on page 17-5
- “Fit Wide Tables in a Page” on page 17-7
- “Span a Table Entry Across Rows and Columns” on page 17-12
- “Side-By-Side Images” on page 17-19
- “Side-By-Side Figures” on page 17-21
- “Scale Image To Fit Page” on page 17-23
- “Hyperlink Image” on page 17-25
- “Create a Report With Landscape Pages” on page 17-29
- “Create a Report With Portrait and Landscape Pages” on page 17-33
- “Set Table Column Width” on page 17-37
- “Number Section Headings, Table Titles, and Figure Captions Programmatically” on page 17-40
- “Aligning Table Entry Content Horizontally” on page 17-45
- “Create a Zebra-Striped Table” on page 17-48
- “Set Page Margins in a Word Report” on page 17-53
- “Set Page Margins in a PDF Report” on page 17-60
- “Programmatically Number Pages” on page 17-67
- “Create an Inline Equation in a Report” on page 17-74
- “Custom Styled Word List” on page 17-76
- “Multilevel List” on page 17-80
- “Number Pages in a PDF Template” on page 17-86
- “Number Pages in a Word Template” on page 17-89
- “Excel to PDF” on page 17-93
- “Prevent MATLAB Figure Display During Report Generation” on page 17-100
- “Create a Table from a Cell Array” on page 17-103
- “Format Numbers in a Table” on page 17-106
- “Center Figure Snapshot on a Page” on page 17-108
- “Center Image on a Page” on page 17-115

Specify Space Between Paragraphs

These examples show how to specify the space between DOM Paragraph objects in a document. To set the spacing, modify a Paragraph object Style property, or create a paragraph style in a document template.

Setting the Style Programmatically

In this example, paragraph spacing is set programmatically by including OuterMargin objects in the Style property of each paragraph. The following output is created:

Spacing Using OuterMargin

This is a paragraph with a bottom outer margin of 50pt.

This is a paragraph with a bottom outer margin of 25pt.

This is a paragraph with a bottom outer margin of 5pt.

Text to show spacing

Import the DOM package so you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create and open a document. To create a Word document, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx". To create an HTML document, change "pdf" to "html" or "html-file" for a multi-file or single-file document, respectively. Append a heading to describe the example.

```
d = Document("myDoc1", "pdf");  
open(d);
```

```
append(d, Heading1("Spacing Using OuterMargin"));
```

Create a paragraph and set its Style to include an OuterMargin object. Set the left, right, and top outer margins to 0 points, and the bottom margin to 50 points. Append the paragraph to the document.

```
p1 = Paragraph("This is a paragraph with a bottom outer margin of 50pt.");  
p1.Style = {OuterMargin("0pt", "0pt", "0pt", "50pt")};
```

```
append(d, p1);
```

Create two more paragraphs with different bottom margins. Append the paragraphs to the document along with a final text object so that the bottom margin of the last paragraph can be seen.

```
p2 = Paragraph("This is a paragraph with a bottom outer margin of 25pt.");  
p2.Style = {OuterMargin("0pt", "0pt", "0pt", "25pt")};  
append(d, p2);
```

```
p3 = Paragraph("This is a paragraph with a bottom outer margin of 5pt.");
```

```
p3.Style = {OuterMargin("0pt", "0pt", "0pt", "5pt")};
append(d, p3);
```

```
append(d, Text("Text to show spacing"));
```

Close and view the document.

```
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Using a Style in a Template

In this example, paragraphs use styles defined in a custom template file used by the document. The following output is created:

Spacing Using Template-defined Paragraph Styles

This is a paragraph with a custom style defined in a template.

This is a paragraph with the default style defined in a template.

This is a paragraph with a bottom outer margin of 5pt.

Text to show spacing.

Import the DOM package so you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create and open a PDF document. Specify a custom document template named `exampleTemplate` when creating the Document object. To make Word or HTML documents, first create a Word or HTML template. Then, change "pdf" to "docx", "html", or "html-file" depending on the template created.

See [Create an HTML or PDF Template](#) or [Create a Microsoft Word Template](#) for details on how to create templates.

```
d = Document("myDoc2", "pdf", "exampleTemplate");
```

The custom PDF template `exampleTemplate` has been modified to contain a paragraph style named `exampleParagraphStyle` defined in `exampleTemplate\stylesheets\root.css` as the following:

```
/* Custom paragraph style */
p.exampleParagraphStyle
{
    font-size: 11pt;
    margin-bottom: 50px;
}
```

The `margin-bottom` value gives paragraphs a bottom margin of 50 points, similar to the previous example. Alternatively, you can modify the default paragraph style in the template so that paragraphs

in the document automatically have the custom style. The default paragraph style in `exampleTemplate` has been modified to have a bottom margin of 25 points:

```
/* Paragraph */  
p {  
    font-size: 11pt;  
    margin-bottom: 25pt;  
}
```

Open the document and append a heading to describe the example.

```
open(d);
```

```
append(d, Heading1("Spacing Using Template-defined Paragraph Styles"));
```

Create a paragraph using `exampleParagraphStyle` as the style name. Create another paragraph with no style name specified so that it uses the default paragraph style in the template.

```
p1 = Paragraph("This is a paragraph with a custom style defined in a template.", ...  
    "exampleParagraphStyle");
```

```
p2 = Paragraph("This is a paragraph with the default style defined in a template.");
```

Create another paragraph with the default paragraph style, but set its `Style` property to have a different bottom margin. This will override the template's default style.

```
p3 = Paragraph("This is a paragraph with a bottom outer margin of 5pt.");  
p3.Style = {OuterMargin("0pt", "0pt", "0pt", "5pt")};
```

Append the paragraphs to the document along with a final text object so that the bottom margin of the last paragraph can be seen.

```
append(d, p1);  
append(d, p2);  
append(d, p3);  
append(d, Text("Text to show spacing."));
```

Close and view the document.

```
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```


Side-By-Side Tables

This example shows how to arrange tables side-by-side on a page.

The example places each table in adjacent entries of an invisible table, which is a table with no borders or colors. The invisible table causes the inserted tables to appear to be side-by-side.

64	2	3	61	60	6	7	57
9	55	54	12	13	51	50	16
17	47	46	20	21	43	42	24
40	26	27	37	36	30	31	33
32	34	35	29	28	38	39	25
41	23	22	44	45	19	18	48
49	15	14	52	53	11	10	56
8	58	59	5	4	62	63	1

16	2	3	13
5	11	10	8
9	7	6	12
4	14	15	1

Import the DOM and Report API packages so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names. Also, create a Report object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*

% To create a Word report, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx".
% To create an HTML report, change "pdf" to "html" or "html-file" for a
% multifile or single-file report, respectively.
rpt = Report('myreport', 'pdf');
```

Create two Table objects, table1 and table2, to hold magic squares data. Set the width of these tables to be 100% to fit in the invisible table cells created below. Also, specify the styles for the table borders, row separators, and column separators.

```
tableStyle = { ...
    Width('100%'), ...
    Border('solid','black','1px'), ...
    ColSep('solid','black','1px'), ...
    RowSep('solid','black','1px') ...
};

table1 = Table(magic(8));
table1.TableEntriesHAlign = 'center';
table1.Style = tableStyle;

table2 = Table(magic(4));
```

```
table2.TableEntriesHAlign = 'center';  
table2.Style = tableStyle;
```

Insert the tables in the only row of a 1x3, invisible layout table (lo_table). A table is considered invisible when the borders are not defined for the table nor any of its table entries.

```
lo_table = Table({table1, ' ', table2});
```

Specify the width of the layout table entries to fit the magic squares tables.

```
lo_table.entry(1,1).Style = {Width('3.2in')};  
lo_table.entry(1,2).Style = {Width('.2in')};  
lo_table.entry(1,3).Style = {Width('3.2in')};
```

Set the layout table width so it spans the width of the page between the margins. Set `ResizeToFitContents` to false so the layout table columns are not resized and instead the specified widths are used.

```
lo_table.Style = {Width('100%'), ResizeToFitContents(false)};
```

Generate and display the report.

```
add(rpt, lo_table);  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Fit Wide Tables in a Page

This example shows how to fit a wide table in a report.

Chapter 1. Traffic Cameras in Austin

Repeated Column Index: 1 ,SlicedColumns: From column 2 to column 6

Camera ID	Location Name	Status	Turn on Date	Manufacturer	ATD Location ID
1	830 BLK W RUNDBERG LN (Little Walnut Creek Library, HEB)	TURNED_ON	11/18/2016	Sarix	LOC16-005090
2	AIRPORT BLVD / OAK SPRINGS DR	TURNED_ON	11/8/2016	Spectra	LOC16-000805
3	STAKED PLAINS DR / LAKELINE BLVD	TURNED_ON	12/20/2016	Sarix	LOC16-004915
4	35TH ST / PECOS ST	TURNED_ON	11/30/2016	Spectra	LOC16-003630
5	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR BLVD / RIO GRANDE ST	TURNED_ON	11/18/2016	Sarix	LOC16-000095
6	LAVACA ST / 3RD ST	TURNED_ON	8/10/2016	Sarix	LOC16-001625
7	PEARCE LN / KELLAM RD	TURNED_ON	10/15/2016	Sarix	LOC16-000500
8	WEST GATE BLVD / WILLIAM CANNON DR	TURNED_ON	11/16/2016	Spectra	LOC16-002050
9	ESCARPMENT BLVD / WILLIAM CANNON DR	TURNED_ON	11/16/2016	Spectra	LOC16-002065
10	35TH ST / JACKSON AVE	TURNED_ON	11/16/2016	Spectra	LOC16-000530

Repeated Column Index: 1 ,SlicedColumns: From column 7 to column 11

Camera ID	Landmark	Signal Engineer Area	Council District	Jurisdiction	Location Type
1	Little Walnut Creek Library, HEB	NORTHEAST	4	AUSTIN FULL PURPOSE	BUILDING
2	-nan	NORTHEAST	3,1	AUSTIN FULL PURPOSE	ROADWAY
3	-nan	NORTHWEST	6	AUSTIN FULL PURPOSE	ROADWAY
4	-nan	CENTRAL	10	AUSTIN FULL PURPOSE	ROADWAY
5	-nan	CENTRAL	9	AUSTIN FULL PURPOSE	ROADWAY
6	-nan	CENTRAL	9	AUSTIN FULL	ROADWAY

The data for this example is a mat file containing cell array of traffic camera data from Austin, Texas. This cell array contains information such as camera location, its status and the date when it was turned on etc.

We assume traffic_data.mat file that contains cell array of traffic camera data is in the current working directory. The requirement is to print the table so all of its columns fit on paper that is 8.5 inches wide by 11 inches long, in portrait orientation.

Create a Table:

To include a table in a report, use mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable object. This object has a table body and an optional table header and footer.

First, load a mat file containing MATLAB cell array data to workspace. Create a DOM Formal Table object using the cell array data. To make the table easier to read, set the table headings to bold, and add a left margin space between the table column separator and the table content.

```
load('traffic_data.mat');
tbl_header = traffic_camera_data(1,:);
traffic_camera_data(1,:) = [];

formalTable = mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable(tbl_header,traffic_camera_data);
formalTable.RowSep = "Solid";
formalTable.ColSep = "Solid";
formalTable.Border = "Solid";
formalTable.Header.TableEntriesStyle = [formalTable.Header.TableEntriesStyle,...
    {mlreportgen.dom.Bold(true)}];
formalTable.TableEntriesStyle = [formalTable.TableEntriesStyle,...
    {mlreportgen.dom.InnerMargin("2pt","2pt","2pt","2pt"),...
    mlreportgen.dom.WhiteSpace("preserve")}];
```

Trial Number 1: Add the DOM Formal Table in a default portrait page of size 8.5 inches wide and 11 inches long.

Import the DOM and Report API packages so you do not have to use long class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*;
```

Create a container to hold the report content.

```
% To create a Word report, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx".
rpt = Report("TrafficCameraDataPortrait","pdf");
```

Create a chapter with the title "Traffic Cameras in Austin".

```
chapter = Chapter("Title","Traffic Cameras in Austin");
```

Add the created table to the chapter and add the chapter to the report.

```
add(chapter, formalTable);
add(rpt, chapter);
close(rpt);
```

Result: The generated report includes the table but the table columns are too narrow. Fitting the whole table in a portrait page created a table that is not legible.

Trial Number 2: Fit the wide table in a landscape oriented page, which is 11 inches wide by 8.5 inches long.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*;
import mlreportgen.utils.*

rpt = Report("TrafficCameraDataLandscape","pdf");
chapter = Chapter("Title","Traffic Cameras in Austin");
```

Set the report landscape layout to true. Add the table to the chapter.

```
rpt.Layout.Landscape = true;
add(chapter,formalTable);
add(rpt,chapter);
close(rpt);
```

Result: Although the landscape layout is better than the portrait page report, many columns are not legible and the table is not easy to read.

Trial Number 3: Use the Report Generator TableSlicer utility to slice the input table into multiple slices. Its MaxCols property specifies the maximum number of columns per table slice.

First, try dividing the table into two slices and print them on default 8.5 wide by 11 inch long portrait paper.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*;
import mlreportgen.utils.*

rpt = Report("TrafficCameraDataSlicing-1","pdf");
chapter = Chapter("Title","Traffic Cameras in Austin");
```

Now, create a table slicer object and specify the formal table as an input . The input table has 18 columns, so to create two slices, set the MaxCols property to 9.

The table slicer utility has a slice method which slices the input table and generates mlreportgen.utils.TableSlice objects. These objects have the sliced table and the start and end column indices of the original input table.

```
slicer = mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer("Table",formalTable,"MaxCols",9);
slices = slicer.slice();
```

Use the start and end index to create a customized title. Then add the customized sliced table title and the table slice to the chapter.

```
for slice = slices
    str = sprintf("From column %d to column %d",slice.StartCol,slice.EndCol);
    para = Paragraph(str);
    para.Bold = true;
    para.Style = [para.Style,{KeepWithNext(true),...
        OuterMargin("0pt","0pt","5pt","0pt")}];
    add(chapter,para);
    add(chapter,slice.Table);
end
```

Generate and display the report.

```
add(rpt,chapter);
close(rpt);
```

Result: The output is better than first two trials, but the table slices are difficult to read and are disconnected from each other.

Trial Number 4: Based on the trial output so far, reduce the MaxCols value to create 4 table slices. Use the RepeatCols property to repeat columns in all the slices. To connect all 4 slices, set the RepeatCols property value to 1 so that the Camera ID column is repeated in every table slice.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*;
import mlreportgen.utils.*
```

```
rpt = Report("TrafficCameraDataSlicing-2","pdf");
chapter = Chapter("Title","Traffic Cameras in Austin");
```

Set the MaxCols value to 6 and the RepeatCols value to 1 .

```
slicer = mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer("Table",formalTable,"MaxCols",...
    6,"RepeatCols",1);
slices = slicer.slice();
```

Create a customized title using the start and end index. Add the customized sliced table title and the table slice to the chapter.

```
for slice = slices
    str = sprintf("Repeated Column Index: %d ,SlicedColumns: From column %d to column %d",...
        slicer.RepeatCols,slice.StartCol, slice.EndCol);
    para = Paragraph(str);
    para.Bold = true;
    para.Style = [para.Style,{KeepWithNext(true),...
        OuterMargin("0pt","0pt","5pt","0pt")}];
    add(chapter,para);
    add(chapter,slice.Table);
end
```

Generate and display the report.

```
add(rpt,chapter);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

Result: Output is legible and it satisfies the original requirement to print the table on a portrait page. The input table style, which has bold headers and inner margins that are retained in all the table slices.

The table tile is customized for the readers to understand the table entries data.

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Span a Table Entry Across Rows and Columns

These examples show how to make a table entry span rows and columns.

Informal Table

This example shows how to use row and column spanning in a DOM informal table object to create the following table.

Name		Address
First	Last	
John	Smith	Natick, MA
Jane	Doe	Boston, MA

An informal table is a table that does not include pre-defined head, body, and foot sections. However, you can format the first few rows of an informal table as a header as this example shows.

Import the DOM package so you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Set up the document and add a heading to describe the table.

```
% To create a PDF report, change the output type from "docx" to "pdf".
% To create an HTML report, change "docx" to "html" or "html-file" for
% a multifile or single-file report, respectively.
rpt = Document('myReport', 'docx');
```

```
h = Heading(1, 'Multiple Row and Column Table Entries Using an Informal Table');
h.Style = [h.Style {HAlign('center')}];
append(rpt, h);
```

Create cell arrays for the styles to be used by the different document components. The containing table spans the width of the page and has solid lines separating the entries. The main header is steel blue, and then sub-header is a lighter sky blue.

```
tableStyle = {Width('100%'), Border('solid'), ColSep('solid'), RowSep('solid')};
mainHeaderRowStyle = {VAlign('middle'), InnerMargin('2pt', '2pt', '2pt', '2pt'), ...
    BackgroundColor('steelblue')};
mainHeaderTextStyle = {Bold, OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt'), FontFamily('Arial')};
subHeaderRowStyle = {VAlign('middle'), InnerMargin('2pt', '2pt', '2pt', '2pt'), BackgroundColor(
subHeaderTextStyle = {Bold, OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt'), FontFamily('Arial')};
bodyStyle = {OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt'), InnerMargin('2pt', '2pt', '2pt', '0pt')};
```

Create some sample data to include in the table. Then, create the Table object.

```
data = {'John', 'Smith', 'Natick, MA';
    'Jane', 'Doe', 'Boston, MA'};
```

```
t = Table(3);
t.Style = [t.Style tableStyle];
```

Create a TableRow object for the first row of the table that contains the Name and Address headers. The Name header has two sub-headers, so it spans two columns. This is set with the ColSpan

property of the table entry. The Address header does not have any sub-headers, so it spans two rows. This is set with the RowSpan property of the table entry.

```
r = TableRow;
r.Style = [r.Style mainHeaderRowStyle];
p = Paragraph('Name');
p.Style = [p.Style mainHeaderTextStyle {HAlign('center')});
te = TableEntry(p);
te.ColSpan = 2;
append(r, te);

p = Paragraph('Address');
p.Style = [p.Style mainHeaderTextStyle];
te = TableEntry(p);
te.RowSpan = 2;
append(r, te);
append(t, r);
```

Create a second row in the table for the First and Last sub-headers of Name. Even though the table is three columns wide, the second row contains only two entries because the Address field spans both the first and second rows.

```
r = TableRow;
r.Style = [r.Style subHeaderRowStyle];
p = Paragraph('First');
p.Style = [p.Style subHeaderTextStyle];
te = TableEntry(p);
append(r, te);

p = Paragraph('Last');
p.Style = [p.Style subHeaderTextStyle];
te = TableEntry(p);
append(r, te);
append(t, r);
```

Loop through the sample data to add it to the table.

```
for k = 1:size(data, 1)
    r = TableRow;
    r.Style = [r.Style bodyStyle];
    te = TableEntry(data{k,1});
    append(r, te);
    te = TableEntry(data{k,2});
    append(r, te);
    te = TableEntry(data{k,3});
    append(r, te);
    append(t, r);
end
```

Add the table to the document.

```
append(rpt, t);
```

Formal Table

This example shows how to use row and column spanning in a DOM formal table object to create the following table.

Name		Address
First	Last	
John	Smith	Natick, MA
Jane	Doe	Boston, MA

A formal table is a table that consists of three sub-tables for the header, body, and footer sections of the table, respectively. Using a formal table instead of an informal table separates the header, which requires special formatting, from the data, which can be passed directly to the formal table constructor to populate the body table.

Import the DOM package so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Move to a new page in the existing document and add a heading to describe the table.

```
br = PageBreak();
append(rpt, br);
h = Heading(1, 'Multiple Row and Column Table Entries Using a Formal Table');
h.Style = [h.Style {HAlign('center')}]];
append(rpt, h);
```

Create cell arrays for the styles to be used by the different document components. The containing table spans the width of the page and has solid lines separating the entries. The main header is steel blue, and then sub-header is a lighter sky blue.

```
tableStyle = {Width('100%'), Border('solid'), ColSep('solid'), RowSep('solid')};
mainHeaderRowStyle = {VAlign('middle'), InnerMargin('2pt', '2pt', '2pt', '2pt'), ...
    BackgroundColor('steelblue')};
mainHeaderTextStyle = {Bold, OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt'), FontFamily('Arial')};
subHeaderRowStyle = {VAlign('middle'), InnerMargin('2pt', '2pt', '2pt', '2pt'), BackgroundColor('skyblue')};
subHeaderTextStyle = {Bold, OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt'), FontFamily('Arial')};
bodyStyle = {OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt')};
```

Create some sample data to include in the table. Then, create a FormalTable object with the sample data in the Body section.

```
data = {'John', 'Smith', 'Natick, MA';
        'Jane', 'Doe', 'Boston, MA'};

t = FormalTable(data);
t.Style = [t.Style tableStyle];
t.Body.TableEntriesStyle = [t.Body.TableEntriesStyle, bodyStyle];
```

Construct the Header table of the FormalTable object using the same method as the previous example. Create a TableRow object for the first row of the table that contains the Name and Address headers. The Name header has two sub-headers, so it spans two columns. This is set with the ColSpan property of the table entry. The Address header does not have any sub-headers, so it spans two rows. This is set with the RowSpan property of the table entry.

```
r = TableRow;
r.Style = [r.Style mainHeaderRowStyle];
p = Paragraph('Name');
p.Style = [p.Style mainHeaderTextStyle {HAlign('center')}]];
```

```

te = TableEntry(p);
te.Style = [te.Style mainHeaderTextStyle];
te.ColSpan = 2;
append(r, te);

p = Paragraph('Address');
p.Style = [p.Style mainHeaderTextStyle];
te = TableEntry(p);
te.Style = [te.Style mainHeaderTextStyle];
te.RowSpan = 2;
append(r, te);
append(t.Header, r);

```

Create a second row in the table for the First and Last sub-headers of Name. Even though the table is three columns wide, the second row only contains two entries because the Address field spans both the first and second rows.

```

r = TableRow;
r.Style = [r.Style subHeaderRowStyle];
p = Paragraph('First');
p.Style = [p.Style subHeaderTextStyle];
te = TableEntry(p);
append(r, te);

p = Paragraph('Last');
p.Style = [p.Style subHeaderTextStyle];
te = TableEntry(p);
append(r, te);
append(t.Header, r);

```

Add the table to the document.

