

SAS® Web Report Studio 4.4: User's Guide

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SAS® Web Report Studio 4.4: User's Guide

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About This Book

Audience

SAS Web Report Studio is designed for the following users:

- Persons responsible for designing and creating web-based reports for their enterprise.
- Persons responsible for analyzing report data and making decisions based on that data.
- Persons needing to explore data in support of ad hoc business questions.

You might be assigned to a specific role, which determines the tasks that you can perform. For more information, see "Access to SAS Web Report Studio Capabilities" on page 7.

SAS Web Report Studio enables you to view reports that are created by using a variety of other SAS products. This documentation focuses on tasks that you can perform on reports that were created by using SAS Web Report Studio.

Prerequisites

Here are the prerequisites for using SAS Web Report Studio:

- A user ID and password for logging on to SAS Web Report Studio.
- A supported browser installed on your desktop client.
- Access to data sources or stored processes that can be used to obtain data for reports. (These items are created in SAS applications other than SAS Web Report Studio.)

If you have questions about whether you are ready to use SAS Web Report Studio, contact your system administrator.

What's New in SAS Web Report Studio 4.4

General Enhancements

The following enhancements were made to SAS Web Report Studio 4.4:

- You can choose which measures in a crosstabulation table should display totals or subtotals.
- The Chrome browser is now supported.

Accessibility Features of SAS Web Report Studio

Overview

SAS Web Report Studio includes the following accessibility and compatibility features that improve usability of the product for users with disabilities. These features are related to accessibility standards for electronic information technology that were adopted by the U.S. Government under Section 508 of the U.S. Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

If you have questions or concerns about the accessibility of SAS products, send e-mail to accessibility@sas.com.

High-Contrast and Custom Color Styles

There is intermittent support for high-contrast and custom color styles in SAS Web Report Studio.

Keyboard Navigation

Standard Keyboard Navigation

SAS Web Report Studio can be navigated by using the keyboard. The following table includes some guidelines:

Standard Keyboard Navigation Controls

Task	Keyboard Control
Move forward through controls	TAB
Move backward through controls	SHIFT+TAB
Display drop-down list contents	ALT+down arrow
Display menus when they have focus	down arrow

Task	Keyboard Control
Activate buttons and menu selections when they have focus	ENTER
Open a context menu	SHIFT+F10

Exceptions to Standard Keyboard Navigation

In the Select Data Source dialog box, to display the contents of a subfolder, press CTRL +up/down arrow to select the subfolder and then press the right arrow key.

SAS Web Report Studio does not follow the Microsoft Windows standard for keyboard navigation of a tabbed window. When the focus is on a tab heading, pressing the TAB key, rather than moving focus into the content of the tab, moves it to the next tab heading. Once you have cycled through the tab headings, pressing the TAB key moves the focus to the content of the tab.

Skip Navigation

For ease of use with a screen reader, SAS Web Report Studio includes an invisible link that enables you to bypass navigation links and go directly to the unique content on the page. Navigation links that are skipped include the links for Preferences, Log Off, and Help.

When the screen reader announces that you are focused on the Skip Navigation link, press ENTER or the spacebar to activate the link.

When you select the **Skip Navigation** link in the Edit Report window, the page refreshes before the screen reader can focus on the focus point.

Using SAS Web Report Studio with JAWS

Tables Used for Screen Layout

When tables are used for screen layout in some dialog boxes, JAWS reads the table dimensional information. To ensure that all fields are read, set your JAWS reader to read one row at a time and use the standard JAWS keystrokes for reading a table.

The Edit Field

When using the keyboard to navigate to the **Edit** field, JAWS repeats the last valid item that it was able to read before a header or a footer.

The Select Data Dialog Box

When using the **Standard** tab on the Select Data dialog box, JAWS cannot read the title of the Available data items list or any of the data items in the list. JAWS also cannot read the title of the Selected data items list or any of the data items in the list.

Navigate the Layout Grid in the Edit Tab

The **Edit** tab contains a grid for arranging objects in the body of the report section. The layout grid consists of cells into which you place report objects (tables, graphs, geographical maps, stored processes, text, and images).

Here are some keyboard shortcuts for navigating the layout grid:

- Press ALT+Y to move forward between the cells. When a cell has focus, press ENTER to select it.
- Press ALT+Q to navigate between report objects. When an object has focus, a popup context menu is available for other actions.

In general, use TAB and SHIFT+TAB to move through the controls to perform actions on the selected cells and objects.

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Chapter 1

About SAS Web Report Studio

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What Is SAS Web Report Studio?

In most organizations, many information consumers need reports from business data, but relatively few people understand the data structures necessary to build the reports. SAS Web Report Studio bypasses the need to understand complex data structures. SAS Web Report Studio provides an intuitive user interface that enables users at all technical skill levels to create, view, and explore centrally stored reports.

Easy querying

Specially prepared *information maps* (which are data sources in SAS Web Report Studio) provide a metadata (information) layer between the nontechnical business user and the complexities of database structure and query languages. Authorized users that might be more advanced can access tables and cubes directly. All *data sources* contain data items, which can refer to calculations or physical data (tables or cubes). *Data items* in information maps are described in common business terms that enable both casual and professional report authors to easily build queries that return consistent results. Reports can include query results from more than one data source.

Easy report design

The casual report author can use the five-step Report Wizard to design a basic report layout with one table and one graph. More advanced report authors can use the full-featured report editor to design more complex layouts, choosing from two different types of tables and eight different types of graphs. In addition, headers, footers, images, and text can be used to include corporate standards, confidentiality messages, and even hyperlinks in the report. Reports can contain multiple sections. Reports can be rendered as needed for one-time use or stored in a common repository for personal or shared access.

Easy analysis

Report authors can design reports that, by default, filter, rank, and highlight the query results based on specified conditions. These features and others are available

to report viewers, who can select options from menus and toolbars to customize the default output. Additional options that can help you analyze report data include drilling and expanding, sorting, and creating percent of total calculations.

Other basic reporting tasks include printing, copying, moving, and exporting. Advanced tasks include scheduling reports to run at a specified time (or times) and distributing reports via e-mail as a PDF attachment or as an embedded HTML file.

Benefits to Using SAS Web Report Studio

SAS Web Report Studio provides users with the following benefits:

Empowers business users by giving them self-service access to query and reporting capabilities

SAS Web Report Studio includes functionality designed to fit your needs by providing easy access to accurate information. The product interface enables you to create your own queries and generate your own reports. You can also include ondemand analytical results without having to create sophisticated statistical models.

Improves the business value of IT and the corporate data that it manages SAS Web Report Studio provides you with easy, self-service access to corporate data. The risk of inconsistent results is eliminated, and business managers get reliable information that they can trust.

Saves money on training and support costs

SAS Web Report Studio is so simple that you can quickly become self-sufficient. Minimal IT support is required for the product, and there is no need for extensive training. Once you start using the product, you will no longer be dependent on the IT staff to create reports for you. Even if you and your co-workers are in different geographic locations, you get consistent results.

How Does SAS Web Report Studio Work?

SAS Web Report Studio is a web application that anyone can use to view, interact with, create, and distribute public and private reports. Simply open an existing report and interact with the information based on your current needs. For example, you can view, reply to, or add comments to a report. Report authors can easily point and click to query central sources of data. Optionally, you can add prompts and design the layout of tables, graphs, and text using drag and drop to create a well-formatted report. All this is accomplished by using a web browser. You do not need to understand a programming language. Periodic reports can be scheduled to process unattended on a recurring basis and then optionally distributed using e-mail.

In addition, powerful SAS analytical results can be used by business professionals across an organization through their web browsers by leveraging SAS stored processes in SAS Web Report Studio. *Stored processes* are SAS programs, created by business analysts who are proficient in SAS, that contain instructions for calculating analytical results that are rendered as part of a report or as a complete report. Stored processes typically include queries, prompted filters, titles, images, and statistical analyses to deliver predictive analytics to a large audience. SAS Web Report Studio combines query, reporting, and analytical capabilities in a single web-based tool that everyone can use to meet a broad set of information needs.

