PROC TEMPLATE Table Styles

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

```sas
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;
  define footer table-footer;
    style=style-override;
  end;
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.

### 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.

```sas
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_var_style=cell_style;
    row_var_style=cell_style;
    col_var_style=cell_style;
    row_total_style=cell_style;
    col_total_style=cell_style;
    grand_total_style=cell_style;
    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.
**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.

```sas
proc print style=(
  summary = style-override ... ) = 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>obsheader</th>
<th>header</th>
<th>header</th>
<th>header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obs</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obs</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obs</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obs</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bylabel</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandtotal</td>
<td>grandtotal</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>grandtotal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROC REPORT Styles**

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

```sas
proc report style=(table-area) = style-override ... ;
  define ... / style=(table-area) = style-override;
  break ... / 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>header</th>
<th>header</th>
<th>header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summary</td>
<td>summary</td>
<td>summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lines</td>
<td>lines</td>
<td>lines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROC TABULATE Styles**

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

```sas
proc tabulate style=(table-area) = style-override ... ;
  class ... / style=(style-override);
  classlev ... / style=(style-override);
  var ... / style=(style-override);
  keyword ... / 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.

```sas
table _ var=var*{style=(style-override)} ...
  x*{style=(style-override)} ...
  misstext={style=(style-override)} ...
  box=box{style=(style-override)} ...
run;
```