```
append(rpt, t);
```

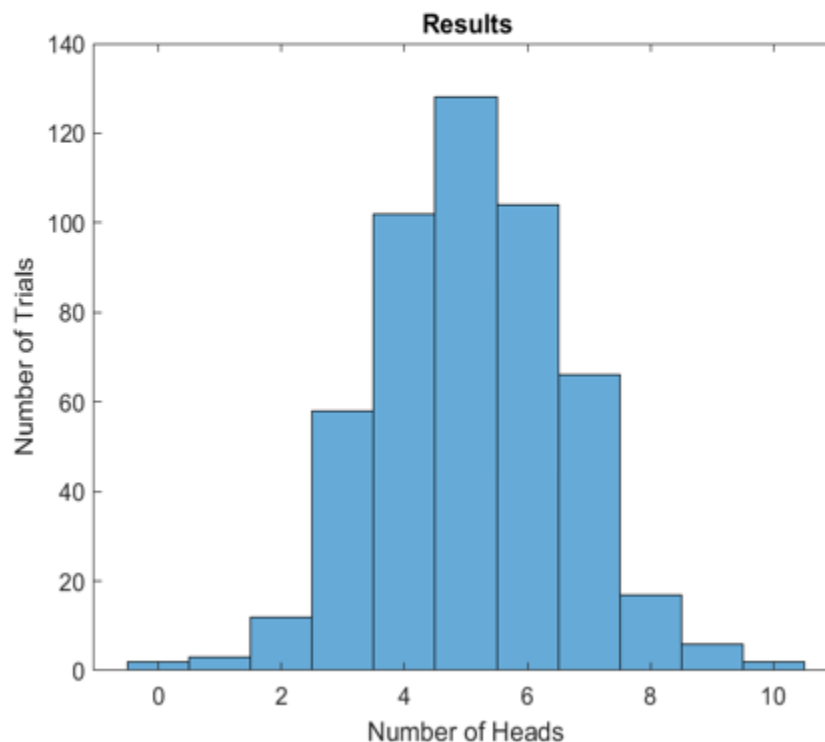
Page Layout Table

This example shows how use row and column spanning to create an invisible page layout table for a complex layout.

Multi-column Invisible Table

Trial	Heads
1	7
2	6
3	6
4	4
5	6
6	3
7	4
8	8
9	5
10	5
11	6
12	8
13	3
14	3
15	5
16	5
17	0
18	4
19	2
20	5

The plot below shows the results from 500 trials in which a coin was flipped 10 times, and the number of times the coin landed on heads was counted. The table displays the results for the first 20 trials.



Import the DOM package so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Move to a new page in the existing document and add a heading to describe the table.

```
br = PageBreak();
append(rpt, br);
h = Heading(1, 'Multi-column Invisible Table');
h.Style = [h.Style {HAlign('center')}]];
append(rpt, h);
```

Determine the styles for the different components on the page. The main table is invisible, so it does not have a border or separators.

```
mainTableStyle = {Width('100%'), Border('none') ColSep('none'), RowSep('none')};
dataTableStyle = {Border('solid'), ColSep('dotted'), RowSep('solid'), ...
    OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt')};
dataTableEntriesStyle = {OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt'), VAlign('middle')};
histStyle = {InnerMargin('2pt', '2pt', '2pt', '2pt'), ...
    HAlign('center'), VAlign('bottom'), Width('5in'), Height('4in')};
```

Create example data representing 500 random coin flips. Then, create Text, FormTable, and Image objects to display information about the data.

```
coinflips = randi(2, [500, 10]);
numHeads = sum(coinflips-1,2);

p = Text(['The plot below shows the results from 500 trials in which a coin was flipped 10 times
        'and the number of times the coin landed on heads was counted. ',...
        'The table displays the results for the first 20 trials.']);

dataHeader = {'Trial', 'Heads'};
dataBody = [(1:20)', numHeads(1:20)];
dataTable = FormTable(dataHeader, dataBody);
dataTable.TableEntriesStyle = [dataTable.TableEntriesStyle dataTableEntriesStyle];
dataTable.Header.Style = [dataTable.Header.Style {Bold}];
dataTable.Style = [dataTable.Style dataTableStyle];

histogram(numHeads);
title('Results')
xlabel('Number of Heads')
ylabel('Number of Trials')
saveas(gcf, 'histogram_img.png');
close(gcf)
h = Image('histogram_img.png');
```

Create the invisible table and begin adding components. Add the data table to the first row and specify that it spans two rows.

```
t = Table(2);
t.Style = [t.Style mainTableStyle];

row1 = TableRow;
row1.Style = [row1.Style {Width('100%')}]];
entry1 = TableEntry;
append(entry1, dataTable);
entry1.RowSpan = 2;
entry1.Style = [entry1.Style {Width("40%")}]];
append(row1, entry1);
```

Add the Text object to the first row as well and then append the row to the table.

```
entry2 = TableEntry(p);
entry2.Style = [entry2.Style {Width("60%")}]];
append(row1, entry2);

append(t, row1);
```

Create a new row and add the histogram image as the only entry. The data table already fills the first columns of both the first and second rows, so the histogram will be placed in the second column.

```
row2 = TableRow;
entry3 = TableEntry;
h.Style = [h.Style histStyle];
append(entry3, h);
append(row2, entry3);
entry3.Style = [entry3.Style {Width('60%')}]];

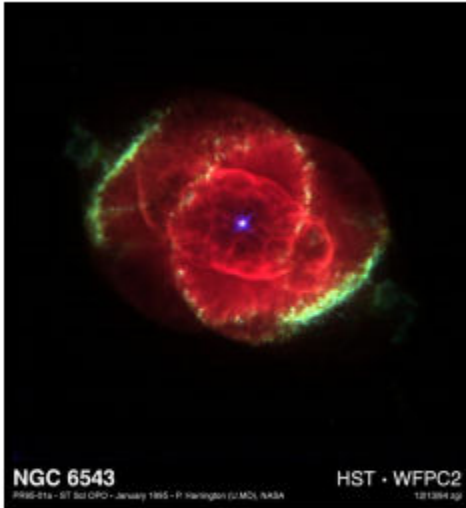
append(t, row2);
```

Generate and display the report.

```
append(rpt,t);  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Side-By-Side Images

This example shows how to arrange images side by side on a page.



Import the DOM and Report API packages so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names, and create the report.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

```
% To create a Word report, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx".
% To create an HTML report, change "pdf" to "html" or "html-file" for
% a multifile or single-file report, respectively.
rpt = Report('myreport', 'pdf');
```

Create two image objects wrapped around corresponding image files. Scale the images to fit the invisible table cells created below.

```
imgStyle = {ScaleToFit(true)};
img1 = Image(which('ngc6543a.jpg'));
img1.Style = imgStyle;
img2 = Image(which('peppers.png'));
img2.Style = imgStyle;
```

Insert images in the row of a 1x3, invisible layout table (lot).

```
lot = Table({img1, ' ', img2});
```

The images will be sized to fit the table entries only if their height and width is specified.

```
lot.entry(1,1).Style = {Width('3.2in'), Height('3in')};
lot.entry(1,2).Style = {Width('.2in'), Height('3in')};
lot.entry(1,3).Style = {Width('3.2in'), Height('3in')};
```

Make the table span the width of the page between the margins. Tell the table layout manager to not resize the table columns to fit the images.

```
lot.Style = {ResizeToFitContents(false), Width('100%')};
```

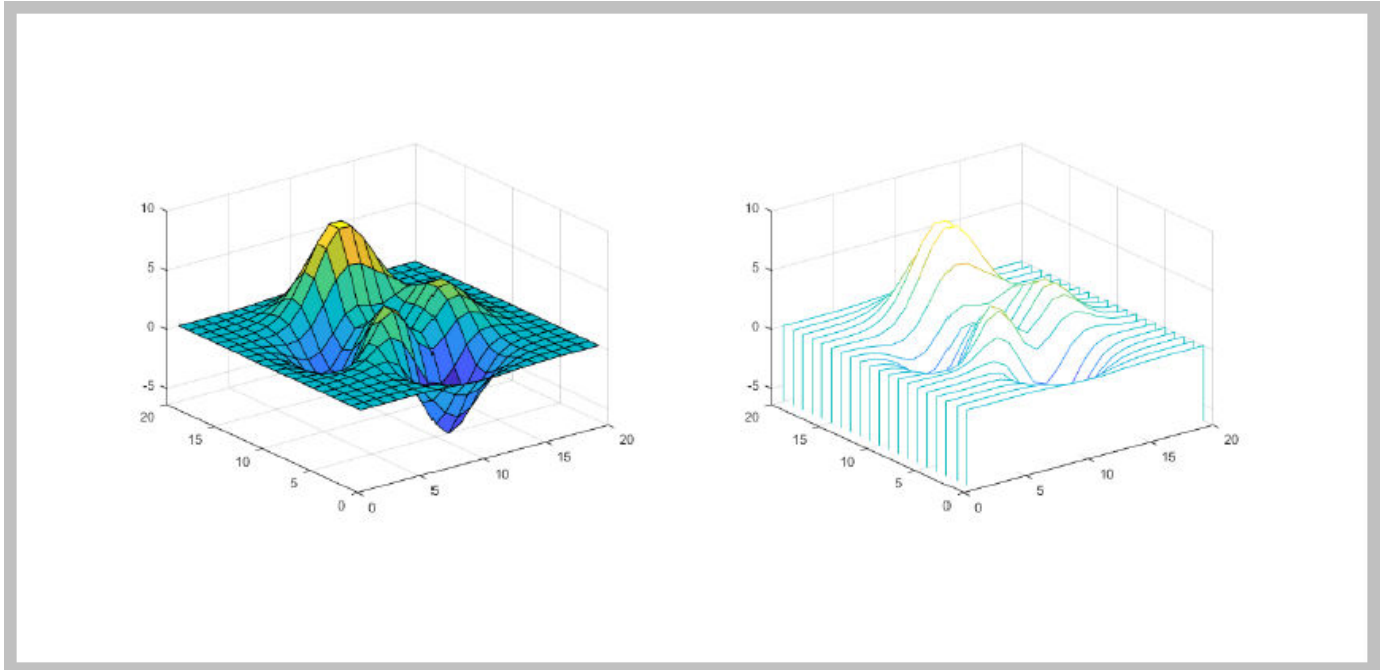
Generate and display the report.

```
add(rpt, lot);  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```


Side-By-Side Figures

This example shows how to arrange figures side-by-side on a page.

The example places each figure in adjacent entries of an invisible table, which is a table with no borders or colors. The invisible table causes the inserted figures to appear to be side-by-side.



Import the DOM and Report API packages so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names. Also, create a Report object.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

```
% To create a Word report, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx".
% To create an HTML report, change "pdf" to "html" or "html-file" for a
% multifile or single-file report, respectively.
```

```
rpt = Report('myreport', 'pdf');
```

Create Figure objects for surface (fig1) and waterfall (fig2) plots. Then, create Image objects wrapped around the figure snapshot image files. Scale the images to fit the table entries created below.

```
imgStyle = {ScaleToFit(true)};
```

```
fig1 = Figure(surf(peaks(20)));
fig1Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig1, rpt));
fig1Img.Style = imgStyle;
delete(gcf);
```

```
fig2 = Figure(waterfall(peaks(20)));
fig2Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig2, rpt));
fig2Img.Style = imgStyle;
delete(gcf);
```

Insert the images in the only row of a 1x3, invisible layout table (`lo_table`). A table is considered invisible when the borders are not defined for the table and all of its table entries.

```
lo_table = Table({fig1Img, ' ', fig2Img});
```

The images will be sized to fit the table entries only if the table entries' height and width are specified.

```
lo_table.entry(1,1).Style = {Width('3.2in'), Height('3in')};  
lo_table.entry(1,2).Style = {Width('.2in'), Height('3in')};  
lo_table.entry(1,3).Style = {Width('3.2in'), Height('3in')};
```

Set the table width so it spans the width of the page between the margins. Set `ResizeToFitContents` to false so the table columns are not resized and instead the specified widths are used.

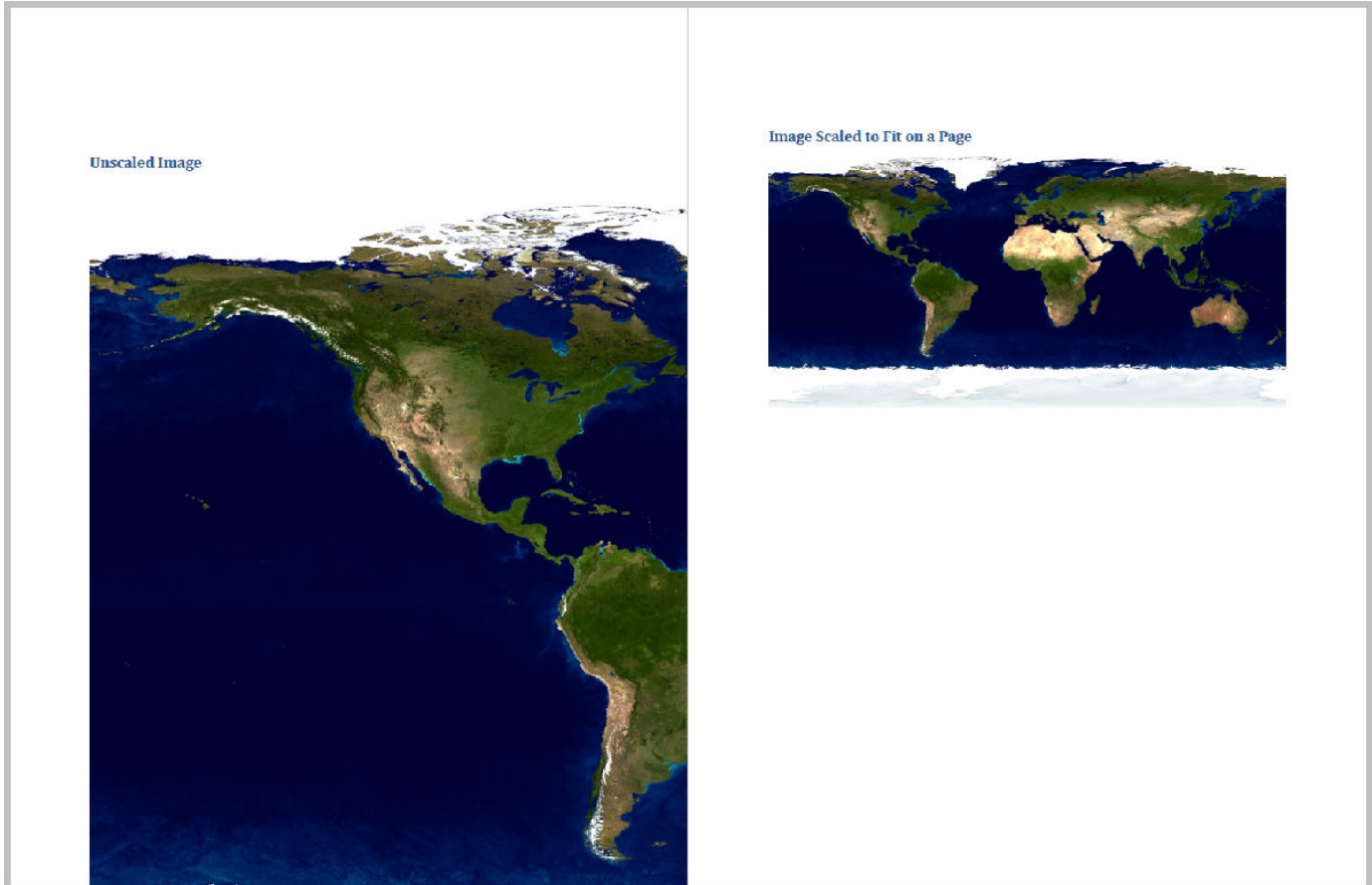
```
lo_table.Style = {Width('100%'), ResizeToFitContents(false)};
```

Generate and display the report.

```
add(rpt, lo_table);  
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Scale Image To Fit Page

This example shows, for PDF and Word reports, how to scale a large image to fit on a page.



Import the DOM and Report API packages so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

Create and open a report.

```
% To create a Word report, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx".
rpt = Report("myreport", "pdf");
open(rpt);
```

Specify an image that is too large to fit on the page.

```
imgPath = which("landOcean.jpg");
```

Add a heading to the report.

```
heading = Heading1("Unscaled Image");
add(rpt, heading);
```

Add the image to the report using the DOM *Image* class.

```
img1 = Image(imgPath);  
add(rpt,img1);
```

Add a heading to the report.

```
heading = Heading1("Image Scaled to Fit on a Page");  
add(rpt,heading);
```

Use the DOM *ScaleToFit* format to scale the image to fit on the page and then, add the scaled image to the report.

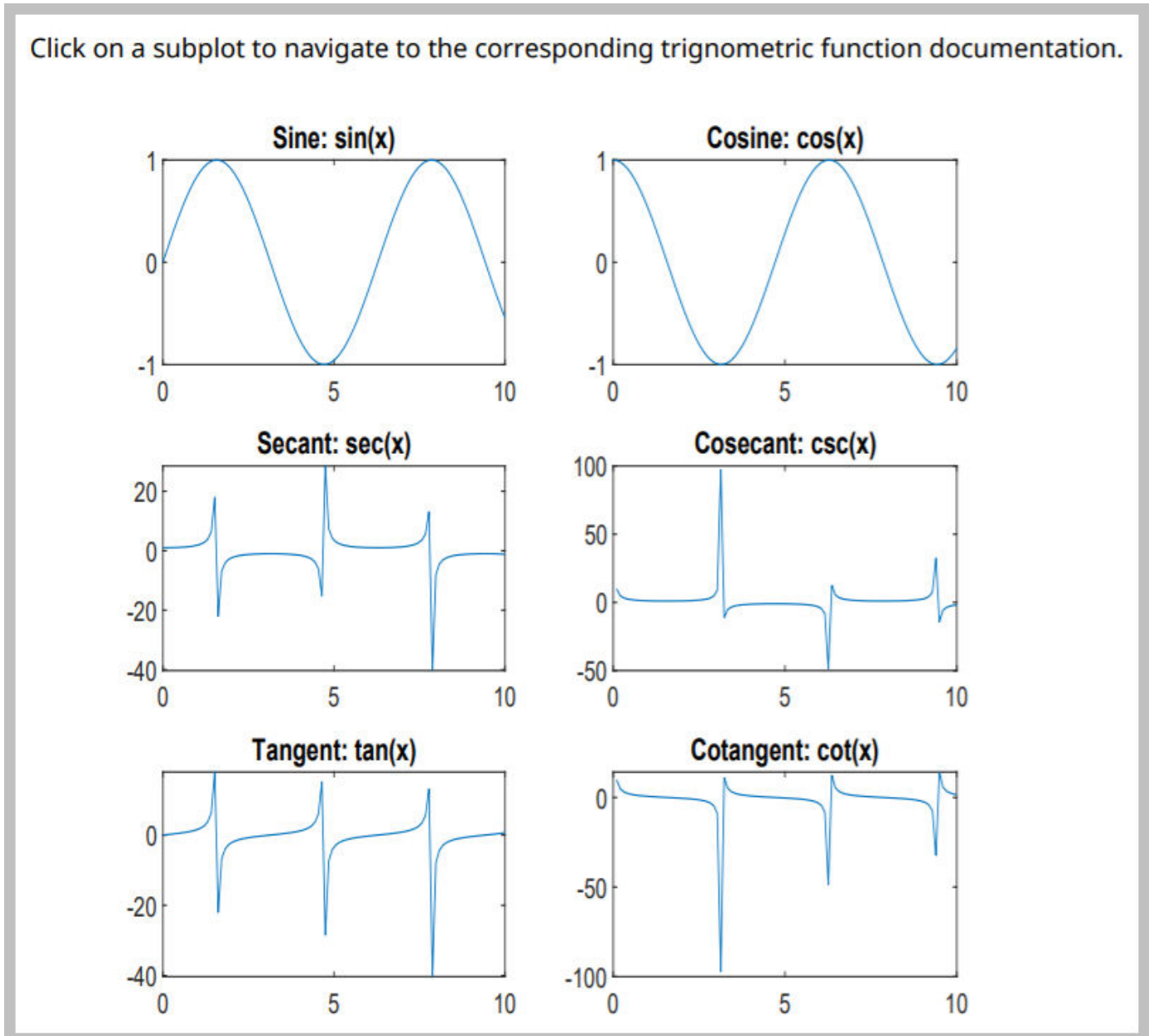
```
img2 = Image(imgPath);  
img2.Style = [img2.Style {ScaleToFit}];  
add(rpt,img2);
```

Close and view the report.

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Hyperlink Image

This example shows how to define areas in an image as hyperlinks. You can define hyperlinks so that they link to a target web page or navigate to another location in the same report.



Import the DOM and Report API packages so you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

Create and open a report.

```
% To create an HTML report, change "pdf" to "html" or "html-file" for a
% multifile or single-file report, respectively.
rpt = Report("myreport", "pdf");
open(rpt);
```

Add a paragraph to the report.

```
content = "Click on a subplot to navigate to the corresponding " + ...
         "trigonometric function documentation.";
add(rpt, Paragraph(content));
```

Create a figure with multiple subplots for different trigonometric functions.

```
figH = figure;
x = linspace(0,10);

sinePlot = subplot(3,2,1,"Units","pixels");
plot(x,sin(x));
title("Sine: sin(x)");

cosinePlot = subplot(3,2,2,"Units","pixels");
plot(x,cos(x));
title("Cosine: cos(x)");

secantPlot = subplot(3,2,3,"Units","pixels");
plot(x,sec(x));
title("Secant: sec(x)");

cosecantPlot = subplot(3,2,4,"Units","pixels");
plot(x,csc(x));
title("Cosecant: csc(x)");

tangentPlot = subplot(3,2,5,"Units","pixels");
plot(x,tan(x));
title("Tangent: tan(x)");

cotangentPlot = subplot(3,2,6,"Units","pixels");
plot(x,cot(x));
title("Cotangent: cot(x)");
```

Use the *Figure* reporter to get the figure snapshot. Use the *DOM Image* to include the snapshot in the report.

```
figReporter = Figure("Source",figH,"SnapshotFormat","jpg");
imgPath = getSnapshotImage(figReporter,rpt);

figImg = Image(imgPath);
```

Create an image map on the snapshot with an image area for each subplot. The *getCoords* function, defined at the end of this example, obtains the coordinates of each subplot. The target for a subplot image area is set to be the documentation web page for the trigonometric function that is used to create that subplot. Then, add the snapshot to the report.

```
map = ImageMap;

sinePlotCoords = getCoords(sinePlot);
sinePlotArea = ImageArea("https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/sin.html", ...
                        "Sine",sinePlotCoords);
```

```

append(map,sinePlotArea);

cosinePlotCoords = getCoords(cosinePlot);
cosinePlotArea = ImageArea("https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/cos.html", ...
    "Cosine",cosinePlotCoords);
append(map,cosinePlotArea);

secantPlotCoords = getCoords(secantPlot);
secantPlotArea = ImageArea("https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/sec.html", ...
    "Secant",secantPlotCoords);
append(map,secantPlotArea);

cosecantPlotCoords = getCoords(cosecantPlot);
cosecantPlotArea = ImageArea("https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/csc.html", ...
    "Cosecant",cosecantPlotCoords);
append(map,cosecantPlotArea);

tangentPlotCoords = getCoords(tangentPlot);
tangentPlotArea = ImageArea("https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/tan.html", ...
    "Tangent",tangentPlotCoords);
append(map,tangentPlotArea);

cotangentPlotCoords = getCoords(cotangentPlot);
cotangentPlotArea = ImageArea("https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/cot.html", ...
    "Cotangent",cotangentPlotCoords);
append(map,cotangentPlotArea);

figImg.Map = map;
add(rpt,figImg);

```

Delete the figure window. Close and view the report.

```

close(rpt);
delete(figH);
rptview(rpt);

```

The following function calculates and returns the top-left and bottom-right coordinates for the specified subplot in its parent figure. These coordinates are calculated by converting the subplot axes coordinates, which are based on the figure coordinate system, where its reference point is the bottom-left, to the DOM *ImageArea* coordinate system, where its reference point is the top-left of the image.

```

function coords = getCoords(subplot)
    subplotWidth = subplot.Position(3);
    subplotHeight = subplot.Position(4);

    fig = subplot.Parent;
    figHeight = fig.Position(4);

    x1 = subplot.Position(1);
    y1 = figHeight - (subplot.Position(2) + subplotHeight);

    x2 = x1 + subplotWidth;
    y2 = y1 + subplotHeight;

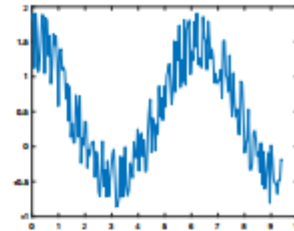
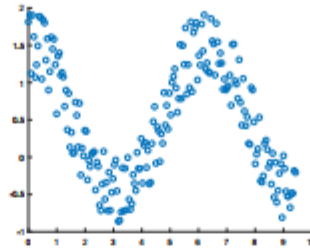
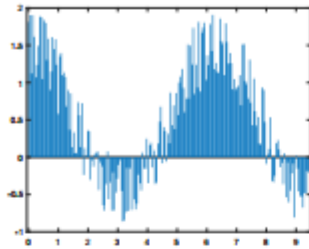
    coords = [x1, y1, x2, y2];
end

```


Create a Report With Landscape Pages

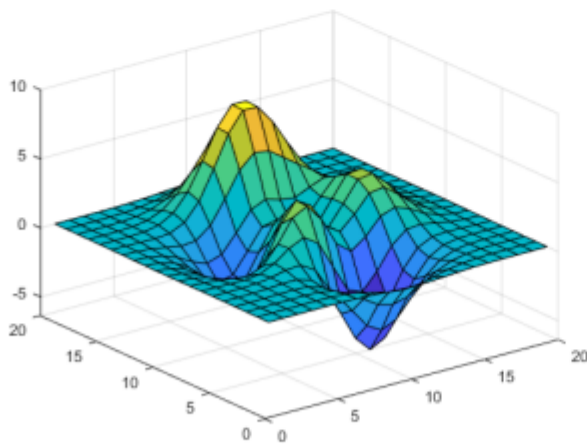
This example shows how to create a report with landscape pages that are 11 inches wide and 8.5 inches high. Using landscape pages allows fitting content that is too wide to fit on a portrait page, such as side-by-side images depicted here.