The Report Wizard enables novice users to quickly create and distribute basic queries and reports based on either relational or multidimensional data sources in five easy steps. More advanced users can use additional layout and query capabilities that are available, including the ability to define custom calculations and complex filter combinations, multiple queries, and SAS analytical results into a single document. A gallery of predefined layout choices expedites the report creation process, and an extensive range of advanced report components enables users to create and interact with reports from their web browsers. Reports and the application can be branded to match a corporate

Reports can be shared with others or kept in private folders based on security settings. Certain pages of reports can be distributed to authorized users via e-mail or a subscription channel.

How Does SAS Web Report Studio Fit into the **SAS Intelligence Platform?**

As an integral part of the SAS Intelligence Platform, SAS Web Report Studio leverages the analytical power of SAS by using the common SAS Open Metadata Architecture, which reduces administration tasks, and SAS Management Console, which grants access to reports and data. SAS Web Report Studio uses SAS Information Maps, which are a business view of data created by SAS Information Map Studio, so that you do not have to understand complex data structures and databases. At the same time, SAS Web Report Studio ensures that enterprise data is used consistently. SAS Web Report Studio can leverage the work of analytical SAS tools, such as SAS Enterprise Guide, which makes it easy for a wide range of users to access SAS analytical intelligence. SAS solutions, which are domain-specific applications that are built on the SAS Intelligence Platform, leverage SAS Web Report Studio for reporting.

How to Get Help for SAS Web Report Studio

There are two ways to access Help from within SAS Web Report Studio:

- Select Help

 Contents or Help

 Using this Window.
- Click **Help**, which is available from any SAS Web Report Studio dialog box or wizard page.

You can also find information about SAS Web Report Studio on the SAS Customer Support site at http://support.sas.com/software/products/wrs/. The product page includes information about documentation, training, samples and notes, and a link to the SAS Web Report Studio customer forum.

Chapter 2

Managing Access to SAS Web Report Studio

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Access to SAS Web Report Studio Capabilities

Different users might have access to different functionality depending on their assigned roles. Roles are mapped to capabilities. A *capability*, also known as an *application action*, defines the operations a user can perform.

SAS Web Report Studio ships with three predefined roles — Report Viewing, Report Creation, and Advanced. A predefined set of capabilities is available for each role. Using SAS Management Console, a system administrator can modify these roles and specify the capabilities that meet the guidelines for your company. They can also define new roles. If you have questions about your assigned role, contact your system administrator.

For more information about the roles and capabilities that are available, see the SAS Web Report Studio information in SAS Intelligence Platform: Web Application Administration Guide.

Note: This user's guide discusses tasks that you might or might not be able to perform depending on your role.

Access to Reporting Resources

Your SAS Web Report Studio role controls which application behavior is available. Metadata security on individual objects (data, reports, folders, or even servers) controls access to those objects. For example, your role might enable you to perform the task of e-mailing reports, but you can e-mail only those reports to which you have been granted access.

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Here are two examples of how data security might affect what an individual SAS Web Report Studio user can see and do:

- In a report that includes employee information, two users in the same role might not
 see the same output. For example, a user in the human resources department might
 have access to a salary column that cannot be seen by a user in the sales department
 who views the same report.
- In a data source that contains information about medical procedures, a user with the
 capability to create new reports might not have access to the data item for patient
 names.

If you have questions about data security, contact your system administrator.

Log On to SAS Web Report Studio

SAS Web Report Studio uses the standard sign-in window for SAS applications. To display the sign-in window, click on the URL that is supplied by your system administrator or paste it into the address field of your browser. For example, you might enter http://server01.abc.com:8080/SASWebReportStudio/

Complete these steps:

- 1. Enter your User ID and Password.
- 2. Click Sign In.

The Welcome to SAS Web Report Studio window appears. (For example, see "Your First Look at the SAS Web Report Studio User Interface" on page 9).

Note: Your password is case-sensitive. Your user ID might be case-sensitive, depending on the operating system that is used to host the web application server. If you need assistance, contact your system administrator.

Log Off from SAS Web Report Studio

To log off from SAS Web Report Studio, click **Log Off** in the upper right corner of the user interface.

Note: When you select **Log Off**, you will be logged off all environments, including the SAS OLAP server and other web environments.

If you are prompted about unsaved changes, click **OK** to exit without saving or click **Cancel** to return to SAS Web Report Studio. In SAS Web Report Studio, select **File** ⇒ **Save**. If you are saving a new report, you are prompted to complete the Save As dialog box. Click **Log Off** again to exit.

If you lose your connection to SAS Web Report Studio (for example, your session times out), then you must begin again at the point where you last saved your work. By default, if there is no activity for 30 minutes, then SAS Web Report Studio automatically logs you off and displays the sign-in window. Your system administrator can change the inactivity period and whether the sign-in button is available. As a best practice, save your work frequently.

Chapter 3

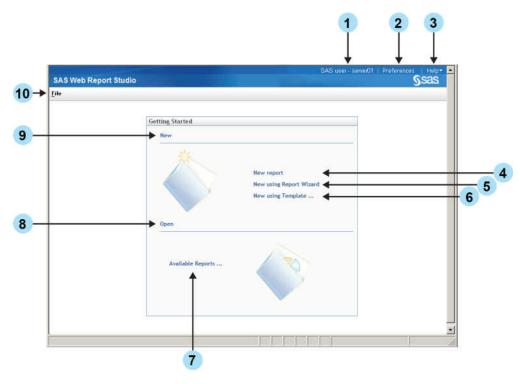
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Your First Look at the SAS Web Report Studio User Interface

After you log on to SAS Web Report Studio, you see the Welcome window. Here are the main features of the Welcome window.

Figure 3.1 The Welcome Window



- 1 Click Log Off to exit SAS Web Report Studio.
- 2 Click **Preferences** to personalize your use of SAS Web Report Studio.
- 3 Select the **Help** menu to get help on using SAS Web Report Studio. For more information, see "How to Get Help for SAS Web Report Studio" on page 5.
- 4 Click **New report** to create a new report using the **Edit** tab. For more information, see "Edit Mode Interface" on page 13.
- 5 Click **New Using Report Wizard** to access the Report Wizard. The wizard guides you in defining a query; selecting a table and graph for the layout; and adding optional features such as group breaks, a header, and a footer. For more information, see "Use the Report Wizard" on page 49.
- 6 Click **New Using Template** to access the Select a Template dialog box. When you select a template, you start creating your report with a predefined layout.
- 7 Click **Available Reports** to access the Open dialog box. The Open dialog box enables you to search for reports, and it lists reports, stored processes, folders, and data sources. For more information, see "Open Dialog Box" on page 15.
 - Once you have viewed a data source or created a report, you will see **More Reports**, which lets you access the Open dialog box.
- 8 Click **Open** to access the Open dialog box. The Open dialog box enables you to search for reports, and it lists reports, stored processes, folders, and data sources. For more information, see "Open Dialog Box" on page 15.
 - Once you have viewed a data source or created a report, you will see a list of reports and data sources under **Open**. You can double-click the report or data source to open it.
- 9 Click **New** to create a new report using the **Edit** tab. For more information, see "Edit Mode Interface" on page 13.

