SAS®9 REPORTING PROCEDURE STYLES Tip Sheet

PROC TEMPLATE Table Styles

PROC TEMPLATE tables apply style overrides within the table, column, header, and footer definitions.

```
proc template;
   define table table;

      style=style-override;

      define header table-header;
         style=style-override;
      end;

      define column column;
         style=style-override;
         define header col-header;
            style=style-override;
         end;
         header=col-header;
      end;

      define footer table-footer;
         style=style-override;
      end;

   end;
run;
```
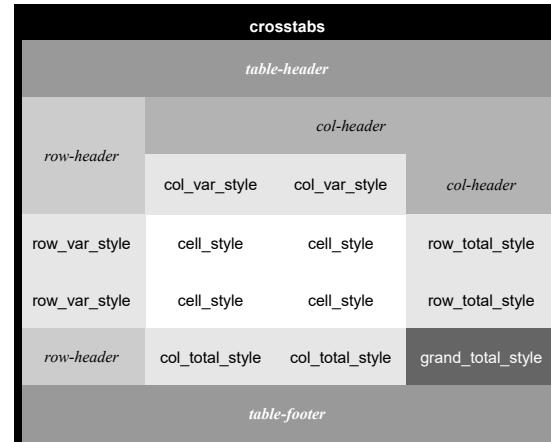

table		
table-header		
col-header	*col-header*	*col-header*
column	column	column
column	column	column
column	column	column
column	column	column
table-footer		

PROC FREQ Crosstabs Styles

PROC FREQ Crosstabs are applied to a table based on style overrides in the header, footer, and cellvalue templates as well as specialized attributes.

```
proc template;
   define crosstabs Base.Freq.CrosstabFreqs;
      define header table-header;
         style=style-override;
      end;
      define footer table-footer;
         style=style-override;
      end;
      style=style-override;
      cell_style=style-override;
      row_var_style=style-override;
      col_var_style=style-override;
      row_total_style=style-override;
      col_total_style=style-override;
      grand_total_style=style-override;
      legend_style=style-override;
      cols_header=col-header;
      rows_header=row-header;
   end;
run;
```

The style= attribute in the crosstabs template controls the overall table. The style= in the *col-header* and *row-header* templates controls those areas.

crosstabs			
table-header			
row-header	*col-header*		
	col_var_style	col_var_style	*col-header*
row_var_style	cell_style	cell_style	row_total_style
row_var_style	cell_style	cell_style	row_total_style
row-header	col_total_style	col_total_style	grand_total_style
table-footer			

For complete information, refer to the Base SAS® documentation at
support.sas.com/base

SAS®9

Reporting Procedure Styles Tip Sheet

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

The Base SAS® reporting procedures, PROC PRINT, PROC REPORT, PROC TABULATE, PROC TEMPLATE Tables, and PROC FREQ Crosstabs, enable you to quickly analyze and organize your data into easy-to-read tables. Adding styles to your reports can give them another dimension of expression and usability. This tip sheet presents the basics of adding style to your Base SAS reporting procedures output.

SAS®9 REPORTING PROCEDURE STYLES Tip Sheet

Terms

style attribute
A name-value pair that describes a single behavioral or visual aspect of a piece of output.

style element
A named collection of style attributes specified by the STYLE or CLASS statement in PROC TEMPLATE style templates. Each area in a piece of ODS output has a style element name associated with it where the attributes will be applied.

Style Overrides

Style overrides, specified by *style-override* in the rest of this tip sheet, allow you to override the default style element name and attributes in a particular area of a report. While each procedure uses a slightly different way to apply overrides, the style overrides themselves always have the following form. Both *style-element* and *style-attributes* are optional.

> *style-element*{*style-attributes*};

or

> *style-element*[*style-attributes*];

style-element
Specifies the name of the style element to use instead of the default. Typical style elements are Data, Table, Header, but custom style elements can be used as well.

style-attributes
Specifies a space delimited list of style attributes. Typical style attributes are color=red and fontfamily="Arial". A SAS® format can also be used as an attribute value for conditional formatting (e.g., backgroundcolor=$bgcolor.). When a SAS format is used, the value of the current data cell is evaluated against the format to determine the attribute's value.

PROC PRINT Styles

PROC PRINT styles are applied to a table based on named regions in the table.

```
proc print style(table-area)=style-override … ;
  var / style(table-area)=style-override;
  id / style(table-area)=style-override;
  sum / style(table-area)=style-override;
run;
```

All names from the table below can be used in place of *table-area* on the PROC statement. The VAR and ID statements accept column and header. The SUM statement accepts column, grandtotal, header, and total.

Style overrides given on statements take precedence over those given on the PROC statement.

table		
obsheader	header	header
obs	column	column
obs	column	column
obs	column	column
obs	column	column
obs	column	column
bylabel	total	total
grandtotal	grandtotal	grandtotal
n		

PROC REPORT Styles

PROC REPORT styles are applied to a table based on named regions in the table.

```
proc report style(table-area)=style-override … ;
  define … / style(table-area)=style-override;
  break … / style(table-area)=style-override;
  rbreak … / style(table-area)=style-override;
  compute … / style=style-override;
run;
```

All names from the table below can be used in place of *table-area* on the PROC statement. The DEFINE statement accepts column and header. The BREAK and RBREAK statements accept summary and lines.

Style overrides given on the statements take precedence over those given on the PROC statement.

report		
header	header	header
column	column	column
column	column	column
summary	summary	summary
lines		
column	column	column
column	column	column
summary	summary	summary
lines		
lines		

PROC TABULATE Styles

PROC TABULATE styles are applied to a table based on the statements that create the table.

```
proc tabulate style=style-override … ;
  class … / style=style-override;
  classlev … / style=style-override;
  var … / style=style-override;
  keyword … / style=style-override;

  table … all*{style=style-override} …
       … x*{style=style-override} …
       / style=style-override
       misstext={style=style-override}
       box={style=style-override};

run;
```

Any styles for variables in the CLASS, CLASSLEV, VAR, and KEYWORD statements can be overridden in the TABLE statement. This allows you to have different style behavior with multiple TABLE statements.

```
table … var-or-stat={style=style-override} … ;
```

table			
box		var	var
box		keyword	keyword
class	class		
	classlev	proc / x	proc / x
classlev	classlev	proc / x	proc / x
	keyword	all / x	all / x