Chapter 1. Types of Cosine Value Plots with Random Noise



1

Chapter 2. Surface Plot



Import the DOM and Report API packages so that you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
import mlreportgen.report.*;
```

Create a container for a PDF report. To create a Word report, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx".

```
rpt = Report("figureSnapshotSideBySideLandscape", "pdf");
```

Set the report landscape layout to true. This sets the entire report layout to landscape.

```
rpt.Layout.Landscape = true;
```

Create a chapter with the title "Types of Cosine Value Plots with Random Noise".

```
chapter = Chapter("Title", "Types of Cosine Value Plots with Random Noise");
```

Create the variables to plot. Create x as 200 equally spaced values between 0 and 3pi. Create y as cosine values with random noise.

```
x = linspace(0,3*pi,200);
y = cos(x) + rand(1,200);
```

Create figure objects of the x and y values: bar graph (fig1), scatter plot (fig2) and 2-D Line plot (fig3).

Create image objects wrapped around the figure snapshot image files. Set the scaling of the figure objects so they fit in the table entries.

```
imgStyle = {ScaleToFit(true)};
```

```
fig1 = Figure(bar(x, y));
fig1Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig1, rpt));
fig1Img.Style = imgStyle;
delete(gcf);
```

```
fig2 = Figure(scatter(x,y));
fig2Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig2, rpt));
fig2Img.Style = imgStyle;
delete(gcf);
```

```
fig3 = Figure(plot(x,y));
fig3Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig3, rpt));
fig3Img.Style = imgStyle;
delete(gcf);
```

Insert the images in the only row of a 1x5 invisible layout table(lo_table)(space between figures by having 2 empty table entries). A table is considered invisible when the borders are not defined for the table nor any of its table entries. The images are sized to fit the table entries only if the height and width of table entries are specified.

```
lo_table = Table({fig1Img, ' ', fig2Img, ' ', fig3Img});
lo_table.entry(1,1).Style = {Width('3.2in'), Height('3in')};
lo_table.entry(1,2).Style = {Width('.2in'), Height('3in')};
```

```
lo_table.entry(1,3).Style = {Width('3.2in'), Height('3in')};  
lo_table.entry(1,4).Style = {Width('.2in'), Height('3in')};  
lo_table.entry(1,5).Style = {Width('3in'), Height('3in')};
```

Add the table to the chapter and the chapter to the report.

```
add(chapter, lo_table);  
add(rpt, chapter);
```

Create a chapter with the title "Surface Plot".

```
chapter1 = Chapter("Title", "Surface Plot");
```

Create a figure object for surface plot (fig4). Create image objects wrapped around the figure snapshot image files.

```
fig4 = Figure(surf(peaks(20)));  
fig4Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig4, rpt));  
fig4Img.Style = imgStyle;  
delete(gcf);
```

Add the generated image object to the chapter and the chapter to the report.

```
add(chapter1, fig4Img);  
add(rpt, chapter1);
```

Generate and display the report

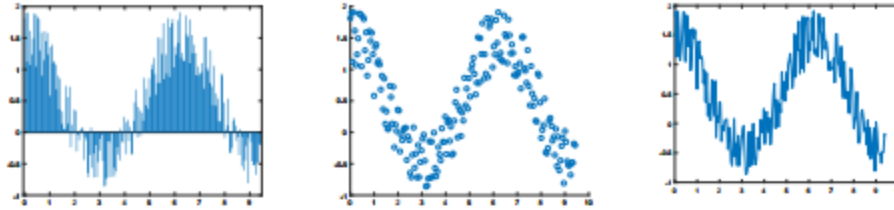
```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

The generated report includes the side-by-side figure snapshots and the surface plot on landscape pages. The generated side-by-side figure snapshots are clearly legible.

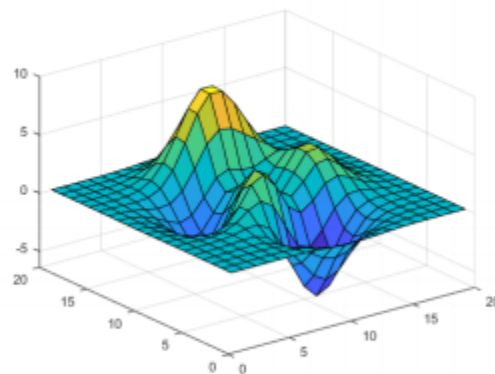
Create a Report With Portrait and Landscape Pages

This example shows how to create a report that contains both 11 x 8.5-in landscape and 8.5 x 11-in portrait pages. The report uses a landscape page to fit content that is too wide to fit on a portrait page, such as these side-by-side images.

Chapter 1. Types of Cosine Value Plots with Random Noise



Chapter 2. Surface Plot



Import the DOM and Report API packages so you do not have to use long class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
import mlreportgen.report.*;
```

Create a container to hold the report content.

```
% To create a Word report, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx".
rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report("PortraitAndLandscapeReport", "pdf");
```

Create a chapter with the title "Types of Cosine Value Plots with Random Noise".

```
chapter = Chapter("Title", "Types of Cosine Value Plots with Random Noise");
```

Set the chapter landscape layout to true. This will set the entire chapter layout to landscape.

```
chapter.Layout.Landscape = true;
```

Create the variables to plot. Create x as 200 equally spaced values between 0 and 3pi. Create y as cosine values with random noise.

```
x = linspace(0,3*pi,200);
y = cos(x) + rand(1,200);
```

Create figure objects of the x and y values: bar graph (fig1), scatter plot (fig2) and 2-D Line plot (fig3).

Create image objects wrapped around the figure snapshot image files. Set the scaling of the figure objects so they fit in the table entries.

```
imgStyle = {ScaleToFit(true)};
```

```
fig1 = Figure(bar(x, y));
fig1Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig1, rpt));
fig1Img.Style = imgStyle;
delete(gcf);
```

```
fig2 = Figure(scatter(x,y));
fig2Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig2, rpt));
fig2Img.Style = imgStyle;
delete(gcf);
```

```
fig3 = Figure(plot(x,y));
fig3Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig3, rpt));
fig3Img.Style = imgStyle;
delete(gcf);
```

Insert the images in the only row of a 1x5 invisible layout table(lo_table)(space between figures by having 2 empty table entries). A table is considered invisible when the borders are not defined for the table nor any of its table entries. The images are sized to fit the table entries only if the height and width of table entries are specified.

```
lo_table = Table({fig1Img, ' ', fig2Img, ' ', fig3Img});
lo_table.entry(1,1).Style = {Width('3.2in'), Height('3in')};
lo_table.entry(1,2).Style = {Width('.2in'), Height('3in')};
lo_table.entry(1,3).Style = {Width('3.2in'), Height('3in')};
lo_table.entry(1,4).Style = {Width('.2in'), Height('3in')};
lo_table.entry(1,5).Style = {Width('3in'), Height('3in')};
```

Add the table to the chapter and the chapter to the report.

```
add(chapter, lo_table);  
add(rpt, chapter);
```

Create a chapter with the title "Surface Plot". The default layout for a chapter is portrait.

```
chapter1 = Chapter("Title", "Surface Plot");
```

Create a figure object for surface plot (fig4). Create image objects wrapped around the figure snapshot image files.

```
fig4 = Figure(surf(peaks(20)));  
fig4Img = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig4, rpt));  
fig4Img.Style = imgStyle;  
delete(gcf);
```

Add the generated image object to the chapter and the chapter to the report.

```
add(chapter1, fig4Img);  
add(rpt, chapter1);
```

Generate and display the report

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

The generated report includes the side-by-side figure snapshots on a landscape page and the surface plot on a portrait page.

Set Table Column Width

This example shows how to set column widths for a DOM Table and FormalTable.

Set column width for a DOM Table

First Name	Last Name	Address
John	Smith	Natick, MA
Jane	Doe	Boston, MA
Robert	Stewart	Natick, MA

Set column width for a DOM FormalTable

First Name	Last Name	Address
John	Smith	Natick, MA
Jane	Doe	Boston, MA
Robert	Stewart	Natick, MA

Import the DOM API package so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create and open a document. To create a Word document, change the output type from pdf to docx. To create an HTML document, change pdf to html or html - file for a multifile or single-file document, respectively.

```
d = Document("mydoc",);
open(d);
```

Define table, table entries, and header row styles, which will be used in the later sections.

```
tableStyle = ...
{ ...
Width("100%"), ...
Border("solid"), ...
RowSep("solid"), ...
ColSep("solid") ...
};

tableEntriesStyle = ...
{ ...
HAlign("center"), ...
VAlign("middle") ...
};

headerRowStyle = ...
{ ...
InnerMargin("2pt","2pt","2pt","2pt"), ...
BackgroundColor("gray"), ...
Bold(true) ...
};
```

Define content for the table header row and table body, which will be used later to create a three-column DOM Table and a FormalTable.

```
headerContent = ...
    { ...
      'First Name', 'Last Name', 'Address' ...
    };

bodyContent = ...
    { ...
      'John', 'Smith', 'Natick, MA'; ...
      'Jane', 'Doe', 'Boston, MA'; ...
      'Robert', 'Stewart', 'Natick, MA' ...
    };
```

The following code uses the DOM `TableColSpecGroup` to define styles for a group of columns in a table. Setting the `Span` property to 3 applies the group formatting to all three columns of the table. To format one or more adjacent table columns in the group, use the DOM `TableColSpec` objects. The first `TableColSpec` object, `specs(1)`, spans to the first 2 columns in the group. Set the `Width` format in its `Style` property to make each of these two columns 20% of the table width. The second `TableColSpec` object, `specs(2)`, spans to a single column, that is, the third column in the group, and is formatted to be 60% of the table width.

```
grps(1) = TableColSpecGroup;
grps(1).Span = 3;

specs(1) = TableColSpec;
specs(1).Span = 2;
specs(1).Style = {Width("20%")};

specs(2) = TableColSpec;
specs(2).Span = 1;
specs(2).Style = {Width("60%")};

grps(1).ColSpecs = specs;
```

The following code appends a heading and a DOM Table to the document. Assigning the `grps`, created in the above code, to the `ColSpecGroups` property of the table, makes the first 2 columns 20% and the third column 60% of the table width. The code also assigns styles for the table, table entries, and the first row of the table.

```
append(d,Heading1("Set column width for a DOM Table"));

tableContent = [headerContent; bodyContent];

table = Table(tableContent);
table.ColSpecGroups = grps;

table.Style = tableStyle;
table.TableEntriesStyle = tableEntriesStyle;

firstRow = table.Children(1);
firstRow.Style = headerRowStyle;

append(d,table);
```

The following code appends a heading and a DOM `FormalTable` to the document. Assigning the `grps` to the `ColSpecGroups` property of the formal table makes the first 2 columns 20% and the

third column 60% of the table width. The code also assigns styles for the formal table, table entries, and the header row of the formal table.

```
append(d,Heading1("Set column width for a DOM FormalTable"));
```

```
formalTable = FormalTable(headerContent,bodyContent);  
formalTable.ColSpecGroups = grps;
```

```
formalTable.Style = tableStyle;  
formalTable.TableEntriesStyle = tableEntriesStyle;
```

```
headerRow = formalTable.Header.Children;  
headerRow.Style = headerRowStyle;
```

```
append(d,formalTable);
```

Close and view the document.

```
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Number Section Headings, Table Titles, and Figure Captions Programmatically

This example shows how to programmatically create numbered headings for chapters and hierarchical numbered headings for subsections in a chapter. The example also demonstrates how to create hierarchical numbered table titles and figure captions that reside in a numbered chapter or a subsection in a chapter.

Chapter 1. Figures with numbered captions	2
1.1. Figure for Land Ocean	2
1.2. Figures for Peppers and Cat's Eye Nebula	3
Chapter 2. Tables with numbered titles	5
2.1. Table for Magic(5)	5
2.2. Tables for Magic(8) and Magic(10)	5

Import the DOM API package so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create and open a document. To create a Word document, change the output type from pdf to docx. To create a HTML document, change pdf to html or html - file for a multifile or single-file document, respectively.

```
d = Document("mydoc",);
open(d);
```

Append a table of contents to the document.

```
append(d, TOC);
```

Create numbering streams for chapter headings, subsection headings, figure captions, and table titles. By default, the streams are created using Arabic numbers with an initial value of 0.

```
chapterStream = createAutoNumberStream(d, "chapter");
sectionStream = createAutoNumberStream(d, "section");
figureStream = createAutoNumberStream(d, "figure");
tableStream = createAutoNumberStream(d, "table");
```

Define some image, table, and table entries styles, which will be used in the later sections.

```
imageStyle = ...
    { ...
      Height("5in"), ...
      Width("5in") ...
    };

tableStyle = ...
    { ...
      Width("100%"), ...
      Border("solid"), ...
      RowSep("solid"), ...
      ColSep("solid") ...
    }
```

```

};

tableEntriesStyle = ...
{ ...
  HAlign("center"), ...
  VAlign("middle") ...
};

```

The following code creates the first chapter in the document. The chapter title is created using the `getChapterTitle` function. This function uses the `chapter` numbering stream to create a numbered chapter title. The chapter consists of two subsections, whose titles are created using the `getSectionTitle` function. This function uses both `chapter` and `section` numbering streams to create the hierarchical numbered section title. The subsections consists of multiple figures with hierarchical numbered captions, which are created using the `getFigureCaption` function. This function uses both `chapter` and `figure` numbering streams to create the hierarchical numbered figure caption. The `getChapterTitle`, `getSectionTitle`, and `getFigureCaption` functions used to create this chapter are described later in this example.

```

% Chapter 1.
chapterTitle = getChapterTitle("Figures with numbered captions");
append(d,chapterTitle);

% Section 1.1.
sectionTitle = getSectionTitle("Figure for Land Ocean");
append(d,sectionTitle);

% Figure 1.1.
image1 = Image(which("landOcean.jpg"));
image1.Style = imageStyle;
append(d,image1);
append(d,getFigureCaption("Land Ocean"));

% Section 1.2.
sectionTitle = getSectionTitle("Figures for Peppers and Cat's Eye Nebula");
append(d,sectionTitle);

% Figure 1.2.
image2 = Image(which("peppers.png"));
image2.Style = imageStyle;
append(d,image2);
append(d,getFigureCaption("Peppers"));

% Figure 1.3.
image3 = Image(which("ngc6543a.jpg"));
image3.Style = imageStyle;
append(d,image3);
append(d,getFigureCaption("Cat's Eye Nebula or NGC 6543"));

```

The following code creates the second chapter in the document. The chapter has a numbered title with two hierarchical numbered subsections. Here, the subsections consists of multiple tables with hierarchical numbered titles, which are created using the `getTableTitle` function, defined later in this example. This function uses both `chapter` and `table` numbering streams to create the hierarchical numbered table title.

```

% Chapter 2.
chapterTitle = getChapterTitle("Tables with numbered titles");
append(d,chapterTitle);

```

```
% Section 2.1.
sectionTitle = getSectionTitle("Table for Magic(5)");
append(d,sectionTitle);

% Table 2.1.
append(d,getTableTitle("Magic(5)"));
table1 = Table(magic(5));
table1.Style = tableStyle;
table1.TableEntriesStyle = tableEntriesStyle;
append(d,table1);

% Section 2.2.
sectionTitle = getSectionTitle("Tables for Magic(8) and Magic(10)");
append(d,sectionTitle);

% Table 2.2.
append(d,getTableTitle("Magic(8)"));
table2 = Table(magic(8));
table2.Style = tableStyle;
table2.TableEntriesStyle = tableEntriesStyle;
append(d,table2);

% Table 2.3.
append(d,getTableTitle("Magic(10)"));
table3 = Table(magic(10));
table3.Style = tableStyle;
table3.TableEntriesStyle = tableEntriesStyle;
append(d,table3);
```

Close and view the document.

```
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

The following function returns a numbered title for a chapter. The numbered title is created using the DOM `Heading1` object, where the title content is prefixed by a string `Chapter N` and a period, where `N` is the chapter stream counter. For example, the title for the first chapter contains "Chapter 1." as its prefix. The `CounterInc` format in the `Style` property causes the chapter stream counter to be incremented when this chapter title is appended to the document. The `CounterReset` format in the `Style` property causes the other associated stream counters such as, `section`, `figure`, and `table`, to be reset to their initial values when this chapter title is appended to the document.

```
function chapterTitle = getChapterTitle(content)
    import mlreportgen.dom.*

    chapterTitle = Heading1();
    append(chapterTitle,Text("Chapter "));
    append(chapterTitle,AutoNumber("chapter"));
    append(chapterTitle,Text(". "));
    append(chapterTitle,Text(content));

    chapterTitle.Style = ...
        { ...
          CounterInc("chapter"), ...
          CounterReset("section figure table"), ...
          WhiteSpace("preserve"), ...
          PageBreakBefore(true), ...
```

```

        KeepWithNext(true) ...
    };
end

```

The following function returns a hierarchical numbered title for a section that is in a chapter. The hierarchical numbered title is created using the DOM `Heading2` object, where the title content is prefixed by a string "N.M.", where N and M are the chapter and section stream counters, respectively. For example, the title for the first section in the second chapter contains "2.1" as its prefix. The `CounterInc` format in the `Style` property causes the section stream counter to be incremented when this section title is appended to the document.

```

function sectionTitle = getSectionTitle(content)
    import mlreportgen.dom.*

    sectionTitle = Heading2();
    append(sectionTitle,AutoNumber("chapter"));
    append(sectionTitle,Text("."));
    append(sectionTitle,AutoNumber("section"));
    append(sectionTitle,Text(". "));
    append(sectionTitle,Text(content));

    sectionTitle.Style = ...
    { ...
      CounterInc("section"), ...
      WhiteSpace("preserve"), ...
      KeepWithNext(true) ...
    };
end

```

The following function returns a hierarchical numbered caption for a figure added to a chapter or a subsection in a chapter. The hierarchical numbered caption is created using the DOM `Paragraph` object, where the caption content is prefixed by a string "Figure N.F.", where N and F are the chapter and figure stream counters, respectively. For example, the caption for the third figure in the second chapter contains "Figure 2.3." as its prefix. The `CounterInc` format in the `Style` property causes the figure stream counter to be incremented when this figure caption is appended to the document.

```

function figureCaption = getFigureCaption(content)
    import mlreportgen.dom.*

    figureCaption = Paragraph();
    append(figureCaption,Text("Figure "));
    append(figureCaption,AutoNumber("chapter"));
    append(figureCaption,Text("."));
    append(figureCaption,AutoNumber("figure"));
    append(figureCaption,Text(". "));
    append(figureCaption,Text(content));

    keepWithPrevious = FOProperty("keep-with-previous.within-page","always");
    figureCaption.Style = ...
    { ...
      CounterInc("figure"), ...
      WhiteSpace("preserve"), ...
      FOProperties(keepWithPrevious) ...
    };
end

```

The following function returns a hierarchical numbered title for a table added to a chapter or a subsection in a chapter. The hierarchical numbered title is created using the DOM Paragraph object, where the title content is prefixed by a string "Table N.T.", where N and T are the chapter and table stream counters, respectively. For example, the title for the third table in the second chapter contains "Table 2.3." as its prefix. The CounterInc format in the Style property causes the table stream counter to be incremented when this table title is appended to the document.

```
function tableTitle = getTableTitle(content)
    import mlreportgen.dom.*

    tableTitle = Paragraph();
    append(tableTitle,Text("Table "));
    append(tableTitle,AutoNumber("chapter"));
    append(tableTitle,Text("."));
    append(tableTitle,AutoNumber("table"));
    append(tableTitle,Text(". "));
    append(tableTitle,Text(content));

    tableTitle.Style = ...
        { ...
        CounterInc("table"), ...
        WhiteSpace("preserve"), ...
        KeepWithNext(true), ...
        Bold(true), ...
        OuterMargin("0pt", "0pt", "10pt", "5pt") ...
        };
end
```


Aligning Table Entry Content Horizontally

This example shows how to specify the horizontal alignment of table entries in a `DOMTable` and `FormalTable`. It illustrates setting the alignment of all table entries, a specific row of entries, and an individual entry.

Setting Alignment of all Table Entries

Item	Quantity	Cost
Table	1	55
Chair	4	100
Bookshelf	2	40

Setting Alignment of Top Row

Item	Quantity	Cost
Table	1	55
Chair	4	100
Bookshelf	2	40

Setting Alignment of a Single Table Entry

Item	Quantity	Cost
Table	1	55
Chair	4	100
Bookshelf	2	40
Total		195

Document and Data Setup

The following code sets up a document, table styles, and data to be used to create the example tables.

Import the DOM package so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create and open a document. To create a Word document, change the output type from `pdf` to `docx`. To create an HTML document, change `pdf` to `html` or `html - file` for a multi-file or single-file document, respectively.

```
d = Document("mydoc", "pdf");
open(d);
```

Define table, header row, and footer row styles.