10 Select the File menu to access task options, such as Open and Manage Files.

SAS Web Report Studio Menus

About the Availability of Menus and Menu Selections

All of the following conditions influence whether a menu or menu selection is available to use:

- Your authorization. For example, you must be an advanced user to schedule or distribute reports. The options that you have can also depend on settings that your system administrator has selected.
- Your location in the SAS Web Report Studio application. For example, some tasks are available only if you are viewing a report.
- The type of report that you are viewing.
- The currently selected object. For example, you cannot change a bar chart to a crosstabulation table.
- Whether the section query has been defined. For example, if the section query has not been defined, then you cannot create a section filter.
- The type of data that is being used. For example, you cannot use detail data if the report section is using multidimensional data.
- Whether the report is saved. For example, you cannot distribute a report that has not been saved

About the Report Menus

The report menus contain options that apply to the entire report or to the currently displayed report section, including the objects in the section. Actions include creating a new report, adding a new section, refreshing data, and synchronizing a section. The report menus are available on the main menu bar when a report is displayed. For more information about the report menus and menu items, see the SAS Web Report Studio online Help.

Overview of the Report Mode Interfaces

Your role and the associated capabilities determine the report mode, as well as which features you can access in SAS Web Report Studio. For example, report viewers do not have the ability to access Edit mode. For more information about capabilities, see Chapter 2, "Managing Access to SAS Web Report Studio," on page 7.

View Mode Interface

This is the mode that all SAS Web Report Studio users can see. View mode displays the output of a saved report. Users who are authorized to create and edit reports can also use View mode to preview new, unsaved reports.

The following figure is an example of a report displayed in View mode. The report contains query results from a multidimensional data source. The main features of this specific report and the **View** tab are identified.

Figure 3.2 The View Mode Interface



- 1 Select the File, View, or Data menu items to access options that apply to the entire report or to the currently displayed report section, including the objects in the section.
- 2 Use these icons to create a new report, open an existing report, save the current report, print the current report, or export the current report.
- 3 Authorized users can click the **Edit** tab to open the viewed report in Edit mode.
- 4 The **View** tab is on top when View mode is active.
- 5 This icon indicates that one or more comments are associated with the report.
- 6 This icon indicates that the objects in this report section are synchronized.
- 7 This navigational box indicates the section that you are editing, as well as the total number of sections in the report. To view a different section, either enter a number in the box or select **View** ⇒ **Section** and select the section that you want to open.
- 8 The body contains the report.
- **9** Use the **Section Data** panel to select data and to view an indicator of whether objects are synchronized. This panel can be collapsed horizontally.
- 10 Use the **Table of Contents** panel to work with both sections and group breaks. This panel can be collapsed horizontally.

In View mode, you can drag a data item from the **Section Data** pane and drop it onto tables and graphs.

Note: Some reports require that you answer prompts before their output is rendered.

Summary: Seven Ways to Access View Mode

There are seven ways to access View mode:

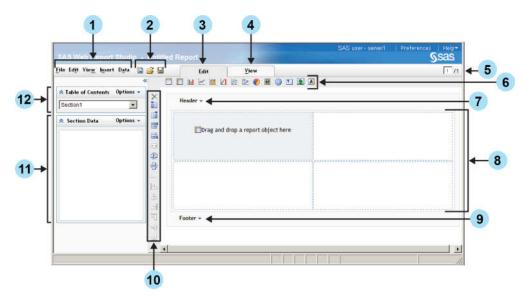
- Click **Open** in the SAS Web Report Studio Welcome window.
- Select a report name in the SAS Web Report Studio Welcome window.
- Select File ⇒ Open to display the Open dialog box. Select a file and then click Open to display it in the **View** tab.
- Select File ⇒ Open Recent and then select the name of an existing report, information map, table, cube, or stored process to display it in the View tab.
- Click **View** when editing a report to display it in View mode.
- Select an existing report, information map, table, cube, or stored process in the File Management window.
- Navigate to a report using a link from another report.

Edit Mode Interface

Authorized users can access the **Edit** tab to create new reports or to edit existing reports. Note that some options in Edit mode are not available for reports and stored processes that come from SAS Enterprise Guide. The available options in Edit mode also depend on the type of report that you are editing.

Here are some of the main features of the Edit tab and Edit mode.

Figure 3.3 The Edit Mode Interface



- Select the File, Edit, View, Insert, or Data menu items to access options that apply to the entire report or to the currently displayed report section, including the objects in the section.
- Use these icons to create a new report, open an existing report, or save the current report.
- The **Edit** tab is on top when Edit mode is active.

- 4 Click **View** when you are ready to view the report.
- 5 This navigational box indicates the section that you are editing, as well as the total number of sections in the report. To view a different section, either enter a number in the box or select **View** ⇒ **Section** and then select the section that you want to open. You can also use the drop-down box in the **Table of Contents** panel to select a section.
- 6 Use this horizontal toolbar to insert objects (such as tables, graphs, geographical maps, stored processes, text, and images).
- 7 Click **Header** to enter header information for the report section. For more information, see Chapter 7, "Designing Headers and Footers," on page 63.
- The body of the report section consists of a grid for arranging objects such as tables, graphs, and images, and two toolbars (one above the grid and one to the left of the grid). For more information, see "Overview of Positioning Report Objects" on page 79

The body of the report can also include stored process objects that are used to obtain data and layout information for the report section.

- 9 Click **Footer** to enter footer information for the report section. For more information, see Chapter 7, "Designing Headers and Footers," on page 63.
- 10 Use this vertical toolbar to delete and align objects and to merge, split, and add cells to the layout grid.
- 11 Use the Section Data panel to select data and to specify whether objects are synchronized. This panel can be collapsed horizontally. An Options menu enables you to select data and to specify whether the objects are synchronized. You can also work with section filters. The Section Filters menu option is always available for relational data. The option is available for multidimensional data only if the filters were predefined in SAS Information Map Studio.

After you select the data items, a context menu is available. Depending on the type of data source, you can use this menu to specify the format and data item properties. You might also be able to select or define filters and change the default format.

For more information about defining a query that uses data items, see Chapter 12, "Defining Queries to Obtain Results," on page 89.

12 Use the **Table of Contents** panel to work with sections and to switch between sections. Use the **Options** menu to add new sections and rename, delete, or reorder existing sections. This panel can be collapsed horizontally. For more information, see Chapter 3, "The SAS Web Report Studio Interface," on page 9.

If you select data items from a data source to define a query for the report section, then you might be able to specify group breaks for the report section. For more information, see Chapter 14, "Grouping Query Results," on page 123.

In Edit mode, you can drag report and graph objects and drop them onto the layout grid.

Summary: Six Ways to Access Edit Mode

There are six ways to access Edit mode:

- Click New report in the Welcome window.
- Click New using Report Wizard in the Welcome window. After at least one data item is selected, click Finish on any wizard page to access Edit mode.

- Click New using Template in the Welcome window to select a report template from a gallery and display it in the Edit tab.
- Click **Edit** when a report is displayed in View mode.
- Select **File** ⇒ **Open** to display the Open dialog box. Next to the name of a report, click in the **Actions** column, and then select **Edit**.
- From the Welcome window or while editing a report, select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to access the File Management window. Navigate to the report that you want to edit. Next to the name of the report, click in the **Actions** column, and then select **Edit**.

Open Dialog Box

Using the Open Dialog Box as a Multitask Interface

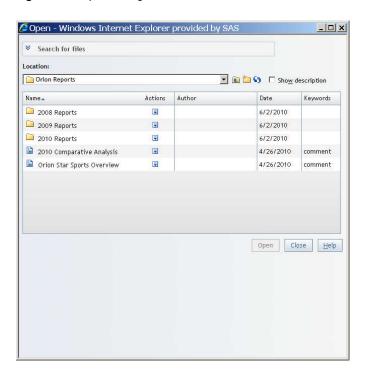
About the Open Dialog Box

The Open dialog box enables you to search for and open saved reports, stored processes, information maps, tables, and cubes. For more information about searching for reports, see "View a Saved Report" on page 32.

However, the Open dialog box also enables you to create new folders and perform many other tasks on selected reports and folders.

Note: You must be assigned the applicable capabilities to copy, move, or delete multiple reports or folders or to open data sources. If you have questions about capabilities, contact your system administrator.