```
tableStyle = { Width("60%"), ...
               Border("solid"), ...
```

```

        RowSep("solid"), ...
        ColSep("solid") };

headerStyle = { BackgroundColor("LightBlue"), ...
               Bold(true) };

footerStyle = { BackgroundColor("LightCyan"), ...
               ColSep("none"), ...
               WhiteSpace("preserve") };

```

Define content for the table header row, body, and footer row. The footer row content and style are used only in the `FormalTable` in the last example.

```

headerContent = {'Item', 'Quantity', 'Cost'};
bodyContent = {'Table', 1, 55; ...
              'Chair', 4, 100; ...
              'Bookshelf', 2, 40};

total = sum([bodyContent{:,3}]);
footerContent = {[], 'Total ', total};

tableContent = [headerContent; bodyContent];

```

Setting Alignment of All Table Entries

In the first table of this example, all table entries are centered horizontally by setting a single table property.

Append a heading to the document and create a `DOM Table` with the content defined earlier. Assign styles to the table and the first row of the table.

```

append(d, Heading1("Setting Alignment of all Table Entries"));

table = Table(tableContent);
table.Style = tableStyle;

firstRow = table.Children(1);
firstRow.Style = headerStyle;

```

Set the horizontal alignment of all table entries by using the table's `TableEntriesHAlign` property. The property can be set to `left`, `center`, or `right`. Append the table to the document.

```

table.TableEntriesHAlign = "center";

append(d, table);

```

Setting Alignment of a Table Row

In the next table, top row's table entries are centered by modifying the row's `Style` property.

Append a heading to the document to describe the next table and create a `DOM Table` with the content defined earlier. Similar to the previous table, assign styles to the table and the first row of the table. However, instead of setting the horizontal alignment with the `TableEntriesHAlign` property, create an `HAlign` object and include it in the `Style` property of the first row along with the header style defined earlier.

```

append(d, Heading1("Setting Alignment of Top Row"));

```

```

table = Table(tableContent);
table.Style = tableStyle;

firstRow = table.Children(1);
firstRow.Style = [{HAlign("center")}, headerStyle];

append(d, table);

```

Note: The `Style` property of a table row overrides the table's `TableEntriesHAlign` setting for that specific row. The `TableEntriesHAlign` property still can be used to set the alignment for the rest of the table entries.

Setting Alignment of a Single Table Entry

The final table in this example uses a DOM `FormalTable`. In the table's footer, the `Style` property of a single entry is modified to set horizontal alignment.

Append a new heading to the document and create a DOM `FormalTable`. Set the styles of the overall table, header, and footer. The header of a `FormalTable` is separate from the body, so the alignment of the header entries can be set using the `TableEntriesHAlign` property of the header without affecting the body or footer entries. Alternatively, the previous method of adding an `HAlign` object to the row's `Style` property can be used.

```

append(d, Heading1("Setting Alignment of a Single Table Entry"));

table = FormalTable(headerContent, bodyContent, footerContent);
table.Style = tableStyle;

table.Header.TableEntriesHAlign = "center";
table.Header.Style = headerStyle;

footer = table.Footer;
footer.Style = footerStyle;

```

Set the 'Total' entry of the footer to have right horizontal alignment by including an `HAlign` object in the entry's `Style` property. To make the entry stand out more, add a `Bold` object.

```

totalEntry = footer.entry(1,2);
totalEntry.Style = {HAlign("right"), Bold(true)};

append(d, table);

```

Close and view the document.

```

close(d);
rptview(d);

```

Create a Zebra-Striped Table

This example shows how to create a table with alternating color rows or columns. These tables are called zebra-striped or banded tables. To create a zebra-striped table in a report, you can define it in a program or a template. The examples in this section have zebra-striped rows. Use a similar technique for zebra-striped columns.

The Report Generator APIs support creating zebra-striped tables programmatically or using a Word or HTML template. You cannot create a PDF report for a zebra-striped table using a PDF template.

64	2	3	61	60	6	7	57
9	55	54	12	13	51	50	16
17	47	46	20	21	43	42	24
40	26	27	37	36	30	31	33
32	34	35	29	28	38	39	25
41	23	22	44	45	19	18	48
49	15	14	52	53	11	10	56
8	58	59	5	4	62	63	1

Zebra-Striped Table Using a Program

This program creates an 8-by-8 magic square table. It has row background colors that alternate between blue and white, which can be helpful for reading and summing the rows. The program also includes formatting for the row height, table width, borders, and alignment of the cell entries.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = Report('zebraTable', 'pdf');

maglen = 8;
mag = magic(maglen);

tb = Table(mag);

% Set the colors for alternating rows
for i = 1:maglen
    r = tb.row(i);
    if mod(i,2)==0
        r.Style = {BackgroundColor('lightsteelblue')};
    else
        r.Style = {BackgroundColor('white')};
    end
end

tb.Style={RowHeight('0.3in'),RowSep('solid'),ColSep('solid')};
```

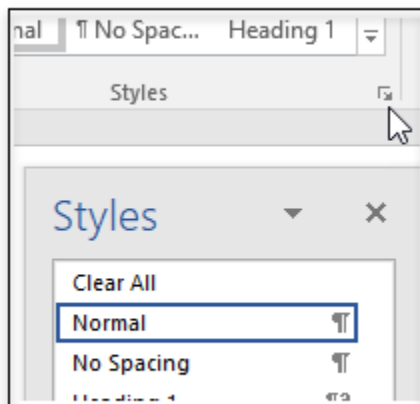
```
tb.Width= '3in';
tb.TableEntriesVAlign = 'middle';
tb.TableEntriesHAlign = 'center';
tb.Border = 'single';
```

```
add(rpt,tb)
close(rpt)
rptview(rpt)
```

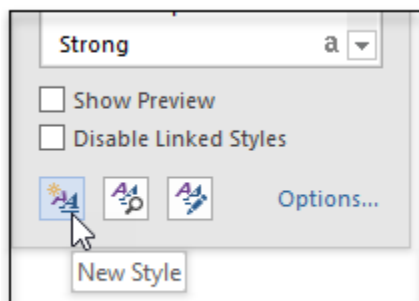
Zebra-Striped Table Using a Word Template

This example shows how to add a table style to a Word template that defines a zebra-striped table. Using a template modularizes your application. Instead of updating the program, which may introduce bugs, you can update the template.

1. Open a Word template. In this example, the template file is myrpt.dotx, which you can create using `mlreportgen.report.Report.createTemplate('myrpt','docx')`. To open a Word template file, right-click the file and then, click Open in the menu. (If you click the file directly, a .doc file that uses that template opens.)
2. Open the **Styles** pane as shown.



3. In the Styles pane, click the **New Style** button.



4. To define your table style, specify or select the field values. To match the programmatic zebra-striped table example, set these fields to apply the features to the table and table rows:

- **Name** - Add ZebraStripeTable as the name for the style. Use this style name to specify the style to use for the table in your program.
- **Style Type** - Table
- **Apply formatting to** - Even banded rows
- **Color field** (No Color) - Select a color for the odd banded rows from the dropdown.

Then, set these fields to apply these additional features to the whole table:

- **Apply formatting to** - Whole table
- Alignment - Align Center
- Borders - All Borders

Properties

Name: ZebraStripeTable

Style type: Table

Style based on: Table Normal

Formatting

Apply formatting to: Even banded rows

Font: Automatic

Line spacing: 1/2 pt

Font size: Automatic

Alignment: Center

Color: Automatic

Borders: All Borders

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
East	7	7	5	19
West	6	4	7	17
South	8	7	9	24
Total	21	18	21	60

Centered
Line spacing: single, Space
After: 0 pt, Center, Box: (Single solid line, Auto, 0.5 pt Line width)
Pattern: Clear (Accent 1), Priority: 100

Only in this document New documents based on this template

Format OK Cancel

5. Click **OK** to save the new style.

6. Save the template file

7. In your program, specify the template file to use, and then, you can apply the new zebra-stripe style to a table in your program.

```
rpt = mlreportgen.dom.Document('myreport', 'docx', 'myrpt.dotx');
tb = Table();
tb.StyleName = 'ZebraStripeTable';
```

Not all formatting options that you can use in a program are available in Word. For this example to match the programmatic example, in addition to specifying styles in the Word template, you must specify the row height and table width in your program.

```
tb.Style = {RowHeight('0.3in')};
tb.Width = '3in';
```

This is the complete code for using the Word template, `myrpt.dotx`, to format a magic square as a zebra-striped table.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report('myreport', 'docx', 'myrpt.dotx');
maglen = 8;
mag = magic(maglen);

tb = Table(mag);
tb.StyleName = 'ZebraStripeTable';
tb.Style={RowHeight('0.3in')};
tb.Width= '3in';

add(rpt, tb)
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt)
```

Zebra-Striped Table Using an HTML Template

This example shows how to add a table style to an HTML template that defines a zebra-striped table. Using a template modularizes your application. Instead of updating the program, which may introduce bugs, you can update the template.

1. If you do not have an existing HTML template, create one using `mlreportgen.report.Report.createTemplate('myrpt', 'html')`. In this example, the template file is in a zipped template package, `myrpt.htmix`.
2. Use `unzipTemplate('myrpt.htmix')` to unzip the template to create a folder named `myrpt`, which contains the style sheets and image template files.
3. Go to the `stylesheets` folder in the `myrpt` folder. Open the `root.css` file in a text editor.
4. Create a CSS rule that defines a style name `ZebraStripeTable` for an HTML table element. To define the CSS rule for the `ZebraStripeTable` style, add the following lines to the `root.css` file. The background colors, `#BOC4DE` and `#FFFFFF`, are light blue and white, respectively.

```
/* Settings for whole table */
table.ZebraStripeTable {
    text-align: center;
```

```
        border: 1px solid black;
        border-collapse: collapse;
        width: 5in;
        height: 4in;
    }
    /* Settings for table body */
    table.ZebraStripeTable td {
        padding: 0pt 0pt 0pt 0pt;
        vertical-align: middle;
        text-align: center;
        border: 1px solid black;
        border-collapse: collapse;
    }
    /* Zebra rows and colors */
    tr:nth-child(even) {
        background-color: #B0C4DE
    }
    tr:nth-child(odd) {
        background-color: #FFFFFF
    }
}
```

5. Save the `root.css` file.

6. Use `zipTemplate('myrpt')` to zip the template files back to the `myrpt.htm` template package.

7. In your program, specify `ZebraStripedTable` as the style of your table.

```
rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report('myreport', 'html', 'myrpt.htm');
tb = Table();
tb.StyleName = 'ZebraStripeTable';
```

This is the complete code for using the HTML template, `myrpt.htm`, to format a magic square as a zebra-striped table.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*

rpt = mlreportgen.report.Report('myreport', 'html', 'myrpt.htm');

maglen = 8;
mag = magic(maglen);
tb = Table(mag);
tb.StyleName = 'ZebraStripeTable';


add(rpt, tb);
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```


Set Page Margins in a Word Report

This example shows how to define page margins in a Word(DOCX) report. You can define top, bottom, left, right margins for a DOCX page, plus its header, footer and gutter sizes.

Sample Traffic Data in Austin

Camera ID	Status	Manufacturer	Signal Engineer Area
1	TURNUD_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
2	TURNUD_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
3	TURNUD_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
3	TURNUD_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
4	TURNUD_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST
5	TURNUD_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
6	TURNUD_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
7	TURNUD_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
8	TURNUD_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
9	TURNUD_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST



Create Report

Import the DOM API packages so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
```

Create and open a report.

```
d = Document('myreport', 'docx');
open(d);
```

Create DOCX Page Header

Get the current page layout object.

```
currentLayout = d.CurrentPageLayout;
```

Create a page header definition for DOCX document.

```
docxheader = DOCXPageHeader();
```

Create a DOM Paragraph object and make it center aligned and bold. Set its font size to 12pt. Append it to the DOCXPageHeader object.

```
p = Paragraph('Sample Traffic Data in Austin');
p.Style = [p.Style, {HAlign('center'), Bold(true), FontSize('12pt')}]};
append(docxheader, p);
```

Assign the created docxheader object to the PageHeaders of the current page layout.

```
currentLayout.PageHeaders = docxheader;
```

Create Body Content

Create cell arrays for the styles to be used by the formal table and its table entries.

```
dataTableStyle = {Border('solid'), ColSep('solid'), RowSep('solid'), Width('100%')...
    OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt')};
```

Create some sample data from the Austin traffic camera to include in the table. Then create a FormalTable object and include the sample data in the Header and Body sections.

```
dataHeader = {'Camera ID', 'Status', 'Manufacturer', 'Signal Engineer Area'};
dataBody = {'1', 'TURNED_ON', 'Spectra', 'NORTHEAST';
    '2', 'TURNED_ON', 'Sarix', 'NORTHWEST';
    '3', 'TURNED_OFF', 'Spectura', 'SOUTHWEST';
    '3', 'TURNED_ON', 'Spectura', 'NORTHEAST';
    '4', 'TURNED_ON', 'Sarix', 'SOUTHEAST';
    '5', 'TURNED_ON', 'Spectra', 'NORTHEAST';
    '6', 'TURNED_ON', 'Sarix', 'NORTHWEST';
    '7', 'TURNED_OFF', 'Spectura', 'SOUTHWEST';
    '8', 'TURNED_ON', 'Spectura', 'NORTHEAST';
    '9', 'TURNED_ON', 'Sarix', 'SOUTHEAST'};
dataTable = FormalTable(dataHeader, dataBody);
dataTable.Header.Style = [dataTable.Header.Style {Bold}];
dataTable.Style = [dataTable.Style dataTableStyle];
append(d, dataTable);
```

Set Top Margin and Header Size

The Top property of the PageMargins object specifies the height of the margin. The Header property specifies the distance from the top of the page to the start of the header. The distance from the top of the page to the page body depends on the Top property, Header property and the height of

the header content. For example, if the Header property is less than the Top property, the header starts in the top margin and expands downward to accommodate the header content. The body begins at the bottom of the margin or the header, which ever is greater.

Use the following settings to ensure that the header fits into the Top margin. Set the Top property to 1 inch. 1 inch equals 72 points, so 0.25 inches equals 18 pts. Set the Header value to 0.75 inches as remaining 0.25 inches is enough to accommodate the 12 pts Paragraph created in the DOCX Header.

Top = 1 in

Header = 0.75 in

Sample Traffic Data in Austin

Camera ID	Status	Manufacturer	Signal Engineer Area
1	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
2	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
3	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
3	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
4	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST
5	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
6	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
7	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
8	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
9	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST

```
currentLayout.PageMargins.Top = '1in';  
currentLayout.PageMargins.Header = '0.75in';
```

Create DOCX Page Footer

Create a page footer definition for the DOCX document.

```
docxfooter = DOCXPageFooter();
```

Append a horizontal rule to the docxfooter object.

```
append(docxfooter, HorizontalRule());
```

Append an image to the docxfooter object. Use the DOM ScaleToFit format to scale the image to fit in the page. Assign the created docxfooter object to the PageFooters of the current page layout..

```
imgStyle = {ScaleToFit(true), HAlign('right'), Height('0.30in')};  
img = Image('Logo_footer.Png');  
img.Style = imgStyle;  
append(docxfooter, img);  
currentLayout.PageFooters = docxfooter;
```

Set Bottom Margin and Footer Size

The **Bottom** property of the **PageMargins** object specifies the height of the page margin. The **Footer** property specifies the distance from the bottom of the page to the bottom of the footer. The distance from the bottom of the page to the page body depends on the settings of the **Bottom** and **Footer** properties and the height of the footer content. For example, if the **Footer** property is less than the **Bottom** property, the footer starts in the bottom margin and expands upward to expand the footer content. The body starts at the top of the margin or the footer, whichever is greater.

Set the **Bottom** property value to 1 inch. To accommodate the 0.30 high **Image** and the horizontal rule created in **DOCX Footer**, set the **Footer** property value to 0.5 inches.

Top = 1 in


Header = 0.75 in

Sample Traffic Data in Austin

Camera ID	Status	Manufacturer	Signal Engineer Area
1	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
2	TURNED_ON	Serix	NORTHWEST
3	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
3	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
4	TURNED_ON	Serix	SOUTHEAST
5	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
6	TURNED_ON	Serix	NORTHWEST
7	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
8	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
9	TURNED_ON	Serix	SOUTHEAST

Bottom = 1 in

Footer = 0.5 in



```
currentLayout.PageMargins.Bottom = '1in';
currentLayout.PageMargins.Footer = '0.5in';
```

Set Left Margin, Right Margin and Gutter Size

This example uses the Gutter setting to leave room on the left side of the page for binding the report. The Gutter size is set to 0.25 inches and Left margin is set to 0.5 inches. So, the content starts from 0.75 inches (left margin + gutter) from the left side of the page. The Right margin is set to 0.5 inches.

Top = 1 in

Header = 0.75 in

Sample Traffic Data in Austin


Camera ID	Status	Manufacturer	Signal Engineer Area
1	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
2	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
3	TURNED_OFF	Spectra	SOUTHWEST
3	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
4	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST
5	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
6	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
7	TURNED_OFF	Spectra	SOUTHWEST
8	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
9	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST

Left+Gutter = 0.75in

Right = 0.5 in

Bottom = 1 in

Footer = 0.5 in



```
currentLayout.PageMargins.Gutter = '0.25in';
currentLayout.PageMargins.Left = '0.5in';
currentLayout.PageMargins.Right = '0.5in';
```

Generate and display the report.

```
close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Set Page Margins in a PDF Report

This example shows how to define page margins in a PDF report. You can define top, bottom, left, right margins for a PDF page, plus its header, footer and gutter sizes.

Sample Traffic Data in Austin

Camera ID	Status	Manufacturer	Signal Engineer Area
1	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
2	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
3	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
3	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
4	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST
5	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
6	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
7	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
8	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
9	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST

Create Report

Import the DOM API packages so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
```

Create and open a report.

```
d = Document('myreport', 'pdf');
open(d);
```

Create PDF Page Header

Get the current page layout object.

```
currentLayout = d.CurrentPageLayout;
```

Create a page header definition for the PDF document.

```
pdfheader = PDFPageHeader();
```

Create a DOM Paragraph object and make it center aligned and bold. Set its font size to 12pt. Append it to the PDFPageHeader object.

```
p = Paragraph('Sample Traffic Data in Austin');
p.Style = [p.Style, {HAlign('center'), Bold(true), FontSize('12pt')}]};
append(pdfheader, p);
```

Assign the created pdfheader object to the PageHeaders of the current page layout.

```
currentLayout.PageHeaders = pdfheader;
```

Create Body Content

Create cell arrays for the styles to be used by the formal table and its table entries.

```
dataTableStyle = {Border('solid'), ColSep('solid'), RowSep('solid'), Width('100%')...
    OuterMargin('0pt', '0pt', '0pt', '0pt')};
```

Create some sample data from the Austin traffic camera to include in the table. Then create a FormalTable object and include the sample data in the Header and Body sections.

```
dataHeader = {'Camera ID', 'Status', 'Manufacturer', 'Signal Engineer Area'};
dataBody = {'1', 'TURNED_ON', 'Spectra', 'NORTHEAST';
    '2', 'TURNED_ON', 'Sarix', 'NORTHWEST';
    '3', 'TURNED_OFF', 'Spectura', 'SOUTHWEST';
    '3', 'TURNED_ON', 'Spectura', 'NORTHEAST';
    '4', 'TURNED_ON', 'Sarix', 'SOUTHEAST';
    '5', 'TURNED_ON', 'Spectra', 'NORTHEAST';
    '6', 'TURNED_ON', 'Sarix', 'NORTHWEST';
    '7', 'TURNED_OFF', 'Spectura', 'SOUTHWEST';
    '8', 'TURNED_ON', 'Spectura', 'NORTHEAST';
    '9', 'TURNED_ON', 'Sarix', 'SOUTHEAST'};
dataTable = FormalTable(dataHeader, dataBody);
dataTable.Header.Style = [dataTable.Header.Style {Bold}];
dataTable.Style = [dataTable.Style dataTableStyle];
append(d, dataTable);
```

Set Top Margin and Header Size

PDF page headers and footers are fixed in size. The total height from top of the page to the body content is the value of the Top property of the PageMargins object plus the value of the Header property.

Set the Top margin property to 0.75 inches. To accommodate the 12 pts Paragraph created in the PDF Header, set the header size to 0.25 inches. 1 inch equals 72 pts, so 0.25 inches equal 18 pts. The Paragraph content occupies only 12 pts, so 0.25 inches is enough to accommodate the header. The body content starts 1 inch from the top of the page with the header height of 0.25 inches.

The diagram illustrates the page layout with a table titled "Sample Traffic Data in Austin". A vertical line on the left indicates the total height from the top of the page to the top of the table, labeled "Top + Header = 1 in". A horizontal line above the table indicates the height of the header, labeled "Header = 0.25 in".

Camera ID	Status	Manufacturer	Signal Engineer Area
1	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
2	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
3	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
3	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
4	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST
5	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
6	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
7	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
8	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
9	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST

```
currentLayout.PageMargins.Top = '0.75in';  
currentLayout.PageMargins.Header = '0.25in';
```

Create PDF Page Footer

Create a page footer definition for the PDF document.

```
pdffooter = PDFPageFooter();
```

Append a horizontal rule to the `pdffooter` object.

```
append(pdffooter, HorizontalRule());
```

Append an image to the `pdffooter` object. Use the DOM `ScaleToFit` format to scale the image to fit in the page. Assign the created `pdffooter` object to the `PageFooters` of the current page layout.

```
imgStyle = {ScaleToFit(true), HAlign('right'), Height('0.30in')};  
img = Image('Logo.Png');  
img.Style = imgStyle;  
append(pdffooter, img);  
currentLayout.PageFooters = pdffooter;
```

Set Bottom Margin and Footer Size

The distance from the bottom of the page to the body content is the value of `Bottom` property of the `PageMargins` object plus the value of the `Footer` property.

Set the `Bottom` property value to 0.5 inches. To accommodate the 0.30 in height `Image` and the horizontal rule in the footer, set the `Footer` property value to 0.5 inches. This makes the distance from the bottom of the page to the body content 1 inch.

Top + Header = 1 in


Sample Traffic Data in Austin

Header = 0.25 in

Camera ID	Status	Manufacturer	Signal Engineer Area
1	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
2	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
3	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
3	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
4	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST
5	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
6	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
7	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
8	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
9	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST

Bottom + Footer = 1 in

Footer = 0.5 in



```
currentLayout.PageMargins.Bottom = '0.5in';
currentLayout.PageMargins.Footer = '0.5in';
```

Set Left Margin, Right Margin and Gutter Size

This example uses the `Gutter` setting to leave room on the left side of the page for binding the report. The `Gutter` size is set to 0.25 inches and `Left` margin is set to 0.5 inches. So, the content starts from 0.75 inches (left margin + gutter) from the left side of the page. The `Right` margin is set to 0.5 inches.