Figure 3.4 Open Dialog Box

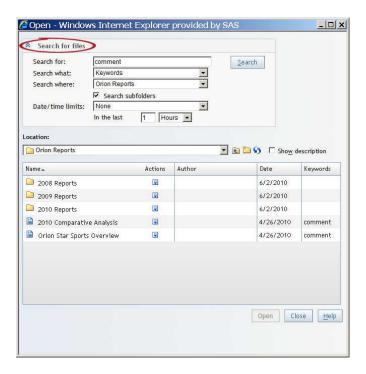


Searching Using the Open Dialog Box

You can search for reports, stored processes, information maps, tables, or cubes using the Open dialog box.

Note: There is also a **Search for files** section available in the File Management window, as shown in Figure 5.1 on page 33.

Figure 3.5 Open Dialog Box with the Search for Files Section Expanded



To search for files, complete these steps:

- 1. If the **Search for files** section is not visible in the Open dialog box, click **▼**.
- 2. In the **Search for** field, type the text for which you want to search. For searching tips, see "Searching for Reports and Stored Processes" on page 313.
- 3. In the **Search what** drop-down list, choose whether you want to search for the text in the **Name**, **Description**, or **Keywords** field.

Note: You cannot search the content of a report or a stored process.

- 4. In the **Search where** drop-down list, select a folder name.
- 5. (Optional) To also search for reports in folders that are contained in the folder that you are searching, select **Search subfolders**.
- 6. (Optional) To limit your search by time, select **Search for Files Modified** in the **Date/time limits** drop-down list. Specify the time frame by using the fields that are below the drop-down list.
- 7. Click **Search**. Any reports or stored processes that match your criteria are shown.

Note: After a search, the report list also includes **Path** information for each located report. To clear the search results, select an option in the **Location** drop-down list

The following topics contain additional information about searching:

"View a Saved Report" on page 32.

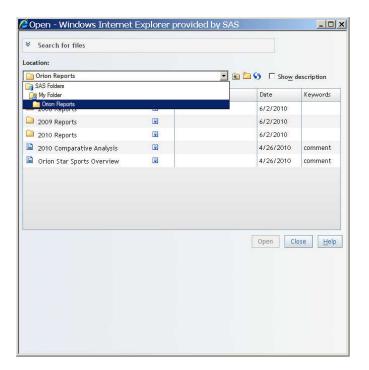
"Searching for Reports and Stored Processes" on page 313.

Navigating Locations Using the Open Dialog Box

The Open dialog box enables you to navigate to find the information map, report, table, cube, or stored process that you need. For example, you might need to navigate through multiple folders to find a report. Click for the **Location** to see where the current folder is located in the tree structure.

Click to move up a folder level. In the following example, you are looking at the items in the **Orion Star Sports** folder after you have moved up one level.

Figure 3.6 Open Dialog Box Showing Current Location



Working with Folders in the Open Dialog Box

You can work with folders in the Open dialog box. The icons for folders are located to the right of the Location drop-down list, as shown in Figure 3.6 on page 17.

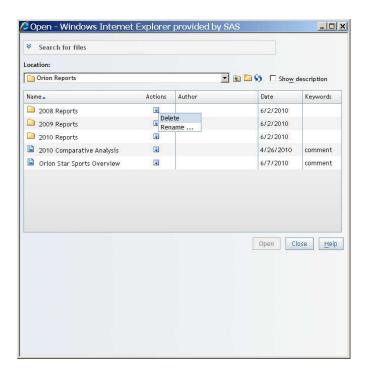


You can also create a new folder when you copy a report, move a report, or save a report. For more information about folders and shared locations, see "Overview of Shared Locations" on page 265.

Using the Actions Menu in the Open Dialog Box

To open the **Actions** menu, click . The menu lists only those options that you are authorized to perform. For example, in the folders shown here, the actions are **Delete** and **Rename**.

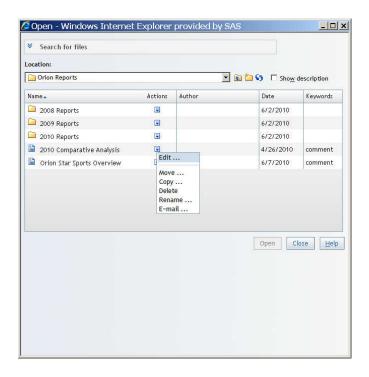
Figure 3.7 Actions Menu for Folders in the Open Dialog Box



Different actions are available for reports. The menu lists only those options that you are authorized to perform.

The following display shows some of the actions that might appear for reports.

Figure 3.8 Actions Menu for Reports in the Open Dialog Box

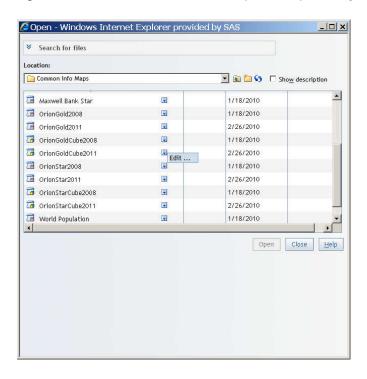


The Edit, Copy, Delete, and Move options are also available from the File Management window.

When you are working with data sources (either information maps, tables, or cubes) in the Open dialog box, the available actions are different from the ones available for reports.

The following display shows an action that might appear for an information map.

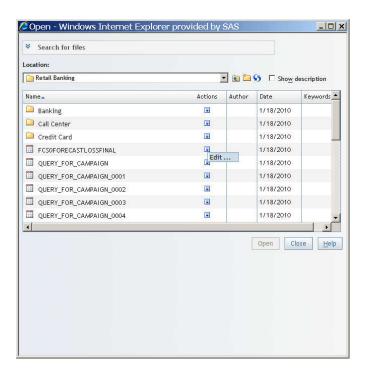
Figure 3.9 Actions Menu for Information Maps in the Open Dialog Box



Depending on your capabilities, you might be able to edit a table or cube from the Open dialog box.

The following display shows an action that might appear for a table.

Figure 3.10 Actions Menu for Tables in the Open Dialog Box



Summary: Four Ways to Access the Open Dialog Box

There are four ways to access the Open dialog box:

- Click and on the toolbar.
- Click **Open** in the Welcome window.
- Click **More Reports** in the Welcome window.
- Select $File \Rightarrow Open$ in the Welcome window or in Edit or View mode to display the Open dialog box.

Chapter 4

Specifying Your Preferences

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Specify Preferences for a Data Source, Report Style, Header, and Footer	24
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Overview of Specifying Preferences

In SAS Web Report Studio, you can specify defaults for opening, saving, and creating reports, as well as for your time zone. The Preferences dialog box enables you to view and change your preferences only for new reports. Changes to preferences do not affect existing reports or the report that is currently open.

Specify Preferences for Opening and Saving Reports

To specify preferences for opening and saving reports, complete these steps:

- Click Preferences in the right corner of the user interface to open the Preferences dialog box.
- 2. On the **General** tab, complete these steps:
 - a. Under **Open**, specify the folder that is open by default when you access the Open dialog box or the File Management window. The default is **Last folder used**. If you choose **Your Preferred folder**, then select the folder.
 - b. Under **Save**, specify the folder that you want selected by default in the Save As dialog box when you save a new report. The default is **Company preferred folder**, if your administrator has set this property for your company. Otherwise, the default is **Last folder used**. If you choose **Your preferred folder**, then select the folder.



Figure 4.1 General Tab with Preferences Specified

c. Select one of the **Save reports as** options for new reports. By default, new reports are saved as automatically refreshed. You can change your preference for specific reports when you save them.

Note: For more information, see Appendix 3, "Data Refresh: Manual versus Automatic," on page 327.

3. Click OK.

Your preferences are used the next time you open or save a report.

Note: To restore all of the options on the **General** tab to their default settings, click **Reset Defaults**.