Top + Header = 1 in

Header = 0.25 in

Camera ID	Status	Manufacturer	Signal Engineer Area
1	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
2	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
3	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
3	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
4	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST
5	TURNED_ON	Spectra	NORTHEAST
6	TURNED_ON	Sarix	NORTHWEST
7	TURNED_OFF	Spectura	SOUTHWEST
8	TURNED_ON	Spectura	NORTHEAST
9	TURNED_ON	Sarix	SOUTHEAST

Left+Gutter = 0.75in

Right = 0.5 in

Bottom + Footer = 1 in

Footer = 0.5 in

```
currentLayout.PageMargins.Gutter = '0.25in';
currentLayout.PageMargins.Left = '0.5in';
currentLayout.PageMargins.Right = '0.5in';
```

Generate and display the report.

```
close(d);
rptview(d.OutputPath);
```

Programmatically Number Pages

These examples show how to number pages of a report programmatically with both the DOM and Report APIs. This workflow applies only to Word and PDF output.

Simple Page Numbers Using the DOM API

In this example, each page contains a footer with the page number in Arabic numerals. Here is the first page:

Hello World

Import the DOM package so that you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
```

Create and open a PDF document. To create a Word document, change the output type from "pdf" to "docx".

```
d = Document("pageNumberExample", "pdf");
open(d);
```

Create a PDF footer and add it to the current page layout. Set the type of the footer to "default" so that it appears on all pages of the document. If the document is a Word document, create a DOCXPageFooter instead of a PDFPageFooter.

```
footer = PDFPageFooter("default");
d.CurrentPageLayout.PageFooters = footer;
```

Define a Paragraph object containing the text appearing before the page number. Format the paragraph so that it is centered horizontally on the page.

```
pagePara = Paragraph("Page");
pagePara.WhiteSpace = "preserve";
pagePara.HAlign = "center";
```

Create a DOM Page object that is a placeholder for a page number. This placeholder will be replaced by the current page number when the PDF document is written, or when the Word document is opened in Word. This Page object can be added directly to a footer or header, but this example includes some extra text and formatting with the page number.

```
pageNum = Page();
```

Append the page number to the paragraph and add the paragraph to the footer.

```
append(pagePara, pageNum);
append(footer, pagePara);
```

Demonstrate the page numbering by adding paragraphs and page breaks to the document to create several pages.

```
page1Para = Paragraph("Hello World");
append(d, page1Para);

append(d, PageBreak());
page2Para = Paragraph("Another page");
append(d, page2Para);

append(d, PageBreak());
page3Para = Paragraph("Another page");
append(d, page3Para);
```

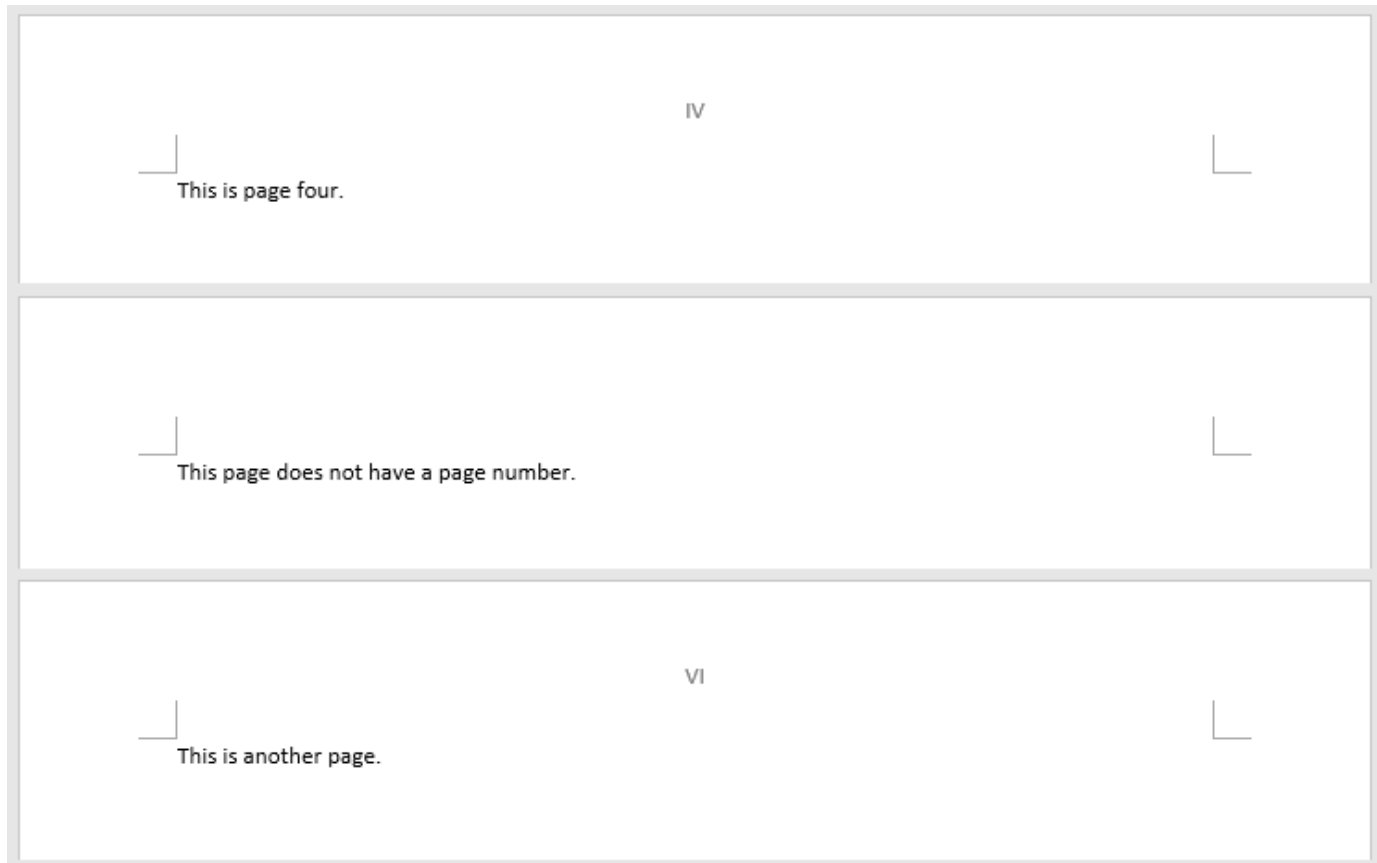
Close and view the document.

```
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Customized Page Numbers Using the DOM API

This example demonstrates different ways that you can customize page numbering in a document. A DOM PageNumber object sets the page numbering to begin at 4 and the number format to uppercase

Roman numerals. A different setting in the page header object causes only even pages to have a header. Here are the tops of each page in the document:



Import the DOM package so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*;
```

Create and open a Word document. To create a PDF document, change the output type from docx to pdf.

```
d = Document("customPageNumberExample", "docx");
open(d);
```

Create a `PageNumber` object to specify that the page numbers start at 4 and use uppercase Roman numerals. Add the object to the current page layout of the document.

```
romanPageNumber = PageNumber(4, "I");

layout = d.CurrentPageLayout;
layout.Style = [layout.Style {romanPageNumber}];
```

Create a header and add it to the current page layout. Set the type of the header to `even` so that it is included only on even pages of the document. If the document is a PDF document, create a `PDFPageHeader` instead of a `DOCXPageHeader`.

```
evenPageHeader = DOCXPageHeader("even");
layout.PageHeaders = evenPageHeader;
```

Create a paragraph containing a page number placeholder. Set the paragraph's `HALign` property so that the page number is centered in the header. Add the paragraph to the header.

```
headerPara = Paragraph();
headerPara.HAlign = "center";
append(headerPara, Page());

append(evenPageHeader, headerPara);
```

Demonstrate the page numbering by adding paragraphs and page breaks to the document to create several pages.

```
page4Para = Paragraph("This is page four.");
append(d, page4Para);

append(d, PageBreak());
page5Para = Paragraph("This page does not have a page number.");
append(d, page5Para);

append(d, PageBreak());
page6Para = Paragraph("This is another page.");
append(d, page6Para);
```

Close and view the document.

```
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Page Numbers Using the Report API

Page numbers are automatically included in reports made with the Report API. You can set the starting number and number format for the entire report or for individual chapters. In this example, the default number format for the report is Arabic numerals, but the last chapter overrides this setting to use uppercase alphabetic characters. The table of contents demonstrates the page numbering setup:

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction	1
1.1. First Section of Chapter 1	1
Chapter 2. Next chapter	2
2.1. First Section of Chapter 2	2
Chapter 3. Last Chapter	A
3.1. First Section of the last chapter	A
3.2. Second Section of the last chapter	B

Import the Report and DOM packages so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create a PDF report. To create a Word report, change the output type from `pdf` to `docx`. You can set the first page number and number format for the entire report by modifying the `PageNumberFormat`

and `FirstPageNumber` properties of the report object's `Layout` property, as shown in the commented lines of code. Because the default page numbering is Arabic numerals beginning with 1, you do not have to set the properties for this example.

```
rpt = Report("newReport", "pdf");  
% rpt.Layout.PageNumberFormat = "n";  
% rpt.Layout.FirstPageNumber = 1;
```

Create a title page and table of contents. Add them to the report. The title page has no page number. The table of contents is numbered by default with lowercase Roman numerals beginning with *i*. To change the table of contents numbering, use the `Layout` property of the object as shown in the commented code for the `Report` object.

```
tp = TitlePage();  
tp.Title = "New Report";  
tp.Author = "MathWorks";  
add(rpt, tp);
```

```
toc = TableOfContents();
```

```
add(rpt, toc);
```

Create two chapters using the default page number and format of the report. Add them to the report.

```
ch = Chapter("Introduction");  
sec = Section("First Section of Chapter 1");  
add(sec, "This is the first section of chapter 1.");  
add(ch, sec);  
add(rpt, ch);
```

```
ch = Chapter("Next chapter");  
sec = Section("First Section of Chapter 2");  
add(sec, "This is the first section of chapter 2.");  
add(ch, sec);  
add(rpt, ch);
```

Create a final chapter for the report. Set the starting page number back to 1 and the number format to uppercase alphabetic characters.

```
ch = Chapter("Last Chapter");  
ch.Layout.FirstPageNumber = 1;  
ch.Layout.PageNumberFormat = "A";
```

Create two sections separated by a page break and add them to the report to demonstrate the page numbering of the final chapter.

```
sec = Section("First Section of the last chapter");  
add(sec, "This is the first section of the last chapter.");  
add(ch, sec);
```

```
add(ch, PageBreak());
```

```
sec = Section("Second Section of the last chapter");  
add(sec, "This is the second section of the last chapter.");  
add(ch, sec);
```

```
add(rpt, ch);
```

Close and view the report.

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

Create an Inline Equation in a Report

This example shows how to insert an equation in a line of text in a report. For example:

Here is an inline equation: $\int_0^2 x^2 \sin(x) dx$

You indicate whether an equation is on a line by itself or in line with the adjacent text by setting the `DisplayInline` property of an equation reporter. If the `DisplayInline` property is set to `false`, the reporter adds an image of the formatted equation on a separate line of a report. If the `DisplayInline` property is set to `true`, you get the image of the formatted equation by calling the `getImpl` method and add the image to a paragraph in the report.

Import API Packages

Import the DOM and Report API packages so that you do not have to use long, fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create Report

This example creates a single-file HTML report. To create a different type of report, change the output type to "html", "pdf", or "docx". Create a paragraph to contain the equation.

```
rpt = Report("myreport", "html-file");
p = Paragraph("Here is an inline equation: ");
p.FontSize = "14pt";
p.WhiteSpace = "preserve";
```

Create an Equation Reporter for an Inline Equation

Create an Equation reporter. Specify that the image of the equation is in line with the adjacent text by setting the `DisplayInline` property to `true`.

```
eq = Equation("\int_{0}^{2} x^2\sin(x) dx");
eq.DisplayInline = true;
eq.FontSize = 14;
```

Add Image of Equation to Report

To get a snapshot image of the formatted equation, call the `getImpl` method. Align the baseline of the equation integrand with the baseline of the text by specifying an amount by which the image is lowered from the baseline of the text. Try different amounts until you are satisfied with the alignment. For HTML and PDF reports, you can specify the amount as a percentage of the line height. For Word reports, specify the amount as a number of units. See the `Value` property of the `mlreportgen.dom.VerticalAlign` class.

```
eqImg = getImpl(eq,rpt);
if (rpt.Type == "html" || rpt.Type == "html-file" || rpt.Type == "pdf")
    eqImg.Style = {VerticalAlign("-30%")};
elseif(rpt.Type == "docx")
```

```
    eqImg.Style = {VerticalAlign("-5pt")};  
end
```

Add the image to the paragraph. Add the paragraph to the report.

```
append(p, eqImg);  
add(rpt, p);
```

Close and View Report

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Paragraph` | `mlreportgen.dom.VerticalAlign` |
`mlreportgen.report.Equation`

More About

- “Report Formatting Approaches” on page 13-17

Custom Styled Word List

This example shows how to style the following Word multilevel list by defining a new style in a custom Word template.

- 1) a
- 2) b
 - a) 1
 - i) a
 - ii) b
 - iii) c
 - iv) d
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
- 3) c
- 4) d

Create Word Template

Import the DOM packages so that you do not have to use the fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

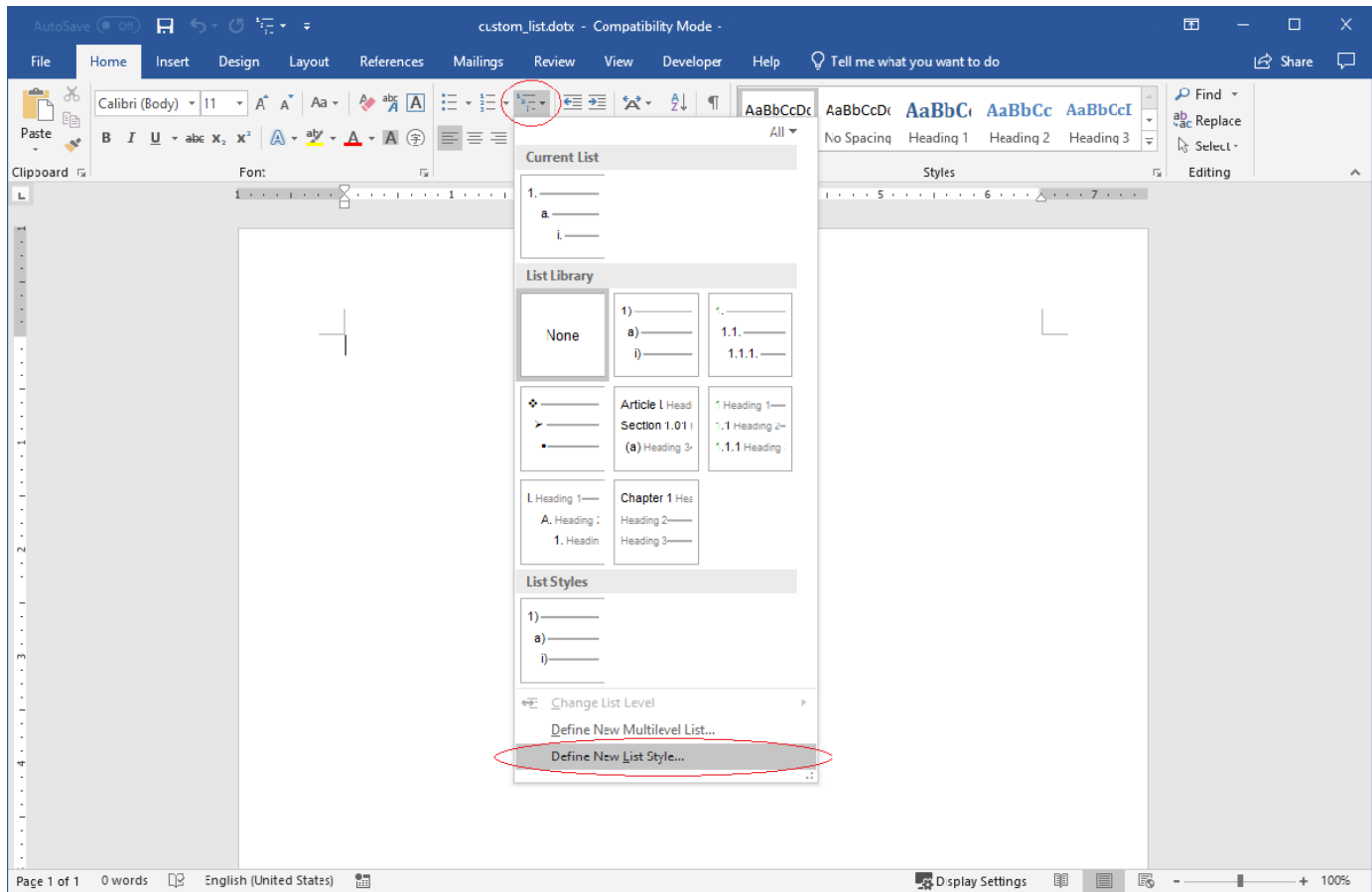
Create a copy of the default Report Generator Word template.

```
Document.createTemplate("custom_list", "docx")
```

```
ans =  
'H:\examples\rptgen-ex80138576\custom_list.dotx'
```

Start the Microsoft Word application and open the `custom_list.dotx` Word template. Do not double-click the `custom_list.dotx` template file. Double-clicking a template file creates a new Word document that is based on the template.

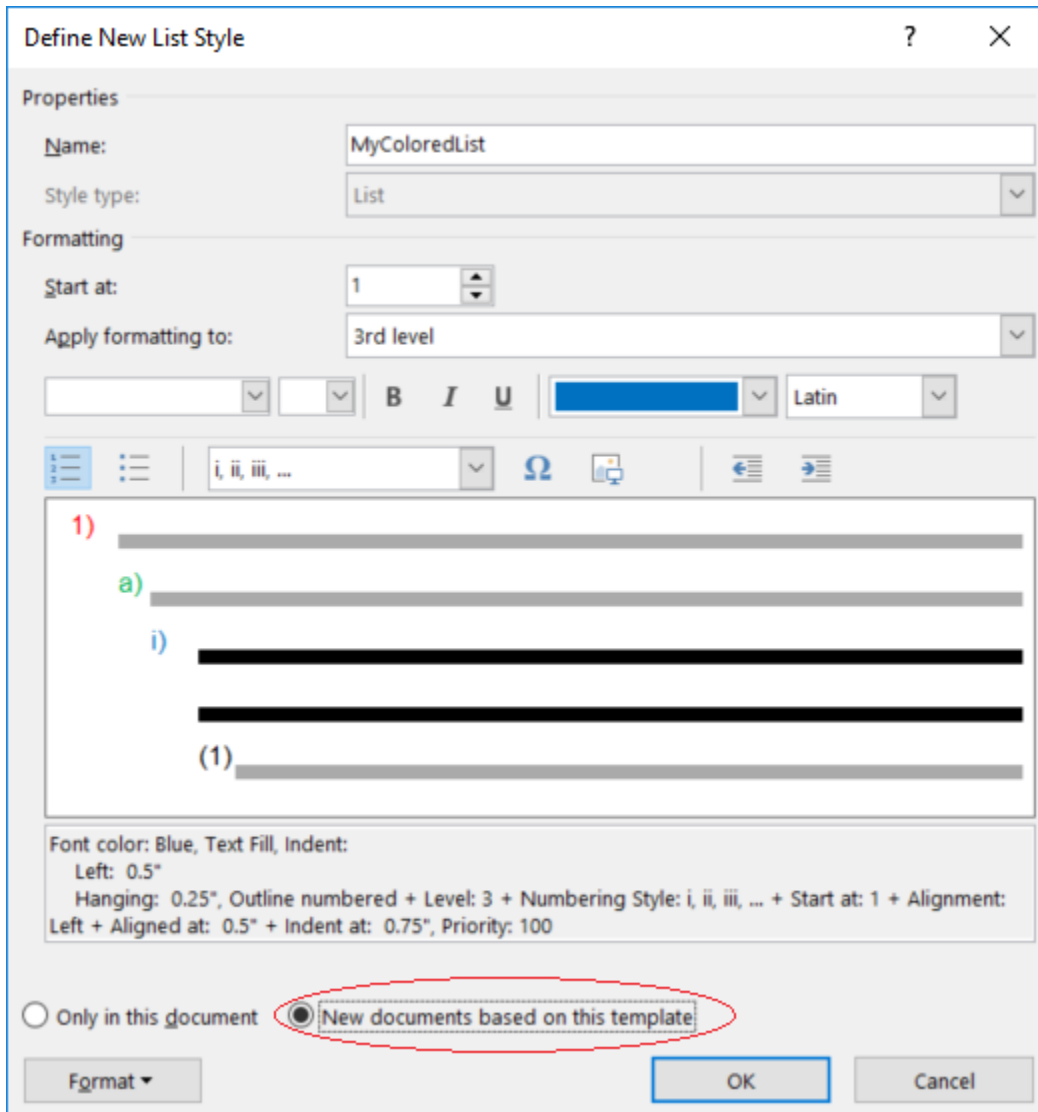
Click the Multilevel List arrow. Then click Define New List Style.



In the **Define New List Style** dialog box, enter a name for the style. For this example, use `MyColoredList` as the name. This name is used by the Report Generator to reference the custom multilevel list style.

Customize the multilevel list. For this example, the colors of first, second, and third levels, are red, green, and blue, respectively.

Before closing the dialog box, select **New documents based on this template**.



Closing the dialog creates a list. Delete this list, otherwise it will become boiler plate text for all new documents.

Save the template.

Create Document

Create a Word document using the template that you created, `custom_list.dotx`.

The following code uses the template, `custom_list_example.dotx`, that is provided with this example. This template already specifies a colored list and is provided so that the example runs properly. If you are repeating the example steps, replace `custom_list_example.dotx` with `custom_list.dotx`.

```
d = Document("multilevel", "docx", "custom_list_example.dotx");
```

Create a multilevel list by using either an `UnorderedList` or an `OrderedList` object. The type of list DOM object does not matter. The style name controls the appearance of the list.

```
threeLevelCellArray = {
  'a', ...
  'b', ...
  { ...
    '1', ...
    { ...
      'a', ...
      'b', ...
      'c', ...
      'd' ...
    }, ...
    '2', ...
    '3', ...
    '4' ...
  }, ...
  'c', ...
  'd'};
list = UnorderedList(threeLevelCellArray);
list.StyleName = "MyColoredList";
```

Append the list to a Document object.

```
append(d, list);
```

Close and view the document.

```
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Document](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList](#)

More About

- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Create and Format Lists” on page 13-48
- “Multilevel List” on page 17-80

Multilevel List

This example shows two ways to create multilevel lists. The first way creates a cell array that models a multilevel list and appends the cell array to the document. The second way programmatically builds up the multilevel list by constructing List and ListItem objects.

- a
- b
 - 1
 - a
 - b
 - c
 - d
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- c
- d

Setup

Import the DOM packages so that you do not have to use the fully qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Cell Array List

Simple List

A simple list can be represented as a simple cell array where cell array elements are used to create list items. To create this simple list:

- a
- b
- c
- d

Create this cell array.

```
simpleCellArray = { ...  
    'a', ...  
    'b', ...  
    'c', ...  
    'd'};
```

Append the cell array to a Document object. To create an HTML report, replace "pdf" with "html". To create a Word report, replace "pdf" with "docx".