Specify Preferences for a Data Source, Report Style, Header, and Footer

To specify a default data source, report style, header, and footer for new reports, complete these steps:

- 1. Click **Preferences** in the right corner of the user interface to open the Preferences dialog box.
- 2. On the **Report Creation** tab, complete these steps:
 - a. Select Preferred data source. Navigate to the folder that contains your data source, and then select the information map, table, or cube that you want to use. The default is Last data source used.

Note: You cannot select a folder.

b. From the **Report style** drop-down list, select the default style for creating new reports. The style that you select affects the color and font text of report objects such as tables and graphs. The four styles that are shipped with SAS Web Report Studio are Plateau (the default), Seaside, Festival, and Meadow.

Note: You can also use the Report Properties dialog box to change the style of an individual report. For more information, see "Modifying Report Properties" on page 250.

For the **Section header** and **Section footer**, select one or both of the following options. Header and footer preferences are used for all sections of a new report.

Banner

Select the name of the image that you want to include in the header or footer. The list contains images that have been prepared for you by your system administrator. If you do not want to include an image in the header or footer, then select **None**. (If your system administrator did not make any images available, then None is your only choice for Banner.)

Text

Type the static text that you want to include in the header or footer.

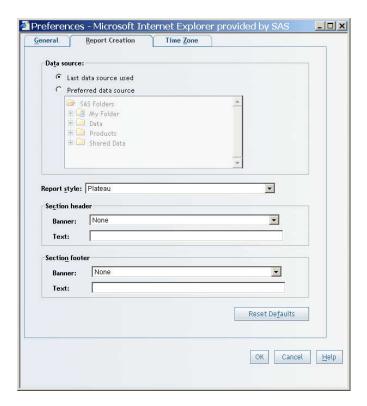
Note: For individual report sections, you can override header and footer preferences. For more information, see Chapter 7, "Designing Headers and Footers," on page 63.

3. Click OK.

Your preferences are used the next time you create a new report.

Note: To restore all of the options on the **Report Creation** tab to their default settings, click Reset Defaults.

Figure 4.2 Report Creation Tab



Specify a Preference for the Time Zone

Your time zone preference is used when SAS Web Report Studio performs an action that involves time. For example, when you save a new report, your preference is used to assign the date and time of its creation. Your preference is also used when a header or footer includes the dynamic text option called **Date the data was last refreshed**. The displayed refresh date and time are based on your preference.

To specify a default time zone, complete these steps:

- 1. Click **Preferences** in the right corner of the user interface to open the Preferences dialog box.
- 2. On the **Time Zone** tab, complete these steps:
 - a. If the zone that you want to use is not in the **Time zone** drop-down list, then select the **Choose from all possible time zones** check box.
 - b. From the **Time zone** drop-down list, select the time zone that you want to use. For example, you might select (**GMT–8:00**) **Pacific Standard Time**.
 - c. From the **Zone ID** drop-down list, select one of the IDs that are available for the time zone that you specified. Each time zone has a list of associated IDs. Most of the zone IDs are in the form *Area/Location*, where *Area* is a continent, a country, or an ocean and *Location* is a major population area within the specific location.

For example, if you select (GMT-10:00) Hawaii Standard Time as the time zone, then you might select (GMT-10:00) Pacific/Honolulu as the zone ID. Other zone IDs in the (GMT-10:00) Hawaii Standard Time zone include (GMT-10:00) Pacific/Johnson, (GMT-10:00) System/VHST10, and (GMT-10:00) US/Hawaii.

3. Click OK.

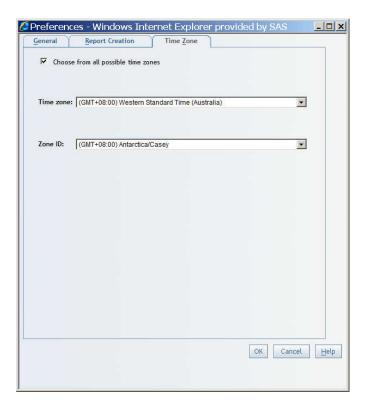
Your preferences are used the next time SAS Web Report Studio performs an action that involves time.

Note: Changing the time zone does not affect reports that you manually refresh.

In the following display, (GMT+08:00) Western Standard Time (Australia) is selected for the Time zone and the Zone ID drop-down list shows (GMT+08:00)

Antarctica/Casey. The two other available zone IDs are (GMT+08:00) Australia/ Perth and (GMT+08:00) Australia/West.

Figure 4.3 Time Zone Tab with Preferences Specified



Part 2

Introduction to Viewing and Creating Reports

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Chapter 5

Viewing Reports

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Overview of Viewing Reports

The output that can be displayed in View mode can be placed into these four report categories:

Saved Reports

Saved reports are created by completing the Save As dialog box in SAS Web Report Studio.

Stored Process Reports

When a stored process is opened directly, it is a stored process report.

Opening Data Sources Directly

Data source reports are ad hoc reports that use either a list table or a crosstabulation table to present information from a data source.

Externally Created Reports

SAS Web Report Studio enables users to view and, in some cases, modify reports that are created by using a variety of other SAS products, including SAS Enterprise Guide and SAS Output Delivery System (ODS).

This chapter explains how to view each type of report and includes sample output.

Viewing Reports Created in SAS Web Report Studio

About Reports Saved in SAS Web Report Studio

Reports in SAS Web Report Studio are saved when you use the Save As dialog box. A saved report contains at least one section. Typically, that section uses at least one query method (data items from a data source or a stored process). If data items are used, then the section has at least one view element (a table, graph, or geographical map) to display the results of the query.

A report might be automatically or manually refreshed, shared or private, or read-only (which means that only the report author can make changes to it). It might also be prompted (which means that users must answer prompts before the report is rendered).

View a Saved Report

To view a saved report, you can select one of the last six viewed reports from the **File** menu or the Welcome window, or use the Open dialog box or the File Management window.

To use the Open dialog box or the File Management window, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks:
 - Select a report from the Welcome window, which also shows the last six viewed reports. If you are editing or viewing a report, select **File** ⇒ **Close** to display the Welcome window.
 - Select **File** \Rightarrow **Open** to display the Open dialog box.
 - Select File

 Manage Files in the Welcome window or in either Edit or View mode.

The Open dialog box and the File Management window contain a **Search for files** section that can be expanded or collapsed at the top of the window.

File Management View my scheduled and distributed reports Search for files comment Search Name Search what: Search where: Orion Reports • Search subfolders Date/time limits: Search for Files Modified... 12 Hours 🔻 In the last 🔽 🛍 🗀 😘 🔲 Sho<u>w</u> description Orion Reports ■ Name Date Actions Author 🗆 🎑 2008 Reports 6/2/2010 □ 2009 Reports Ţ 6/2/2010 🗆 🇀 2010 Reports 6/2/2010 ☐ 2010 Comparative Analysis Ţ 4/26/2010 Orion Star Sports Overview 6/7/2010

Figure 5.1 File Management Window with the Search for Files Section Expanded

2. Double-click the name of a saved report to open it in View mode. Next to the name of the report, you can also click [in the **Actions** column and then select **Edit**.

If you want to search for a report, complete these steps:

- a. If the Search for files section is not visible, click ▼.
- b. In the **Search for** field, type the text for which you want to search. For searching tips, see "Searching for Reports and Stored Processes" on page 313.
- c. In the **Search what** drop-down list, choose whether you want to search for the text in the Name, Description, or Keywords field.

Note: You cannot search the content of a report or a stored process.

- d. In the **Search where** drop-down list, select a folder name.
- e. (Optional) To also search for reports in folders that are contained in the folder that you are searching, select Search subfolders.
- f. (Optional) To limit your search by time, select Search for Files Modified in the Date/time limits drop-down list. Specify the time frame by using the fields that are below the drop-down list.
- g. Click **Search**. Any reports or stored processes that match your criteria are shown.
 - Note: After a search, the report list also includes Path information for each located report. To clear the search results, select an option in the Location drop-down list.
- 3. If necessary, respond to prompts and then click **View Report**.
- If the currently displayed report section includes output from a stored process, you can select **Help** ⇒ **View Log** to view a log for the stored process.