```
d = Document("cell_simple_list", "pdf");
append(d, simpleCellArray);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Two-Level List

A two-level list can be represented as a cell array where one or more elements are cells. To create this two-level list:

- a
- b
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- c
- d

Create this cell array:

```
twoLevelCellArray = { ...
    'a', ...
    'b', ...
    { ...
        '1', ...
        '2', ...
        '3', ...
        '4' ...
    }, ...
    'c', ...
    'd'};
```

Append the two-level cell array to a Document object. To create an HTML report, replace "pdf" with "html". To create a Word report, replace "pdf" with "docx".

```
d = Document("cell_two_level_list", "pdf");
append(d, twoLevelCellArray);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Three Level List

A three-level list can be represented as a nested cell array that is three levels deep. To create this three-level list:

- a
- b
 - 1
 - a
 - b
 - c
 - d
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- c
- d

Create this cell array:

```
threeLevelCellArray = {  
    'a', ...  
    'b', ...  
    { ...  
        '1', ...  
        { ...  
            'a', ...  
            'b', ...  
            'c', ...  
            'd' ...  
        }, ...  
        '2', ...  
        '3', ...  
        '4' ...  
    }, ...  
    'c', ...  
    'd'};
```

Append the three-level cell array to a **Document** object. To create an HTML report, replace "pdf" with "html". To create a Word report, replace "pdf" with "docx".

```
d = Document("cell_three_level_list", "pdf");  
append(d, threeLevelCellArray);  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

To create even deeper multi-level lists, add more nested cell arrays to represent inner lists.

Programmatic List

Simple List

A simple list can be constructed by creating `ListItem` objects and appending them to an `OrderedList` or `UnorderedList` object. For the following simple unordered list:

- a
- b
- c
- d

Create `ListItem` objects.

```
itemA = ListItem('a');
itemB = ListItem('b');
itemC = ListItem('c');
itemD = ListItem('d');
```

Append the `ListItem` objects to an `UnorderedList` object.

```
unorderedList = UnorderedList();
append(unorderedList, itemA);
append(unorderedList, itemB);
append(unorderedList, itemC);
append(unorderedList, itemD);
```

Append the list to a `Document` object. To create an HTML report, replace "pdf" with "html". To create a Word report, replace "pdf" with "docx".

```
d = Document("prog_simple_list", "pdf");
append(d, unorderedList);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

Two-Level List

A two-level list can be constructed by appending either an `OrderedList` or an `UnorderedList` object to the parent `List` Object. For the following two-level list:

1. a
2. b
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
3. c
4. d

Create a second level unordered list by using a cell array. To create an HTML report, replace "pdf" with "html". To create a Word report, replace "pdf" with "docx". For Word report, mixing unordered and ordered lists may not produce the best results. See the custom styled word list example.

```
secondLevelList = UnorderedList({ ...  
    '1', ...  
    '2', ...  
    '3', ...  
    '4'});
```

Create first level list.

```
itemA = ListItem('a');  
itemB = ListItem('b');  
itemC = ListItem('c');  
itemD = ListItem('d');  
  
firstLevelList = OrderedList();  
append(firstLevelList, itemA);  
append(firstLevelList, itemB);  
append(firstLevelList, secondLevelList); % Not a ListItem, but an OrderedList  
append(firstLevelList, itemC);  
append(firstLevelList, itemD);
```

Append the list to a Document object.

```
d = Document("prog_two_level_list", "pdf");  
append(d, firstLevelList);  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Three-Level List

A three-level list can be constructed by appending a two-level list to the parent List Object. For the following three-level list:

1. a
2. b
 1. a
 2. b
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 3. c
 4. d
3. c
4. d

Create the third-level list.

```
thirdLevelList = UnorderedList({ ...
    '1', ...
    '2', ...
    '3', ...
    '4'});
```

Create the second-level list.

```
secondLevelList = OrderedList({ ...
    'a', ...
    'b', ...
    thirdLevelList, ... % This is a List, the rest are ListItems.
    'c', ...
    'd'});
```

Create the first-level list.

```
firstLevelList = OrderedList({
    'a', ...
    'b', ...
    secondLevelList, ...
    'c', ...
    'd'});
```

Append the list to a Document object. To create a Word report, replace "pdf" with "docx". To create an HTML report, replace "pdf" with "html". For Word report, mixing unordered and ordered lists may not produce the best results. See the custom styled word list example.

```
d = Document("prog_three_level_list", "pdf");
append(d, firstLevelList);
close(d);
rptview(d);
```

To create even deeper multilevel lists, append List objects to List objects.

See Also

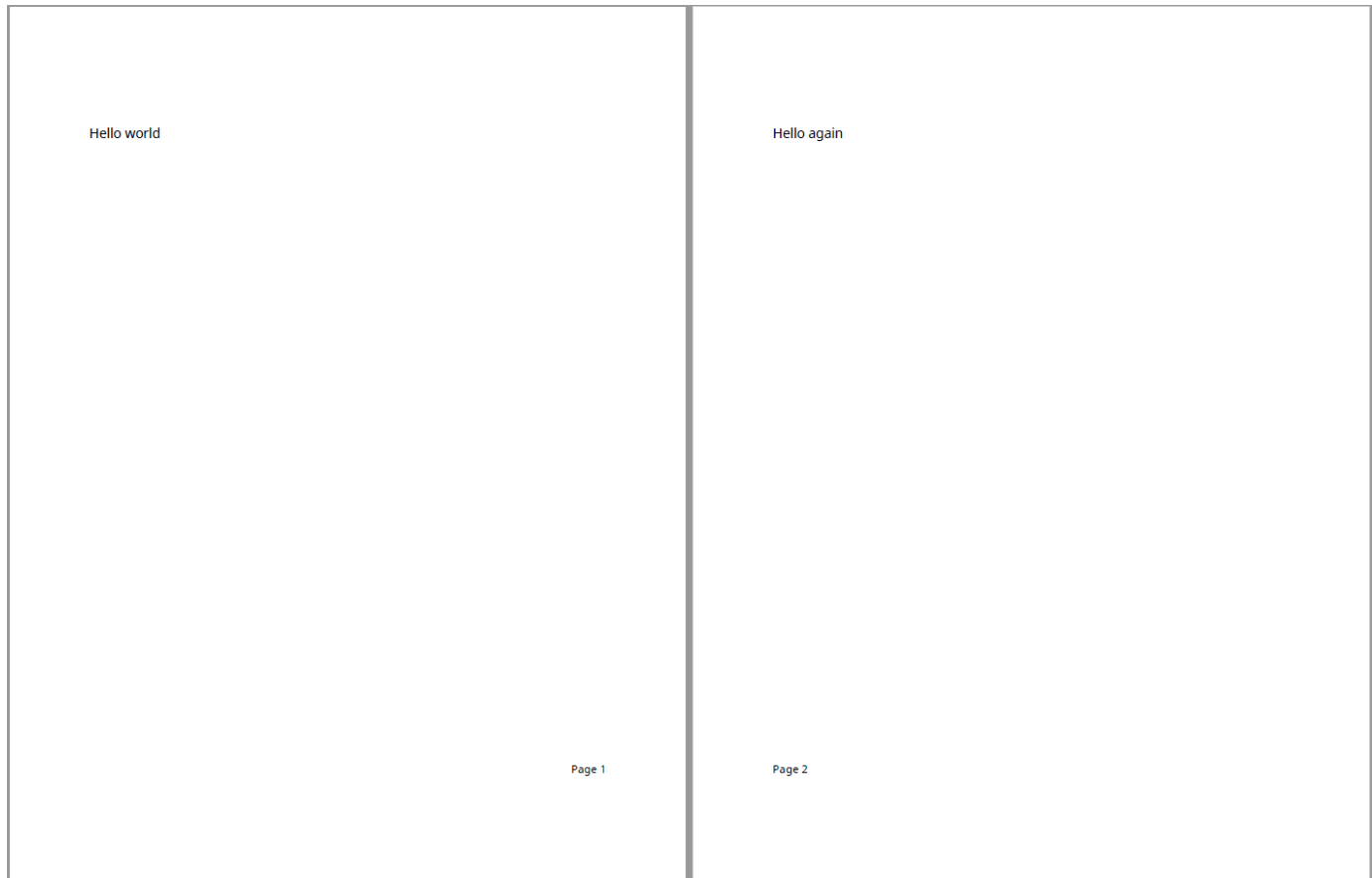
[mlreportgen.dom.Document](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.ListItem](#) |
[mlreportgen.dom.OrderedList](#) | [mlreportgen.dom.UnorderedList](#)

More About

- “Create and Format Lists” on page 13-48
- “Custom Styled Word List” on page 17-76

Number Pages in a PDF Template

This example shows how to number pages of a report using a PDF template. It defines a right-aligned page number for odd pages and a left-aligned page number for even pages by using two different footers. The following image shows two pages in a document created using the example template:



Create a Template

Create a PDF template, `myPDFTemplate.pdfxtx`, in the current working directory. Unzip the template for editing. A reference template that already includes the footers for the example is available in `exampleTemplate.pdfxtx`.

```
mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate("myPDFTemplate","pdf");
unzipTemplate("myPDFTemplate.pdfxtx","myPDFTemplate_pdfxtx");
%unzipTemplate("exampleTemplate.pdfxtx","exampleTemplate_pdfxtx");
```

Define Footer Contents

In `myPDFTemplate_pdfxtx\docpart_templates.html`, define template parts that hold the content of the footers. In the `<dplibrary>` tags, create `<dptemplate>` elements named `MyPageFooter` for odd pages and `MyEvenFooter` for even pages. Create paragraphs that contain the text included in each footer as well as page elements where the page number should be placed. Set the `text-align` style to `right` for `MyPageFooter` and `left` for `MyEvenFooter`. For example:

```

<dplibrary>
  <dptemplate name="rgChapter">
    <h1 class="rgChapterTitle">
      <hole id="rgChapterTitlePrefix" default-style-name="rgChapterTitlePrefix" /><span> </span>
      <hole id="rgChapterTitleNumber" default-style-name="rgChapterTitleNumber" /><span>. </span>
      <hole id="rgChapterTitleText" default-style-name="rgChapterTitleText" />
    </h1>
    <hole id="rgChapterContent"/>
  </dptemplate>
  <dptemplate name="ReportTOC"><TOC number-of-levels ="3" leader-pattern="dots" /></dptemplate>

  <!-- Document part templates defining the footers -->
  <dptemplate name="MyPageFooter">
    <p style="text-align:right;font-size:10pt;white-space:preserve">Page <page/></p>
  </dptemplate>

  <dptemplate name="MyEvenFooter">
    <p style="text-align:left;font-size:10pt;white-space:preserve">Page <page/></p>
  </dptemplate>
</dplibrary>

```

Create Footer Elements

In the body section of myPDFTemplate_pdftx\root.html, uncomment the <layout> element and add two <pfooter> elements. Set the type and template-name attributes as shown in the following example HTML code. The default type footer is used for first and odd pages. The even type footer is used for even pages. The template-name attributes are set to the names of the template parts defined earlier. To specify the number of the starting page, add a <pnumber> element.

```

<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
  <title>Report Template</title>
  <link rel="StyleSheet" href="./stylesheets/root.css" type="text/css" />
</head>

<body>

  <!-- Uncomment and edit this layout to customize a document or document part layout based on this -->
  <layout style="page-margin: 1in 1in 1in 1in 0.5in 0.5in 0in; page-size: 8.5in 11in portrait">
    <pfooter type="default" template-name="MyPageFooter"/>
    <pfooter type="even" template-name="MyEvenFooter"/>
    <pnumber format="1" />
  </layout>

</body>
</html>

```

Zip the Template

Zip the template files back to the myPDFTemplate_pdftx template package.

```
zipTemplate('myPDFTemplate_pdftx', 'myPDFTemplate_pdftx');
```

Use the Template

Use the template by specifying the template name when creating the document. The following code uses the reference template `exampleTemplate.pdf` to create a document. To use the template modified by the example, replace `exampleTemplate` with `myPDFTemplate`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

d = Document("myDocument", "pdf", "exampleTemplate");
open(d);

append(d, "Hello world");
append(d, PageBreak());
append(d, "Hello again");
append(d, PageBreak());
append(d, "Hello again");
append(d, PageBreak());
append(d, "Hello again");
append(d, PageBreak());
append(d, "Hello again");

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

See Also

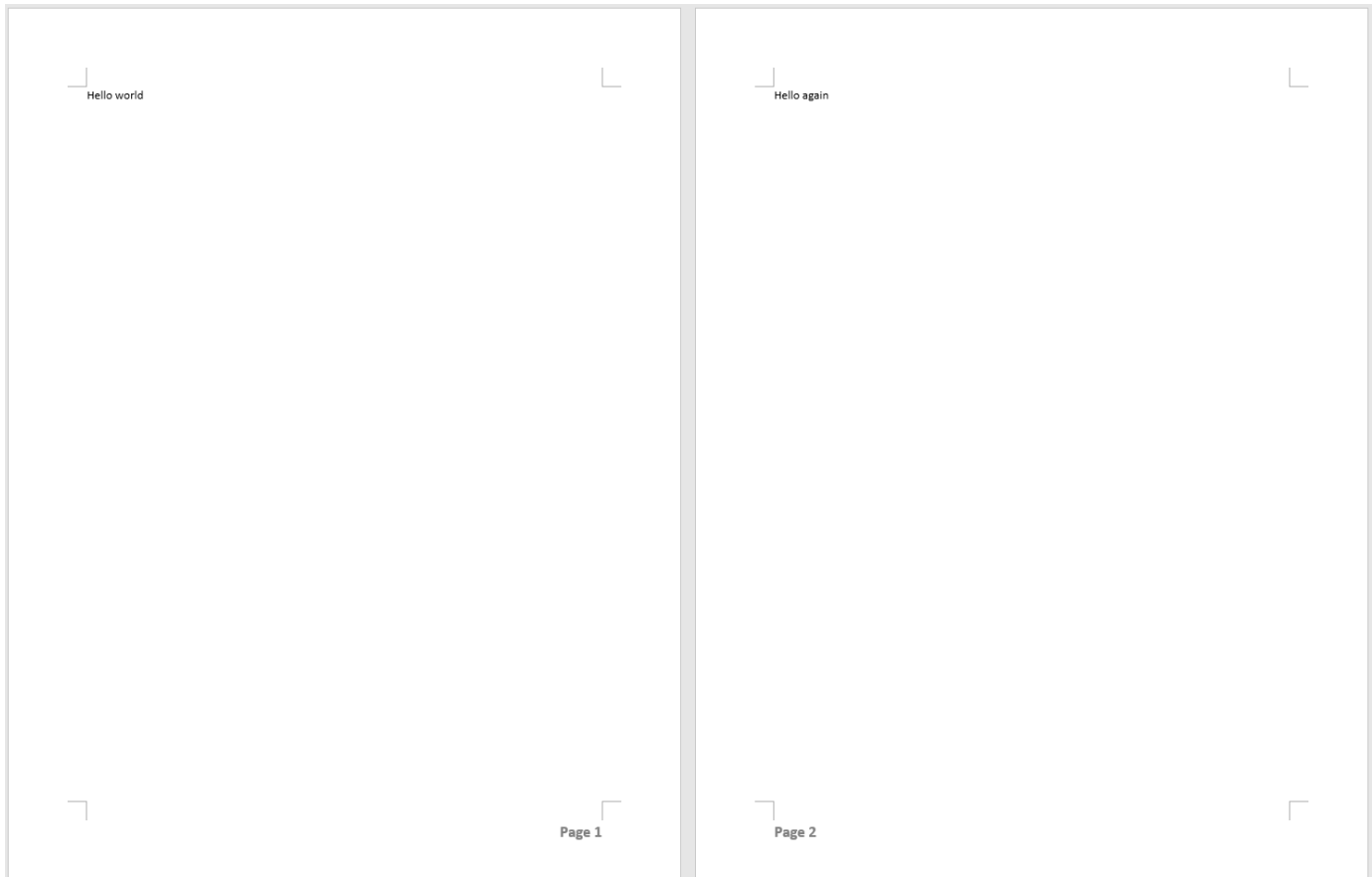
`mlreportgen.dom.Document`

More About

- “Programmatically Number Pages” on page 17-67
- “Create an HTML or PDF Template” on page 13-125
- “Number Pages in a Word Template” on page 17-89

Number Pages in a Word Template

This example shows how to number pages of a report using a Word template. It defines a right-aligned page number for odd pages and a left-aligned page number for even pages by using two different footers. The following image shows two pages of a document created using the example template:



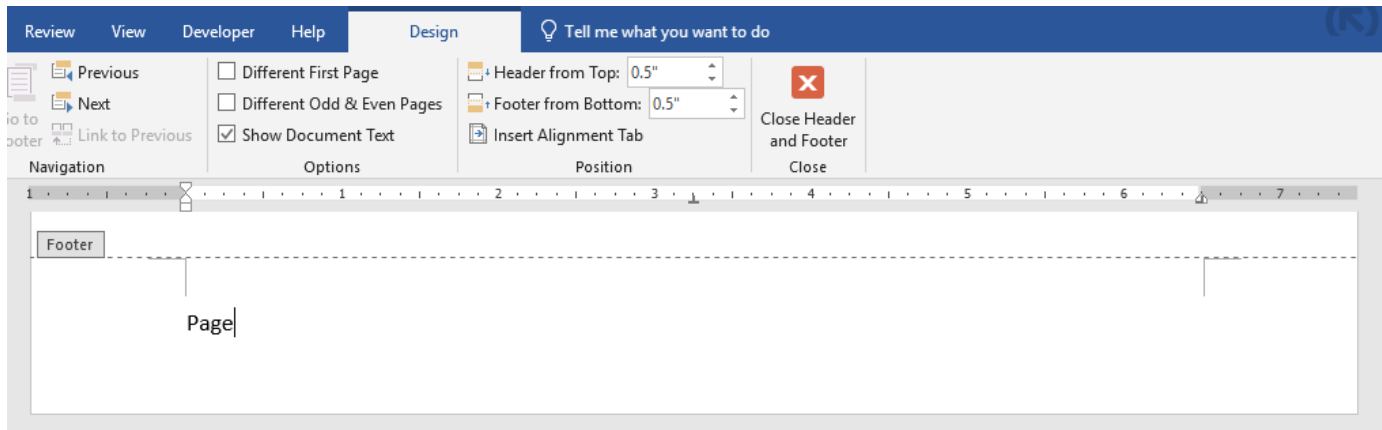
Create a Template

Create a Word template, `myWordTemplate.dotx`, in the current working directory. Open the file in Word. A reference template that already includes the footers for the example is available in `exampleTemplate.dotx`.

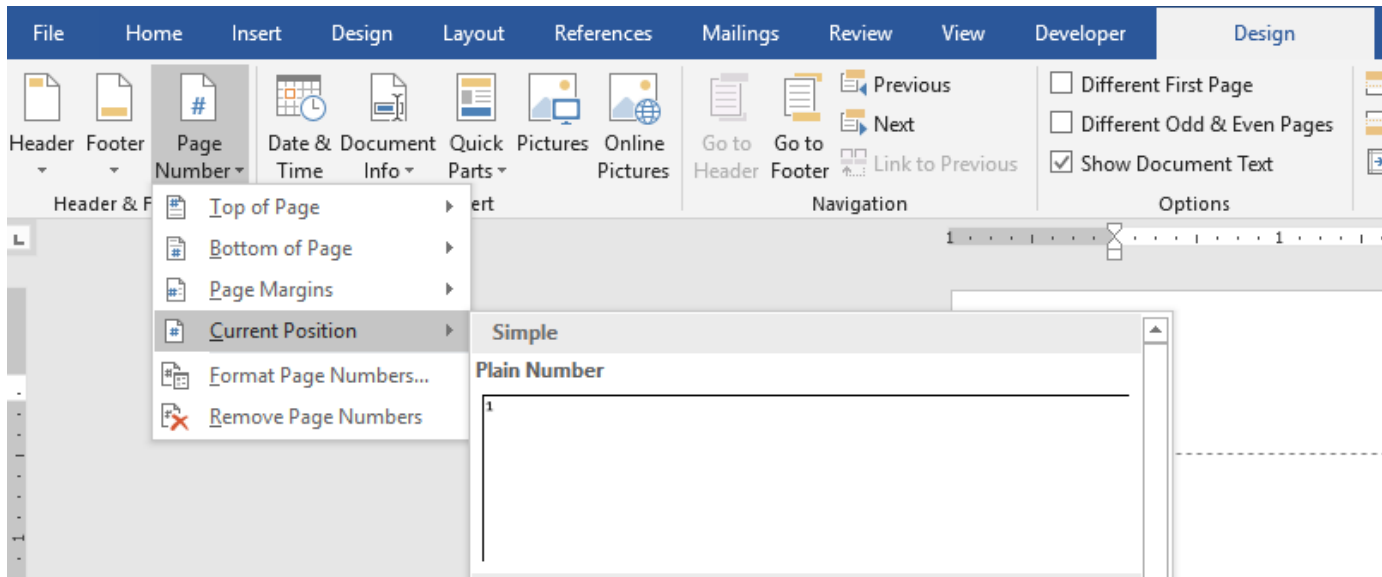
```
mlreportgen.dom.Document.createTemplate("myWordTemplate", "docx");
```

Add a Footer and Page Number

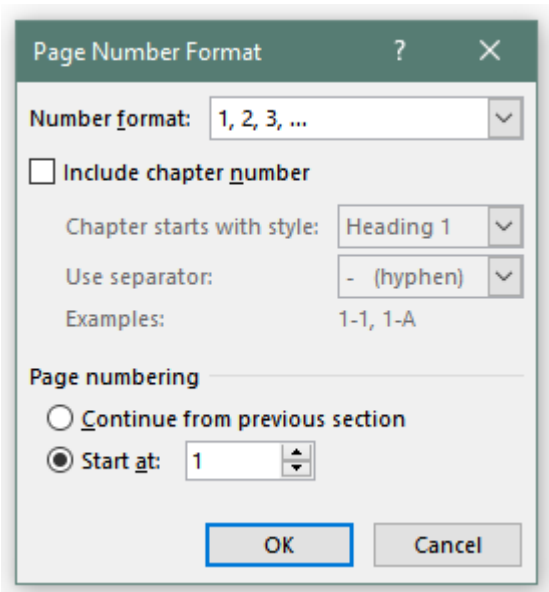
In Word, edit the template footer by double-clicking the footer area. This opens a **Header and Footer Tools Design** tab and moves the cursor into the footer area. Type what should appear before the page number in the footer. In the following example, "Page " precedes the page number:



In the **Header and Footer Tools Design** tab open the **Page Number** menu and select **Plain Number** from the **Current Position** options. This will insert a page number at the current position of the cursor.



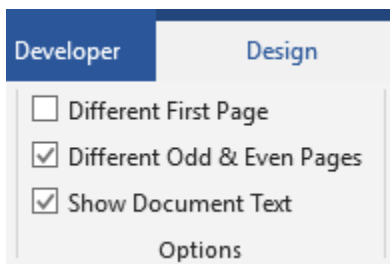
Open the **Page Number** menu again and select **Format Page Numbers...** In the **Page Number Format** menu, set the starting number to 1 and select **OK**.



Format the footer text as you would format any text within Word. In this example, the font size is set to 14 and the text style is bold. Set the horizontal alignment of the text to be right-aligned.

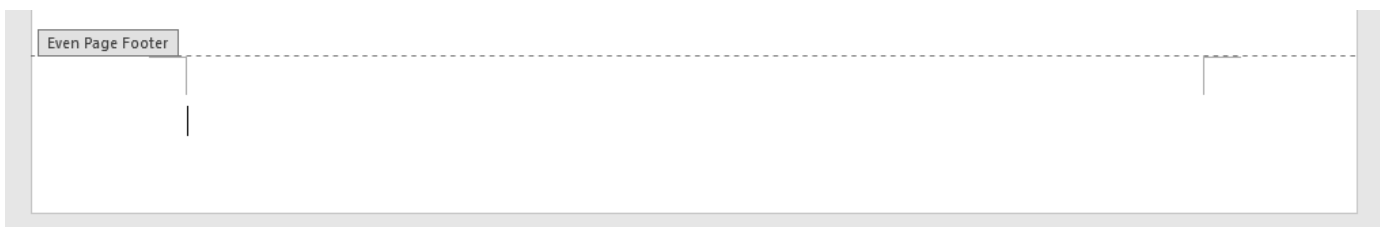
Create a Different Even Page Footer

To specify a different page footer for even and odd pages, select the **Different Odd & Even Pages** option in the **Header and Footer Tools Design** tab.



To view the even page footer, add another page to the document. Double-click in the body section of the document or click **Close Header and Footer** to edit the main body of the document. Insert a page break by clicking the **Page Break** button in the **Insert** tab or by pressing **CTRL + Enter**.

Double-click the footer area in the new page to edit the even page footer. Repeat the earlier process to add text and a page number to the even page footer. Leave the horizontal alignment of the text as the default left-aligned. There is no need to modify the starting number in the **Page Number Format** menu because the page number is automatically increased from the previous page.



Return to editing the main body of the document. Delete the second page of the document and save the template.

Use the Template

Use the template by specifying the template name when creating the document. The following code uses the reference template `exampleTemplate.dotx` to create a document. To use the template modified by the example, replace `exampleTemplate` with `myWordTemplate`.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*

d = Document("myDocument", "docx", "exampleTemplate");
open(d);

append(d, "Hello world");
append(d, PageBreak());
append(d, "Hello again");
append(d, PageBreak());
append(d, "Hello again");
append(d, PageBreak());
append(d, "Hello again");
append(d, PageBreak());
append(d, "Hello again");

close(d);
rptview(d);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.Document`

More About

- “Programmatically Number Pages” on page 17-67
- “Create a Microsoft Word Template” on page 13-114
- “Add Complex Page Numbers in Microsoft Word” on page 13-149
- “Number Pages in a PDF Template” on page 17-86

Excel to PDF

This example shows how to create a PDF report from a Microsoft® Excel® spreadsheet by using MATLAB® Report Generator™. In this example, the Excel spreadsheet summarizes annual food imports by food category. The source of the spreadsheet is the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The spreadsheet is available at U.S. Food Imports. The example uses a local copy of the spreadsheet.

Import Excel Data

Import the data from the spreadsheet, `Alltables.xlsx`, into MATLAB® cell arrays.

```
xlsfile = "Alltables.xlsx";  
years = readcell(xlsfile, "Sheet", "FOOD$", "Range", "D2:V2");  
data = readcell(xlsfile, "Sheet", "FOOD$", "Range", "D7:V21");  
types = readcell(xlsfile, "Sheet", "FOOD$", "Range", "A7:A21");  
units = readtable(xlsfile, "Sheet", "FOOD$", "Range", "K3:K3", "ReadVariableNames", false);
```

Create a Report

Import the DOM and Report API packages so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*  
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create a container to hold the report content for a PDF report.

```
rpt = Report("Food Imports Report", "pdf");
```

Create the Title Page

Create and add a title page to the report.

```
tp = TitlePage();  
tp.Title = "Food Imports Report Based on Multi-Year Data from the USDA";  
tp.Image = "peppers.png";  
tp.Author = "John Doe";  
tp.PubDate = date;  
add(rpt, tp);
```

Food Imports Report Based on Multi-Year Data from the USDA



John Doe

30-Jun-2019

Create the Table of Contents

Create and add a table of contents by using the `mlreportgen.report.TableofContents` reporter. This reporter automatically creates the table of contents based on the chapter and section titles in the report.

```
toc = TableOfContents();  
add(rpt,toc);
```

Table of Contents	
1. Imports Summary Graph	2
2. Data from 1999 to 2005	3
3. Data from 2006 to 2012	4
4. Data from 2013 to 2017	5

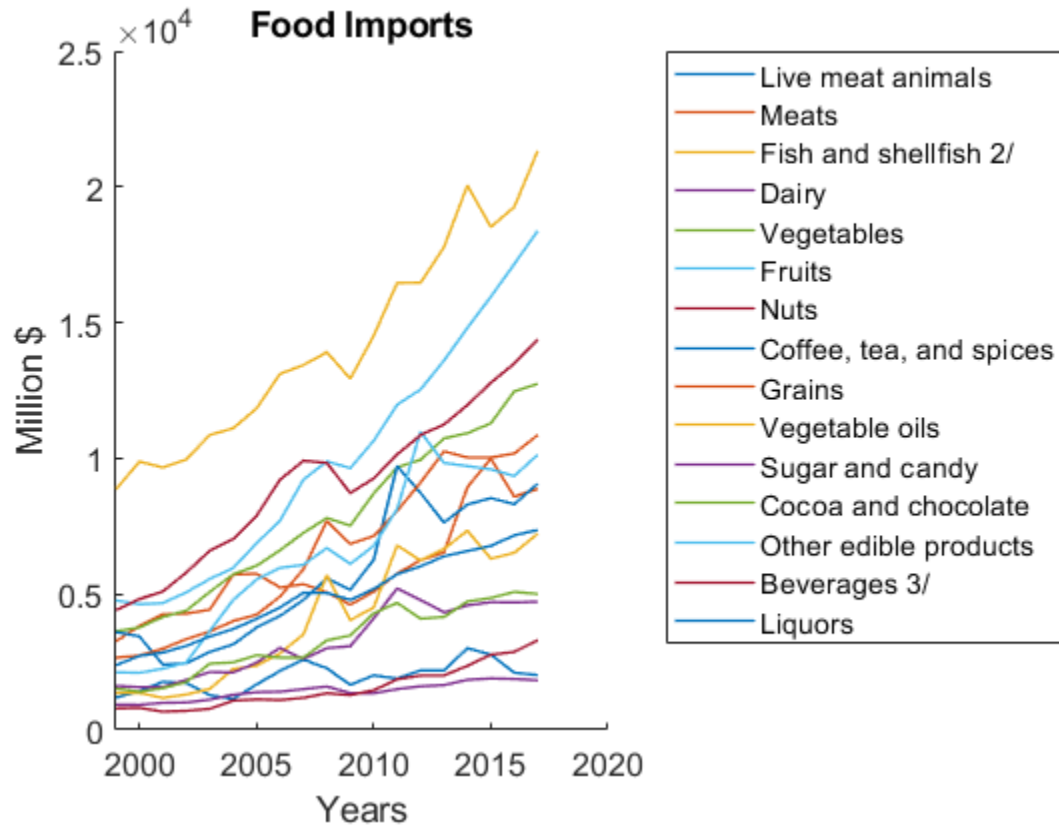
Plot the Data in MATLAB

Create and format a line plot of the annual imports by food category.

```

fig = figure("Color","w");
ax = axes(fig,"FontSize",12);
t = str2double(years);
for i = 1:size(data,1)
    hold on;
    plot(ax,t,[data{i,:}], "LineWidth",1);
end
xlabel("Years");
ylabel(units.Var1{:});
legend(types,"Location","northeastoutside");
title("Food Imports");

```



Add the Plot to the Report

Create a chapter and add the line plot to it.

```
ch = Chapter("Imports Summary Graph");
fig = Figure(fig);
add(ch,fig);
add(rpt,ch);
```

Convert the Data to a Suitable Form for Creating a DOM Table

Format the data and create a single string array, `tableData`, that you can use to create an `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object.

```
tableData = cellfun(@(x)sprintf("%.0f",x),data);
tableData = [types tableData];
tableHeader = [" " string(years)];
tableData = [tableHeader; tableData]
```

```
tableData = 16x20 string
    ""          "1999"    "2000"    "2001"    "2002"    "2003"    "2004"    "2005"
    "Live meat animals" "1190"    "1419"    "1771"    "1724"    "1277"    "1134"    "1134"
    "Meats"       "3261"    "3828"    "4256"    "4283"    "4427"    "5719"    "5719"
    "Fish and shellfish 2/" "8860"    "9880"    "9663"    "9963"    "10860"    "11106"    "11106"
    "Dairy"       "930"     "922"     "996"     "1009"    "1110"    "1292"    "1292"
    "Vegetables"  "3632"    "3771"    "4157"    "4391"    "5082"    "5730"    "5730"
    "Fruits"      "4764"    "4629"    "4665"    "5068"    "5558"    "5962"    "5962"
    "Nuts"        "794"     "809"     "670"     "701"     "776"     "1078"    "1078"
```

"Coffee, tea, and spices"	"3604"	"3442"	"2401"	"2455"	"2872"	"3144"
"Grains"	"2659"	"2735"	"2990"	"3343"	"3618"	"4010"
"Vegetable oils"	"1357"	"1362"	"1177"	"1302"	"1507"	"2241"
"Sugar and candy"	"1618"	"1572"	"1581"	"1843"	"2131"	"2111"
"Cocoa and chocolate"	"1522"	"1404"	"1536"	"1761"	"2439"	"2484"
"Other edible products"	"2121"	"2102"	"2252"	"2482"	"3637"	"4784"
"Beverages 3/"	"4412"	"4816"	"5101"	"5795"	"6598"	"7024"
"Liquors"	"2382"	"2726"	"2847"	"3091"	"3438"	"3709"

Create a Food Imports Table in the Report

Create an `mlreportgen.dom.Table` object from the food imports data in the `tableData` variable. Specify the table formats.

```
table = Table(tableData);
table.Style = { ...
    Border("solid"), ...
    RowSep("solid"), ...
    ColSep("solid"), ...
    OuterMargin("5pt", "5pt", "5pt", "5pt")};
table.TableEntriesStyle = {InnerMargin("2pt")};

headerStyle = { ...
    BackgroundColor("LightBlue"), ...
    Bold };

```

```
table.row(1).Style = headerStyle;
```

```
grps = TableColSpecGroup;
grps.Span = 1;
grps.Style = headerStyle;
table.ColSpecGroups = grps;
```

Fit the Table to the Report Page by Vertically Slicing

To fit a wide table on a report page, divide the table vertically into a set of narrower tables (slices), by using an `mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer` object.

```
slicer = mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer(...
    "Table", table, ...
    "MaxCols", 8, ...
    "RepeatCols", 1);
slices = slicer.slice();
```

Add Chapters for the Table Slices

Create a chapter for each table slice and add the chapters to the report.

```
for slice = slices
    ch = Chapter();
    ch.Title = strjoin(["Data from" years(slice.StartCol-1)...
        "to" years(slice.EndCol-1)]);
    add(ch, slice.Table);
    add(rpt, ch);
end
```

Chapter 2. Data from 1999 to 2005

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Live meat animals	1190	1419	1771	1724	1277	1134	1672
Meats	3261	3828	4256	4283	4427	5719	5752
Fish and shellfish 2/	8860	9880	9663	9963	10860	11106	11840
Dairy	930	922	996	1009	1110	1292	1388
Vegetables	3632	3771	4157	4391	5082	5730	6043
Fruits	4764	4629	4665	5068	5558	5962	6874
Nuts	794	809	670	701	776	1078	1122
Coffee, tea, and spices	3604	3442	2401	2455	2872	3144	3771
Grains	2659	2735	2990	3343	3618	4010	4241
Vegetable oils	1357	1362	1177	1302	1507	2241	2363
Sugar and candy	1618	1572	1581	1843	2131	2111	2474
Cocoa and chocolate	1522	1404	1536	1761	2439	2484	2751
Other edible products	2121	2102	2252	2482	3637	4784	5536
Beverages 3/	4412	4816	5101	5795	6598	7024	7887
Liquors	2382	2726	2847	3091	3438	3709	4090

2

Chapter 3. Data from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Live meat animals	2172	2588	2266	1656	2007	1886	2192
Meats	5244	5367	5060	4612	5088	5755	6245
Fish and shellfish 2/	13112	13435	13912	12934	14517	16459	16468
Dairy	1406	1501	1596	1353	1347	1502	1604
Vegetables	6619	7256	7801	7525	8706	9667	9946
Fruits	7707	9217	9888	9640	10649	11974	12538
Nuts	1099	1181	1351	1278	1462	1863	2000
Coffee, tea, and spices	4195	4791	5581	5160	6265	9716	8726
Grains	4910	5915	7690	6846	7138	8063	9111
Vegetable oils	2818	3517	5695	4039	4509	6794	6236
Sugar and candy	3021	2606	3011	3081	4107	5207	4784
Cocoa and chocolate	2659	2662	3299	3476	4295	4681	4096
Other edible products	5963	6080	6701	6111	6782	8133	10978
Beverages 3/	9212	9913	9833	8721	9263	10143	10858
Liquors	4512	5048	5040	4787	5189	5734	6023

3

Chapter 4. Data from 2013 to 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Live meat animals	2190	3009	2773	2103	2020
Meats	6530	8940	9992	8589	8878
Fish and shellfish 2/	17784	20054	18521	19261	21324
Dairy	1649	1844	1893	1876	1827
Vegetables	10734	10930	11290	12469	12743
Fruits	13602	14808	15955	17157	18383
Nuts	2000	2361	2767	2871	3301
Coffee, tea, and spices	7633	8299	8536	8311	9069
Grains	10257	10031	10030	10179	10861
Vegetable oils	6665	7337	6304	6522	7225
Sugar and candy	4327	4582	4705	4693	4720
Cocoa and chocolate	4159	4728	4860	5081	5007
Other edible products	9831	9716	9592	9351	10134
Beverages 3/	11248	11964	12786	13493	14383
Liquors	6392	6587	6774	7165	7363

4

Close and View the Report

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt)
```

See Also

[mlreportgen.dom.Table](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Figure](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Section](#) |
[mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents](#) | [mlreportgen.report.TitlePage](#) |
[mlreportgen.utils.TableSlicer](#)

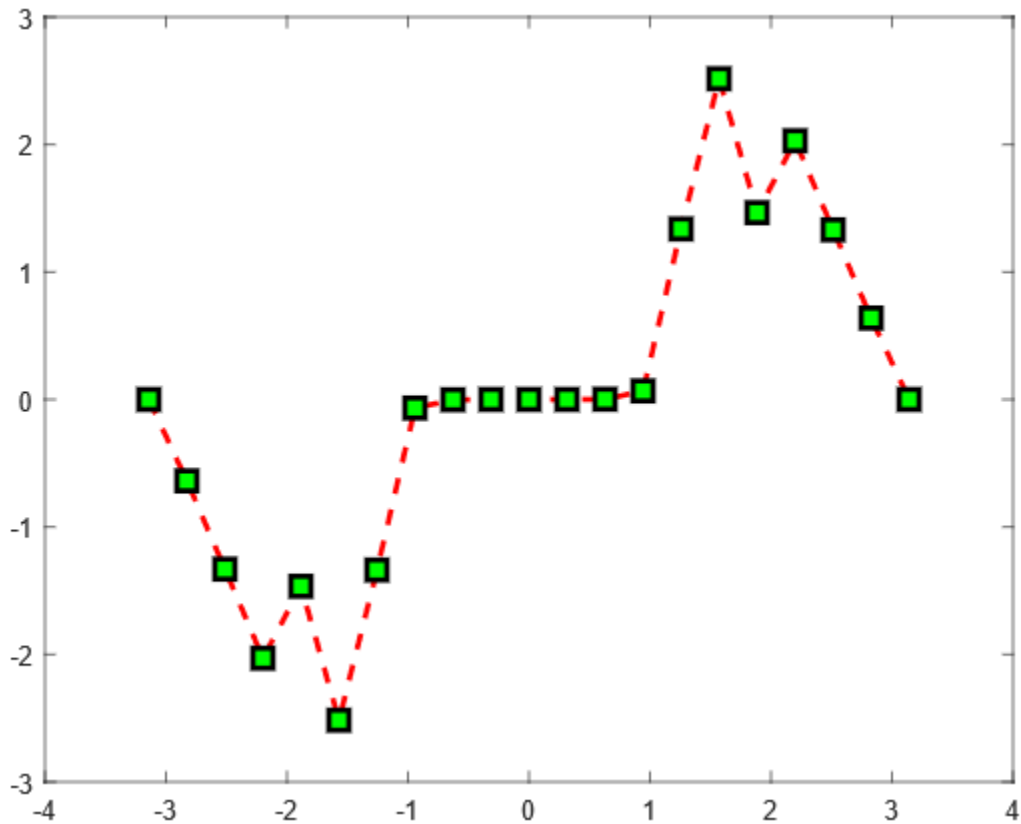
More About

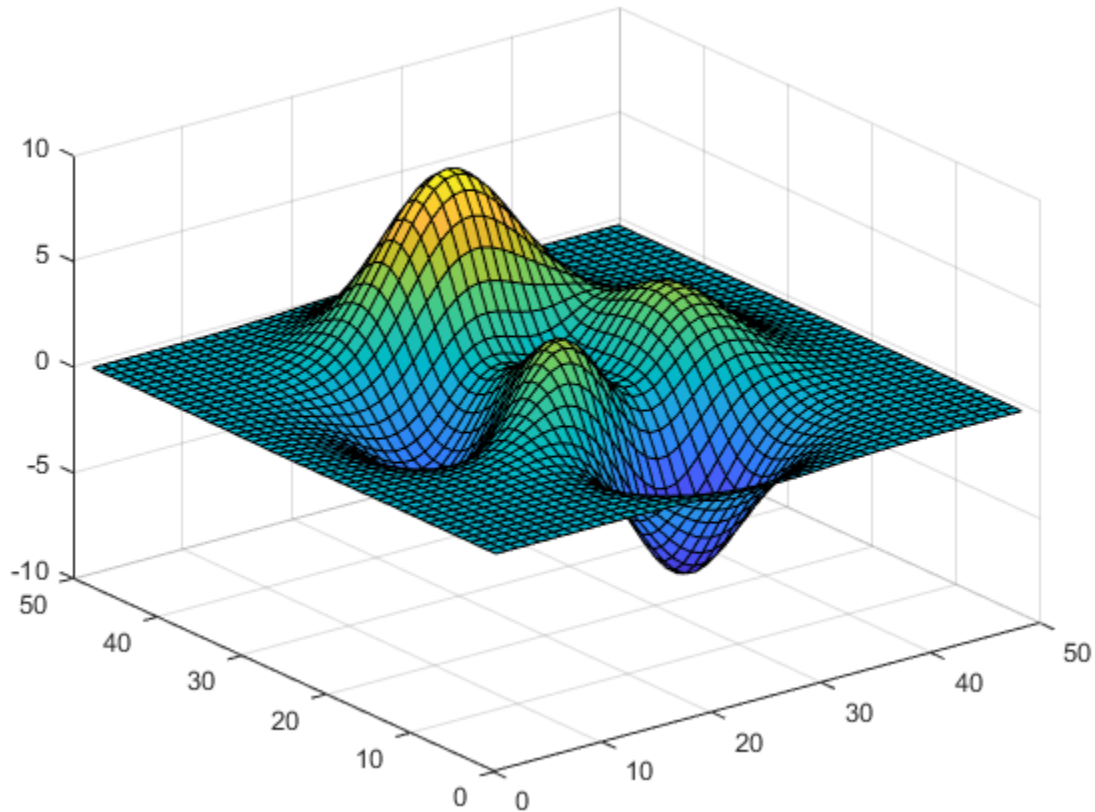
- “Create a Report Program” on page 13-3
- “What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Prevent MATLAB Figure Display During Report Generation

This example shows how to prevent the display of MATLAB® figures in MATLAB during report generation. If you generate a report that includes several MATLAB figures, you can avoid the overhead of displaying the figures as you create them.

The example creates and includes these MATLAB figures in a report. When the figures are created in MATLAB, the display of the figures is suppressed.





Import the Report API package so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

Create a Word report. You can run this example with other report types by changing the output type.

- To create a single-file HTML report, change the output type to 'html-file'.
- To create a multi-file HTML report, change the output type to 'html'.
- To create a PDF report, change the output type to 'pdf'.

```
rpt = Report('InvisibleFigure','docx');
```

Add a title page and table of contents to the report.

```
add(rpt,TitlePage('Title','Display Invisible Figures','Author','John Doe'));
add(rpt,TableOfContents);
```

Create a chapter and add a figure to it. To prevent the display of the figure in MATLAB, set the `Visible` property of the figure to 'off'.

```
ch = Chapter('Invisible Figure 1');
x = -pi:pi/10:pi;
y = tan(sin(x)) - sin(tan(x));
f1 = figure('visible','off');
plot(x,y,'--rs','LineWidth',2,...
      'MarkerEdgeColor','k',...
      'MarkerFaceColor','g',...);
```

```
        'MarkerSize',10)  
add(ch,Figure(f1));  
add(rpt,ch);
```

Create a second chapter and add an invisible figure to it.

```
ch = Chapter('Invisible Figure 2');  
f2 = figure('visible','off');  
surf(peaks);  
add(ch,Figure(f2));  
add(rpt,ch);
```

Close and view the report.

```
close(rpt);  
rptview(rpt);
```

See Also

[Figure Properties](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Chapter](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Figure](#) | [mlreportgen.report.Report](#) | [mlreportgen.report.TableOfContents](#) | [mlreportgen.report.TitlePage](#)

More About

- “What Is a Reporter?” on page 1-3

Create a Table from a Cell Array

This example shows how to use a cell array to create a table that displays data of several different data types.

Book	Year Published	Characters
The Three Musketeers	1844	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • d'Artagnan • Athos • Porthos • Aramis
Little Women	1868	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meg • Jo • Beth • Amy
The Hound of the Baskervilles	1902	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherlock • Watson

Document and Style Setup

The following code sets up a document and table styles to be used to format the example tables.

Import the DOM package so you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create and open a document. To create a PDF document, change the output type from docx to pdf. To create an HTML document, change docx to html or html - file for a multi-file or single-file document, respectively.

```
d = Document("mydoc", "docx");
open(d);
```

Define styles for the table and header section of the table.

```
tableStyles = { ColSep("solid"), ...
               RowSep("solid"), ...
               Border("solid") };

tableHeaderStyles = { BackgroundColor("lightgray"), ...
                    Bold(true) };
```

Table Creation

Use a cell array in a table constructor to create a table from data with more than one data type. The cell array can contain doubles, strings, character vectors, DOM objects, and other arrays. This

example uses a formal table, which is a table that has a body section and optional header and footer sections.

Define labels to display in the table header. The header labels are strings, so they are stored in a string array instead of a cell array.

```
headerLabels = ["Book", "Year Published", "Characters"];
```

Define data to display in the table body. The table data includes external links, numbers, and string arrays, so it is contained in a cell array.