Example Report: Product Group Revenue Contributions by Age

The following display provides information about product group revenue and includes percentage contributions by order channel, gender, and age group. Exceptional

conditions are highlighted for product group and age group combinations for a given channel when the revenue contribution is less than 5% or greater than 8%. For example, this information could be used to decide which age groups to target for a promotional offering.

Figure 5.2 Example of a Saved Report That Contains Conditional Highlighting



Product Revenue Contributions by Gender and Age

Order	Channel	Retail Sa	ale	Catalog	Sale	Internet	Sale	Total	
		Profit	% of Total Profit	Profit	% of Total Profit	Profit	% of Total Profit	Profit	% of Total Profit
Gender	Age Group								
	15-30 years	\$981,399.99	13.19%	\$86,513.50	1.16%	\$94,856.37	1.28%	\$1,162,769.86	15.63%
	31-45 years	\$793,768.26	10.67%	\$74,858.57	1.01%	\$78,607.72	1.06%	\$947,234.55	12.73%
Female	46-60 years 61-75	\$718,024.16	9.65%	\$61,875.08	0.83%	\$65,815.75	0.88%	\$845,714.99	11.37%
	years Subtotal	\$489,961.49 \$2.983.153.90				- 1		\$553,931.69 \$3,509,651.09	7.45% 47.18%
	15-30 years	\$1,151,370.75		. ,				\$1,348,992.35	18.13%
	31-45 years	\$859,408.21			1.13%	\$79,769.81	1.07%	\$1,023,090.04	13.75%
Male	46-60 years	\$770,006.71	10.35%	\$77,405.19	1.04%	\$90,798.76	1.22%	\$938,210.66	12.61%
	61-75 years	\$542,791.36						,	8.32%
Total	Subtotal Subtotal	4-11				- '		\$3,929,556.31 \$7,439,207.40	52.82% 100.00%

For both multidimensional and relational data, you can hide a data item from the table or graph. For example, in the company report here, the data item for **Country** is hidden. You can hide data items by right-clicking in a table or graph and selecting **Hide** from the context menu or you can use the Assign Data dialog box.

🜽 Assign Data - Windows Internet 💶 🗷 Move Items▼ A Columns Channel Channel Profit Rows Gender Gender Age Group **₭** Hidden Countr Customer Group Customer Type OK Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Figure 5.3 Assign Data Dialog Box with a Hidden Data Item Selected

Viewing Stored Process Reports

About Stored Process Reports

A stored process is a SAS program that is stored on a server and that can be executed as requested by client applications such as SAS Web Report Studio. The embedded SAS code can contain instructions for rendering report elements as part of a larger report or for rendering a complete report that includes queries, prompted filters, titles, images, and statistical analyses. When a stored process is viewed directly in SAS Web Report Studio, it is a stored process report. Stored process reports contain only one section and are automatically refreshed. All users can run a shared stored process.

Note: Stored processes can also be included as part of a larger saved report. For more information, see Chapter 9, "Including Stored Process Output," on page 75.

A stored process might be prompted, which means that users must answer prompts before the report is rendered. Authorized users can schedule a stored process report.

View a Stored Process Report

To view a stored process, you can select one of the last four viewed stored processes from the File menu, use the Open dialog box, or use the File Management window.

Note: Your data source administrator determines what data you are authorized to view.

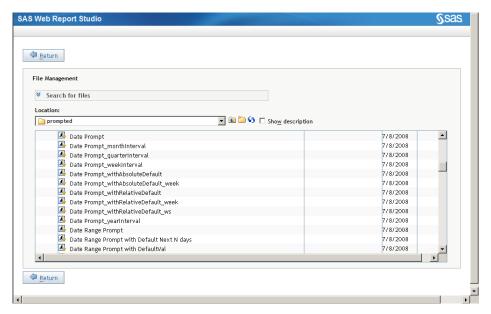
To use the Open dialog box or the File Management or Welcome windows, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File ⇒ Open** to display the Open dialog box.

Select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** in the Welcome window or in either Edit or View mode.

The Open dialog box and the File Management window contain a **Search for files** section and a list of reports, stored processes, and folders.

Figure 5.4 File Management Window with Stored Processes Listed



- 2. Double-click a stored process to view it. If you want to search for a stored process, complete steps 2a through 2g in "View a Saved Report" on page 32.
- 3. If necessary, respond to prompts and then click View Report.
- 4. (Optional) To view a log for the stored process, select **Help** ⇒ **View Log**.

Example Report: Sales Forecast for Orion USA

The following example of a stored process report uses the predictive capabilities of SAS to give executives a glimpse into the company's financial future. After the user enters preferences for the country, forecast variable (cost, profit, or sales), and the number of months to forecast, SAS Web Report Studio displays a line plot by month, including confidence intervals, and a supporting list table with values for the year, month, actual

sales, forecast, lower 95%, and upper 95%. The prompt window for this stored process is shown in the following display.

Figure 5.5 Prompt Window for the Stored Process Report Shown in Display 5.6

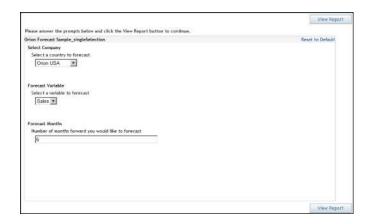
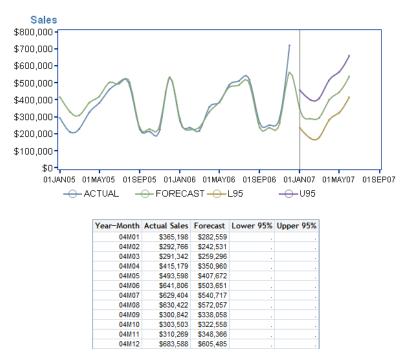


Figure 5.6 Example of a Stored Process Report

Sales Forecast for Orion USA



Some stored process reports might support chart tips, tooltips, and drilling. Chart tips contain data details and appear when you move the mouse over particular areas on a graph. For example, moving the mouse over the bars in a bar chart displays the data values associated with the bars. A tooltip is a small pop-up informational element displayed when the user positions the mouse over a chart element.

Other than changing prompt values, you cannot modify the output of a stored process from within SAS Web Report Studio. For information about how to insert a stored process into a report, see "Insert a Stored Process" on page 75. If you insert a stored process into a report, you can perform some layout design tasks that are independent of the stored process report. For example, you can add images, headers, and footers.

Opening Data Sources Directly

Note: Your data administrator determines what data sources you are authorized to view.

Data source reports are ad hoc reports that use either a list table or a crosstabulation table depending on the type of data. The following table shows the different data sources and the type of table that is used for an ad hoc report.

Data Source	Associated Icon	Type of Table
Relational information map		A summarized list table that is based on a system default query or a default query that is set up by your data administrator
Multidimensional information map	7	A crosstabulation table that is based on a system default query or a default query that is set up by your data administrator
Table		A detailed list table including all underlying columns*
Cube		A crosstabulation table that is based on a system default query

^{*} When detail data is used, you cannot insert a crosstabulation table or any graphs except for scatter and bubble plots. To use a crosstabulation table and the other graph types, select **Data** ⇒ **Summarization Options** in Edit mode, and select the **Summarize similar rows (Aggregated data)** option.