```
book1 = ExternalLink("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Three_Musketeers", ...  
                    "The Three Musketeers");  
book2 = ExternalLink("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Women", ...  
                    "Little Women");  
book3 = ExternalLink("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Hound_of_the_Baskervilles", ...  
                    "The Hound of the Baskervilles");  
  
books = {book1; book2; book3};  
  
yearPublished = {1844; 1868; 1902};  
  
characters = { ["d'Artagnan", "Athos", "Porthos", "Aramis"]; ...  
              ["Meg", "Jo", "Beth", "Amy"]; ...  
              ["Sherlock", "Watson"] };
```

```
tableData = [books, yearPublished, characters]
```

```
tableData=3x3 cell array  
  {1x1 mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink}  {[1844]}  {1x4 string}  
  {1x1 mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink}  {[1868]}  {1x4 string}  
  {1x1 mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink}  {[1902]}  {1x2 string}
```

Create a table containing the header labels and table data. The single-row string arrays in the table data are converted to DOM `UnorderedList` objects when the table is constructed.

```
cellTbl = FormalTable(headerLabels,tableData);
```

Set the style of the table and table header to the previously defined styles. Set the inner margin of the table entries so that table entry content is separated from the table entry borders by a space of two points. Append the table to the document.

```
cellTbl.Style = [cellTbl.Style, tableStyles];  
cellTbl.Header.Style = [cellTbl.Header.Style, tableHeaderStyles];  
cellTbl.TableEntriesInnerMargin = "2pt";  
append(d,cellTbl);
```

Close and view the document.

```
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.dom.ExternalLink` | `mlreportgen.dom.FormalTable`

More About

- “Create and Format Tables” on page 14-69
- “What Is a Cell Array?” (MATLAB)

Format Numbers in a Table

This example shows how to format numbers in a table that is generated by a report generation program. The example creates a table of uniformly distributed random numbers that have a precision of 3 digits after the decimal point. Before the table is created, the numbers are formatted in MATLAB® by using `sprintf`.

0.417	0.147	0.397	0.204
0.720	0.092	0.539	0.878
0.000	0.186	0.419	0.027
0.302	0.346	0.685	0.670

Generate Random Numbers

Generate a 4-by-4 array of random numbers. Initialize the random number generator using a seed of 1, so that each time the example runs, `rand` produces the same numbers.

```
format long
rng('default');
rng(1);
randNumbers = rand(4)
```

```
randNumbers = 4x4
```

```
0.417022004702574 0.146755890817113 0.396767474230670 0.204452249731517
0.720324493442158 0.092338594768798 0.538816734003357 0.878117436390945
0.000114374817345 0.186260211377671 0.419194514403295 0.027387593197926
0.302332572631840 0.345560727043048 0.685219500396759 0.670467510178402
```

The numbers display with a precision of 15 digits after the decimal point.

Format the Numbers

Format the numbers into strings by using `sprintf`. Specify a format for a fixed-point number with three digits after the decimal point. Use `arrayfun` to apply `sprintf` to each number in the array `randNumbers`.

```
formattedNumbers = arrayfun(@(n) sprintf("%1.3f", n), randNumbers)
```

```
formattedNumbers = 4x4 string
"0.417" "0.147" "0.397" "0.204"
"0.720" "0.092" "0.539" "0.878"
"0.000" "0.186" "0.419" "0.027"
"0.302" "0.346" "0.685" "0.670"
```

Create a Document

Import the DOM package so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
```

Create a PDF document. To create a Microsoft® Word, HTML, or single-file HTML document, change 'pdf' to 'docx', 'html', or 'html-file', respectively.

```
d = Document('RandomNumbers', 'pdf');
```

Create a Table

Create a table from the array of formatted random numbers.

```
t = Table(formattedNumbers);
```

Specify the table border and column and row separators. Center the table entries in the table cells.

```
t.Style = {Width('100%'),...  
           Border('solid'),...  
           ColSep('solid'),...  
           RowSep('solid')};  
t.TableEntriesHAlign = 'center';
```

Generate the Report

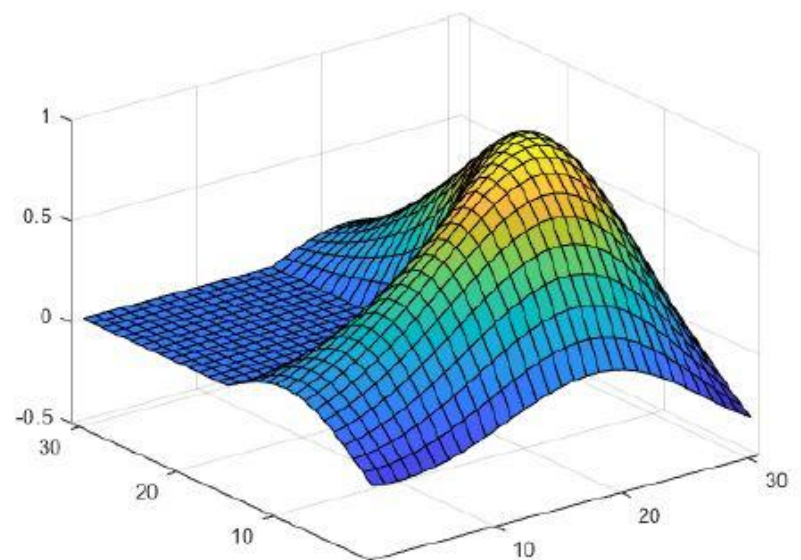
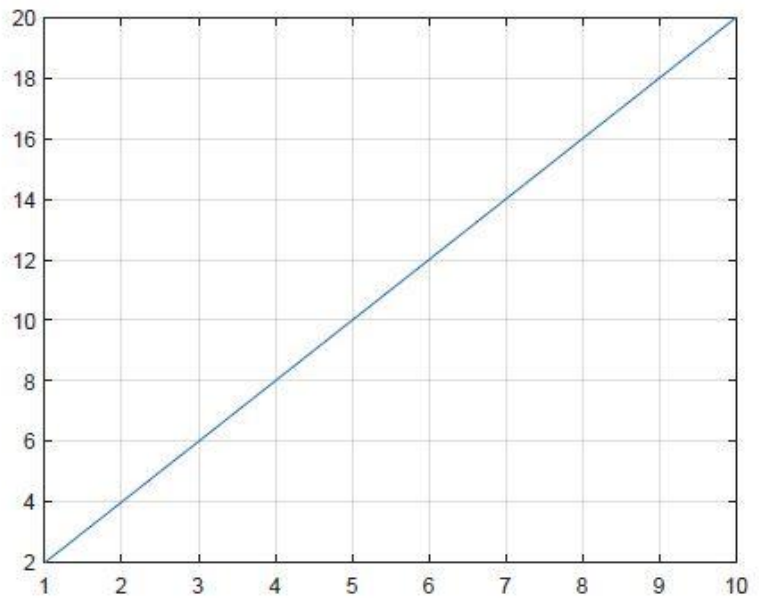
Append the table to the document. Close and view the document.

```
append(d, t);  
close(d);  
rptview(d);
```

Center Figure Snapshot on a Page

This example shows how to center a figure snapshot on a landscape page for PDF and Microsoft® Word reports.

The example creates a Report API report having landscape layout, creates MATLAB figures, and then uses the `centerFigure` local function to create and add the snapshots of these figures at the center of the page.



Create Report

Import the DOM and Report API packages so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

Create a PDF report. To create a Microsoft® Word report, change "pdf" to "docx".

```
rpt = Report("myreport", "pdf");
open(rpt);
```

Update Report Page Layout

Create a page layout object.

```
if strcmpi(rpt.Type, "pdf")
    pageLayoutObj = PDFPageLayout;
else
    pageLayoutObj = DOCXPageLayout;
end
```

Specify the page orientation, height, and width.

```
pageLayoutObj.PageSize.Orientation = "landscape";
pageLayoutObj.PageSize.Height = "8.5in";
pageLayoutObj.PageSize.Width = "11in";
```

Specify the page margins.

```
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Top = "0.5in";
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Bottom = "0.5in";
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Left = "0.5in";
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Right = "0.5in";
```

```
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Header = "0.3in";
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Footer = "0.3in";
```

Add the page layout object to the report.

```
add(rpt, pageLayoutObj);
```

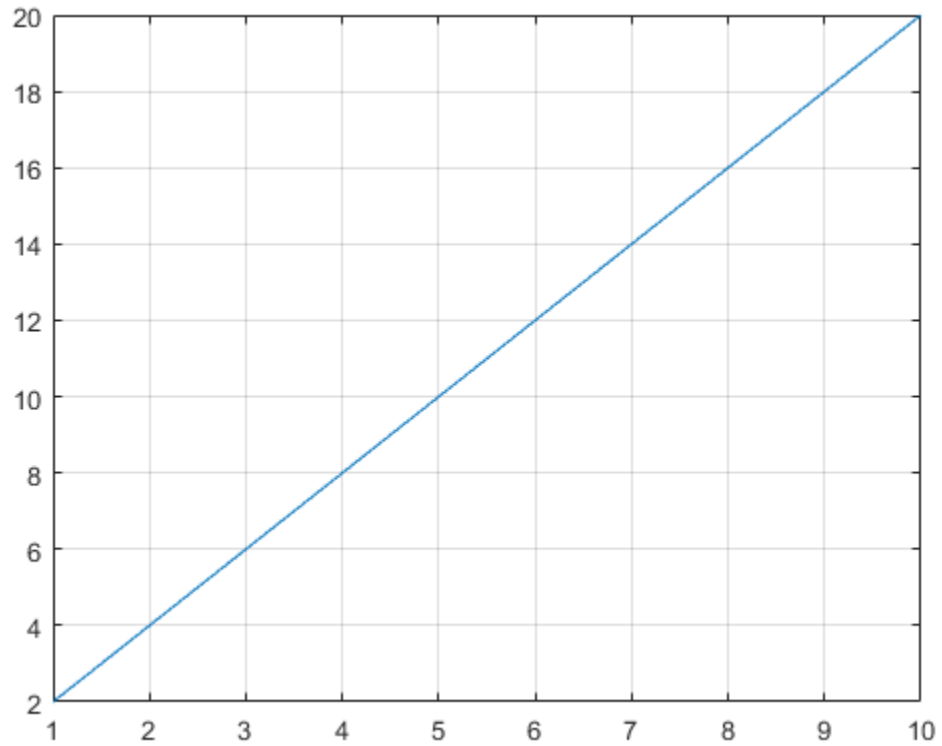
Create and Add Figures

Create a figure with a linear plot.

```
f = figure();
plot(1:1:10, 2:2:20);
grid on;
```

Call the `centerFigure` local function to add the figure snapshot at the center of the page. Then, delete the figure object.

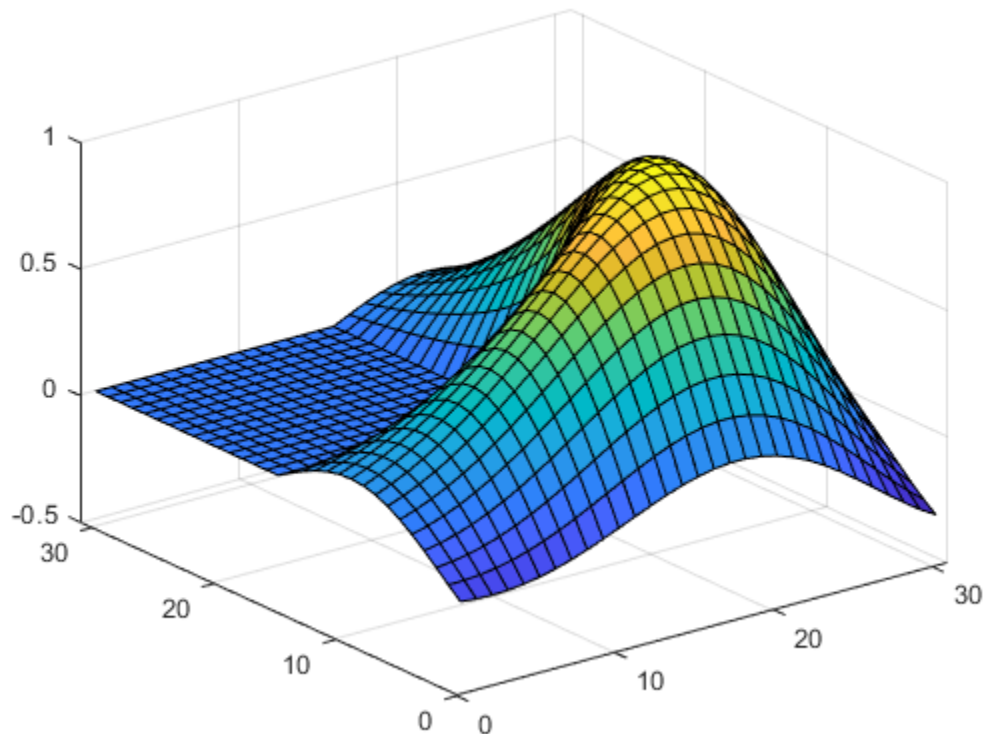
```
centerFigure(f, rpt);
```



```
delete(f);
```

Similarly, add the membrane surface plot snapshot at the center of the page.

```
centerFigure(surf(membrane), rpt);
```



```
delete(gcf);
```

Generate the Report

Close and view the report.

```
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

The centerFigure Local Function

This function creates a snapshot of the specified figure and adds it at the center of the page in the specified report. The function uses the Report API Figure reporter to take the figure snapshot and an invisible DOM Table to do the layout.

```
function centerFigure(figure,rpt)
```

Import the DOM API, Report API, and report generator utility packages so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
import mlreportgen.utils.*
```

Get the report's current page layout to determine the current page size and the page margins. The page layout information is used to calculate the page body size in order to size the layout table created in a subsequent step.

```

pageLayout = getReportLayout(rpt);
pageSize = pageLayout.PageSize;
pageMargins = pageLayout.PageMargins;

```

Calculate the page body width. The page body width denotes the page width available for the content and is determined by subtracting the left and right margin size from the page width. For DOCX output, gutter size also needs to be subtracted.

```

bodyWidth = units.toInches(pageSize.Width) - ...
            units.toInches(pageMargins.Left) - ...
            units.toInches(pageMargins.Right);

if strcmpi(rpt.Type,"docx")
    bodyWidth = bodyWidth - ...
                units.toInches(pageMargins.Gutter);
end
bodyWidth = sprintf("%0.2fin",bodyWidth);

```

Calculate the page body height. The page body height denotes the page height available for the content and is determined by subtracting the top and bottom margin size from the page height. For PDF output, the header and footer sizes also need to be subtracted because the body extends from the bottom of the header to the top of the footer.

```

bodyHeight = units.toInches(pageSize.Height) - ...
              units.toInches(pageMargins.Top) - ...
              units.toInches(pageMargins.Bottom);

if strcmpi(rpt.Type,"pdf")
    bodyHeight = bodyHeight - ...
                  units.toInches(pageMargins.Header) - ...
                  units.toInches(pageMargins.Footer);
end
bodyHeight = sprintf("%0.2fin",bodyHeight);

```

Create a Figure object for the specified figure. Then, create an Image object wrapped around the figure snapshot image file. Scale the image to fit the entry of the layout table created in a subsequent step.

```

fig = Figure(figure);
figImg = Image(getSnapshotImage(fig,rpt));
figImg.Style = [figImg.Style {ScaleToFit}];

```

Wrap the image in a paragraph because PDF requires that an image reside in a paragraph. Update the paragraph style to make sure that there is no white space around the image.

```

para = Paragraph(figImg);
para.Style = [para.Style {OuterMargin("0in","0in","0in","0in")}]];

```

Add the paragraph that contains the figure snapshot in a 1-by-1 invisible layout table (`lo_table`). A table is considered invisible when the borders are not defined for the table and its table entries.

```

lo_table = Table({para});

```

Span the table to the available page body width.

```

lo_table.Width = bodyWidth;

```

Span the only table entry to the available page body height. Also, specify the vertical and horizontal alignment formats to make sure that the image is centered both vertically and horizontally inside the table entry.

```
lo_table.TableEntriesStyle = [lo_table.TableEntriesStyle ...  
    { ...  
      Height(bodyHeight), ...  
      HAlign("center"), ...  
      VAlign("middle") ...  
    }];
```

Add the layout table to the report.

```
    add(rpt, lo_table);  
end
```

See Also

`mlreportgen.report.Report` | `getReportLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout` |
`mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout` | `mlreportgen.dom.Table` |
`mlreportgen.report.Figure` | `mlreportgen.utils.units`

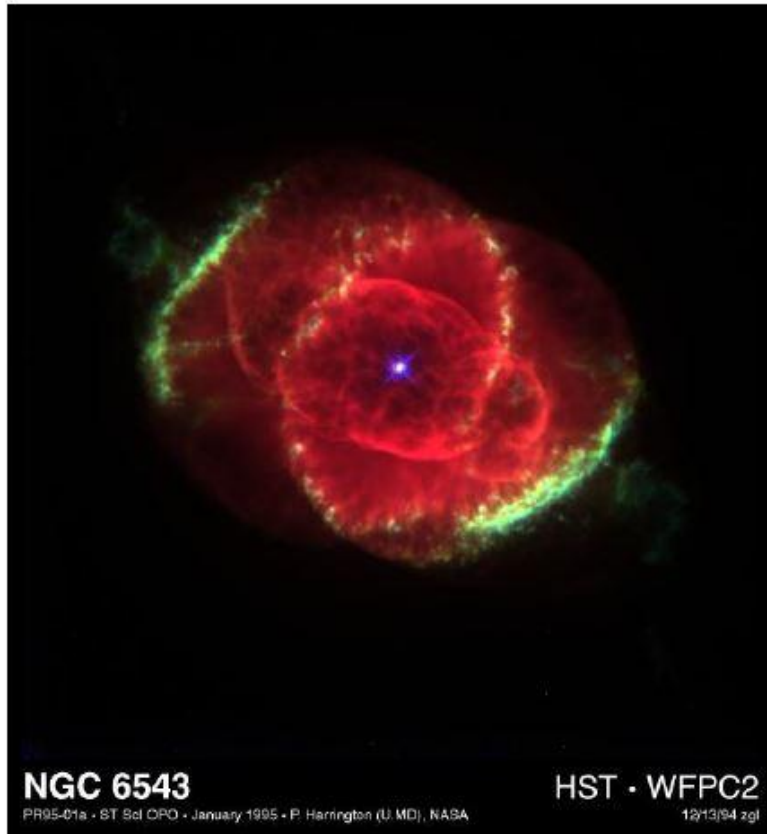
More About

- “Center Image on a Page” on page 17-115

Center Image on a Page

This example shows how to center an image on a landscape page for PDF and Microsoft® Word reports.

The example creates a Report API report having landscape layout and uses the `centerImage` local function to add the images at the center of the page.



Create Report

Import the DOM and Report API packages so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.report.*
```

Create a PDF report. To create a Microsoft® Word report, change "pdf" to "docx".

```
rpt = Report("myreport", "pdf");
open(rpt);
```

Update Report Page Layout

Create a page layout object.

```
if strcmpi(rpt.Type, "pdf")
    pageLayoutObj = PDFPageLayout;
else
    pageLayoutObj = DOCXPageLayout;
end
```

Specify the page orientation, height, and width.

```
pageLayoutObj.PageSize.Orientation = "landscape";
pageLayoutObj.PageSize.Height = "8.5in";
pageLayoutObj.PageSize.Width = "11in";
```

Specify the page margins.

```
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Top = "0.5in";
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Bottom = "0.5in";
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Left = "0.5in";
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Right = "0.5in";

pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Header = "0.3in";
pageLayoutObj.PageMargins.Footer = "0.3in";
```

Add the page layout object to the report.

```
add(rpt, pageLayoutObj);
```

Add Images

Call the centerImage local function to add the images at the center of the page.

```
centerImage(which("ngc6543a.jpg"), rpt);
centerImage(which("peppers.png"), rpt);
```

Generate the Report

Close and view the report.

```
close(rpt);
rptview(rpt);
```

The centerImage Local Function

This function adds the specified image at the center of the page in the specified report. The function uses the DOM Image to wrap the image file and an invisible DOM Table to do the layout.

```
function centerImage(imageFile,rpt)
```

Import the DOM API and report generator utility packages so that you do not have to use long, fully-qualified class names.

```
import mlreportgen.dom.*
import mlreportgen.utils.*
```

Get the report's current page layout to determine the current page size and the page margins. The page layout information is used to calculate the page body size in order to size the layout table created in a subsequent step.

```
pageLayout = getReportLayout(rpt);
pageSize = pageLayout.PageSize;
pageMargins = pageLayout.PageMargins;
```

Calculate the page body width. The page body width denotes the page width available for the content and is determined by subtracting the left and right margin size from the page width. For DOCX output, gutter size also needs to be subtracted.

```
bodyWidth = units.toInches(pageSize.Width) - ...
    units.toInches(pageMargins.Left) - ...
    units.toInches(pageMargins.Right);

if strcmpi(rpt.Type,"docx")
    bodyWidth = bodyWidth - ...
        units.toInches(pageMargins.Gutter);
end
bodyWidth = sprintf("%0.2fin",bodyWidth);
```

Calculate the page body height. The page body height denotes the page height available for the content and is determined by subtracting the top and bottom margin size from the page height. For PDF output, the header and footer sizes also need to be subtracted because the body extends from the bottom of the header to the top of the footer.

```
bodyHeight = units.toInches(pageSize.Height) - ...
    units.toInches(pageMargins.Top) - ...
    units.toInches(pageMargins.Bottom);

if strcmpi(rpt.Type,"pdf")
    bodyHeight = bodyHeight - ...
        units.toInches(pageMargins.Header) - ...
        units.toInches(pageMargins.Footer);
end
bodyHeight = sprintf("%0.2fin",bodyHeight);
```

Create an Image object wrapped around the image file. Scale the image to fit the entry of the layout table created in a subsequent step.

```
image = Image(imageFile);
image.Style = [image.Style {ScaleToFit}];
```

Wrap the image in a paragraph because PDF requires that an image reside in a paragraph. Update the paragraph style to make sure that there is no white space around the image.

```
para = Paragraph(image);
para.Style = [para.Style {OuterMargin("0in","0in","0in","0in")}];
```

Add the paragraph that contains the image in a 1-by-1 invisible layout table (`lo_table`). A table is considered invisible when the borders are not defined for the table and its table entries.

```
lo_table = Table({para});
```

Span the table to the available page body width.

```
lo_table.Width = bodyWidth;
```

Span the only table entry to the available page body height. Also, specify the vertical and horizontal alignment formats to make sure that the image is centered both vertically and horizontally inside the table entry.

```
lo_table.TableEntriesStyle = [lo_table.TableEntriesStyle ...
  { ...
    Height(bodyHeight), ...
    HAlign("center"), ...
    VAlign("middle") ...
  }];
```

Add the layout table to the report.

```
add(rpt, lo_table);
end
```

```
mlreportgen.report.Report | getReportLayout | mlreportgen.dom.DOCXPageLayout |
mlreportgen.dom.Image | mlreportgen.dom.PDFPageLayout | mlreportgen.dom.Table |
mlreportgen.utils.units
```

More About

- “Center Figure Snapshot on a Page” on page 17-108