To open a data source directly, complete these steps:

1. Double-click an information map, table, or cube in the Open dialog box. The ad hoc report opens in View mode.

Figure 5.7 Example of a Data Source Report Based on a Multidimensional Information Map

Order Channel	Retail Sale	Catalog Sale	Internet Sale
	Orderent	Ordercnt	Ordercnt
Customer Group			
■ Internet/Catalog			
Customers	_	42,125	34,840
■ Orion Club Gold			
members	397,502	45,576	40,360
♣ ♣ Orion Club			
members	318,468	<u>39,428</u>	33,370

Name Gender Age Height Weight Alfred М 14.0 69.0 112.5 Alice F 13.0 56.5 84.0 Barbara F 13.0 65.3 98.0 Carol 14.0 62.8 102.5 Henry М 14 0 63.5 102.5 М 12.0 57.3 James 83.0 12.0 59.8 84.5 Jane Janet 15.0 62.5 112.5 Jeffrey M 13.0 62.5 84.0 John М 12.0 59.0 99.5 11.0 51.3 50.5 Joyce

14 0

12.0

15.0

16.0

12.0

15.0

11.0

15.0

64.3

56.3

66.5

72.0

64.8

67.0

57.5

66.5

90.0

77.0

112.0

150.0

128 0

133.0

85.0

112.0

Figure 5.8 Example of a Data Source Report Based on a Table

2. Select **File** ⇒ **Save**. For information about how to complete the Save As dialog box, see "Save a Report" on page 58.

This is one of the quick start methods for creating a new saved report. For more information, see "About the Quick Start Methods" on page 47.

Viewing Externally Created Reports

Judy

Louise F

Mary

Philip

Robert М

Ronald М

Thomas M

William M

М

SAS Web Report Studio enables users to view and, in some cases, modify reports that are created by using a variety of other SAS products, such as SAS Enterprise Guide. You view a shared, externally created report in the same way that you view a saved report.

There is no definitive list of default features for an externally created report because the features depend on the application that was used to create the report. Some externally created reports support the same features as a saved report. Other reports, such as those created by using SAS Enterprise Guide, cannot be modified, although report authors can use SAS Web Report Studio for very limited reporting operations, such as adding new sections. The added sections will support the standard editing features.

Note: Using SAS Management Console, a system administrator can add content from directories or external files, including PDF output. Contact your system administrator if you need PDF output uploaded to a location that is visible to SAS Web Report Studio.

SAS Web Report Studio supports the ability to open PDF output, including that which is generated from the SAS Output Delivery System (ODS). If the PDF output is visible to SAS Web Report Studio, then complete these steps:

- 1. To access the PDF output, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File ⇒ Open** to display the Open dialog box.
 - Select File ⇒ Manage Files in the Welcome window or in either Edit or View mode to display the File Management window.

The Open dialog box and the File Management window contain a list of PDF output.

Search for files

Location:
Forecast

Actions

Sales Forecast First Quarter

Sales Forecast Third Quarter

Sales Forecast Third Quarter

Open Close Help

Figure 5.9 Open Dialog Box with PDF Output Listed

2. Double-click the PDF filename and the PDF output opens in a separate window.

SAS Web Report Studio opens PDF output in a separate window. However, certain output from ODS, which is similar to output from SAS Enterprise Guide, opens in a SAS Web Report Studio window.

Navigating Viewed Reports

About Navigation Features

A report might have these navigation features:

- Group breaks divide report sections by distinct category or hierarchy level values. A
 table of contents is available for navigation.
- A report might be divided into one or more sections. Each section can use a different query method and have a different layout.
- A report might include links to another report or to a web page.

Use the Navigation Pane

The navigation pane on the left contains both the **Table of Contents** and **Section Data** panels. You can use the **Table of Contents** panel to work with sections and to switch between sections. You can use the **Section Data** panel to select data and to specify whether objects are synchronized.

To collapse the **Table of Contents** panel, click **A**.

The following display shows an example of a collapsed **Table of Contents** panel.

Figure 5.10 Collapsed Table of Contents Panel



To expand the **Table of Contents** panel, click **४**.

To collapse the navigation pane, which contains both the **Table of Contents** and the Section Data panels, click «.

The following display shows an example of the collapsed navigation pane.

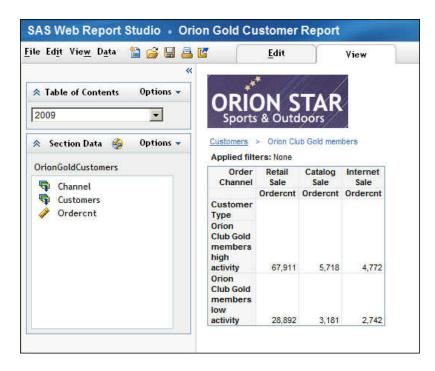
Figure 5.11 Collapsed Navigation Pane



To expand the navigation pane, which contains the **Table of Contents** and **Section Data** panels, click ».

The following display shows an example of the expanded navigation pane.

Figure 5.12 Expanded Navigation Pane



If you view a different section and then return to a section that contains group breaks, SAS Web Report Studio displays the most recently viewed group break category.

View Different Report Sections

A report can be divided into one or more sections. Each section can use a different query method and have a different layout. To view a report section, complete either of these tasks:

- Use the navigational box in the right corner. Enter a number in the box to change sections.
- Select View ⇒ Section and then select the section that you want to open.
- Use the drop-down box in the **Table of Contents** panel to select a section.

Follow Links to Other Reports or to a Web Page

Reports, stored processes, tables, graphs, geographical maps, images, or pieces of text can contain links. If linkable, text or the data cells in a table are underlined. For graphs, you must know whether the markers are linked or not. You also must know whether there is a link in a geographical map.

Note: The links in a stored process cannot be created in SAS Web Report Studio. The links have to be added when the stored process is created in another product, such as SAS Enterprise Guide.

When you follow a link to another report or to a web page, the way they display is different. If the report contents open in the same browser window, there will be a link to return to the source report. However, a web page opens in a new browser window, so there will not be a button or link to return to the source report.

For more information, see Chapter 26, "Linking Reports," on page 283.

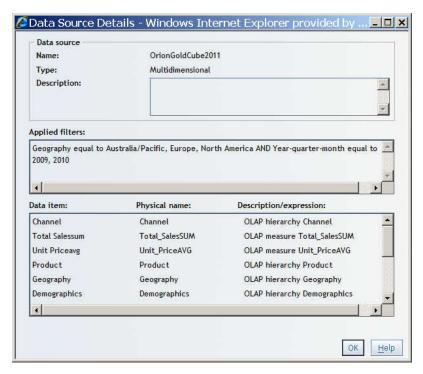
View a Summary of Applied Filters

You can display a summary of applied filters that are active. Filters that are based on a multidimensional report section consist of those created within a multidimensional information map. Filters that are based on a relational report section consist of those created within a relational information map and those created within a relational report section. Filters that are created for a report object pertain to that report object only.

To display a summary of applied filters that are active, complete these steps:

1. Right-click on the report object, and then select **Data Source Details**.

Figure 5.13 Data Source Details Dialog Box with Applied Filters Listed



Note: For synchronized objects, the **Applied filters** text refers to the filters for the object and not the synchronized query.

2. Click **OK** to close the Data Source Details dialog box.

Refreshing the Data in a Viewed Report

The data in a report can be refreshed manually or automatically, depending on how the report was saved. For more information, see Appendix 3, "Data Refresh: Manual versus Automatic," on page 327.

Refresh the data in a viewed report when

- you want to change your prompt values. For example, you have been analyzing a
 report with prompted values for the Southeast region, but now you want to look at
 the Northeast region.
- you want an updated view of data for a report that contains a static snapshot of data.
- you suspect that the underlying data has changed since you viewed the report. Note that the values will not change if the underlying data source has not been updated.

To manually refresh the data in a report that you are viewing, select **Data** \Rightarrow **Refresh**. This refreshes the data in all report sections.

Modifying the Data in a Viewed Report

If you have the appropriate role, you can modify the data in a report that you are viewing. To change the data in a report, complete these steps:

- Select either Data

 Select Data or Options

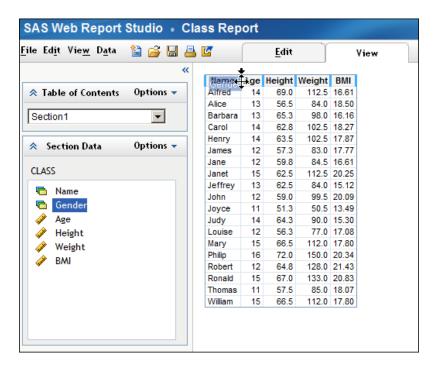
 Select Data to open the Select Data dialog box.
- 2. Add or remove data items from the **Selected data items** list.
- 3. Click OK.

Note: Modifications to the data do not change the underlying report unless you have permission to save over the original report.

Another way to change data in a report is to drag a data item from the **Section Data** panel and drop it onto tables and graphs.

The following display shows the Gender data item being dragged and then dropped on a list table.

Figure 5.14 Dragging and Dropping a Data Item from the Section Data Panel



Note: You cannot use drag and drop to hide data items. Use the Assign Data dialog box to hide data items.

For information about working with data items, see the following topics:

- "Specifying How Data Items Are Used in Tables" on page 134.
- "Specifying How Data Items Are Used in Graphs" on page 153.

Chapter 6

Creating Reports

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Overview of Creating Reports

This chapter explains the main steps required to perform the following tasks:

- Use a quick start method to create a report.
- Build a report by making selections in the **Edit** tab.

Detailed steps for creating reports are explained in the following chapters:

- Chapter 9, "Including Stored Process Output," on page 75.
- Chapter 15, "Displaying Query Results in a Table, Graph, or Geographical Map," on page 129.

Using a Quick Start Method to Create a Report

About the Quick Start Methods

There are five quick start methods for creating a new saved report. Table 6.1 on page 48 provides an overview of the advantages and considerations for each quick start method.

Note: For more information about saved reports, see "About Reports Saved in SAS Web Report Studio" on page 32.

When reviewing the considerations, keep in mind that you can use Edit mode to make modifications until the report is exactly the way that you want it.

 Table 6.1
 Advantages and Considerations for Each Quick Start Method

Quick Start Method	Advantages	Considerations
Use the Report Wizard	The five-step Report Wizard guides you in defining a query; selecting a table and graph for the layout; and adding optional features such as group breaks, section filters, a header, and a footer. You can also select the format for displaying the data (for example, the number of decimal places that are used when displaying a number). When you click Finish, you have a complete, one-section report. Because the resulting report is based on a data source, you have full access to all the report objects (tables, graphs, geographical maps, group breaks, headers, footers, images, and text).	You can choose only from three graph types (bar, line, and pie).
Open a stored process as a report	When you include a stored process in a report, you can use Edit mode to add a header, a footer, images, and text that are independent of the stored process. The result can be a much more robust report than just the stored process report itself.	
Use a template for the layout and then add the data	When you select a template, you start creating your report with an already completed layout design. The layout can include tables, graphs, images, text, and their last saved properties; links from images* and text to websites and reports; a header and a footer; and positioning information. It can also include stored process objects (without the stored process selected). In addition, templates can contain multiple report sections, each with a unique design.	 You must define the query that will retrieve the data for the report. You must specify any group breaks. A layout design that exactly meets your needs might not be available. In this case, you can create your own template (or templates).
Save a report based on a data source	When you save a report based on a data source, you create a new report simply by selecting an information map, a table, or a cube. Because the resulting report is based on a data source, you have full access to all the report objects (tables, graphs, geographical maps, group breaks, headers, footers, images, and text).	 You do not choose the data items used in the default query (which includes only standard data items). You do not have any input into the default layout design.

Quick Start Method	Advantages	Considerations
Base the new report on an existing report	If there is an existing report that closely meets your requirements, you might only have to make minor changes to the query and the layout to create a new saved report. The existing report might have multiple report sections.	Some changes might result in the loss of some existing functionality, such as conditional highlighting. If too many adjustments need to be made, it might be easier to create a custom report.

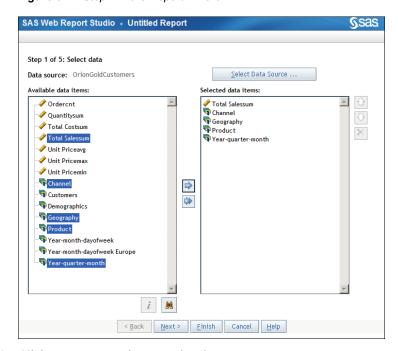
Images can include links from group break values to prompts in a target report. However, prompt associations cannot be saved in a template because templates cannot contain group break information.

Use the Report Wizard

The Report Wizard guides you through five steps to create a one-section report that uses standard data items. To use the Report Wizard, complete these steps:

- 1. Select File ⇒ New ⇒ New Using Wizard.
- 2. Select a **Data Source**. The default data source is determined by the selection on the **Report Creation** tab in the Preferences dialog box. You can click **Change Source** to select a different data source.
- 3. Select the data items that you want to use in the report. In the Available data items box, select one or more data items and click to move them to the Selected data items list box. Some users will be able to move all data items in the data source by clicking (*).

Figure 6.1 Step 1 in the Report Wizard

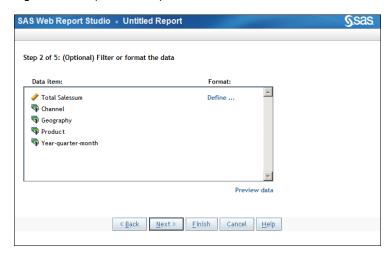


4. Click **Next** to go to the next wizard page.

At this point, instead of clicking **Next**, you can click **Finish** to display the Edit tab. Defaults are used for any remaining unspecified required content. For example, if you are using a relational data source, a list table is automatically

- included. For more information about how to save the report at this point, see "Save a Report" on page 58.
- 5. (Optional) Select or create a category filter. For more information, see Chapter 13, "Subsetting Query Results," on page 105.
- 6. (Optional) Change the format of some data items. For more information, see "Modify the Format of a Standard Data Item" on page 98.

Figure 6.2 Step 2 in the Report Wizard

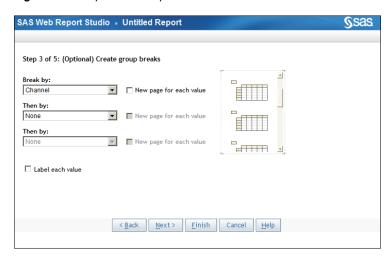


- 7. Click **Next** to go to the next wizard page.
- 8. (Optional) Create group breaks. A *group break* is a way to divide report sections by distinct category or hierarchy level values when you are using a relational or multidimensional data source. For more information about group breaks, see "Overview of Using Group Breaks" on page 123.

Complete these steps:

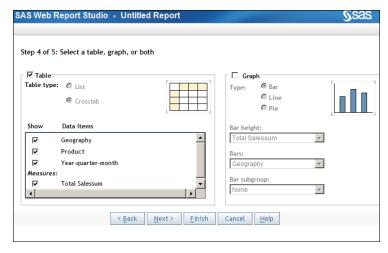
- a. From the first **Break by** drop-down list, select a category or hierarchy to specify the first group break.
- b. If you want the report to display a new page for each value in the first break, select **New page for each value**.
- c. Specify up to two more breaks.
- d. If you do not want labels to appear with each value, then clear the **Label each** value option.

Figure 6.3 Step 3 in the Report Wizard



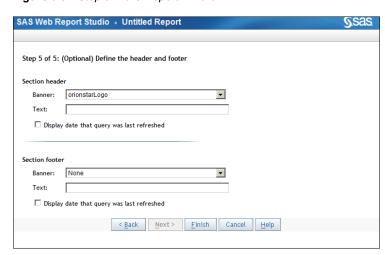
- 9. Click **Next** to go to the next wizard page.
- 10. Add at least one view element to display the results of the query, either a table or a graph (a bar chart, a line graph, or a pie chart). The data items that you selected in step 1 are shown as selected to display. Either accept the default data item assignments or deselect the Show check box to hide the data items that you do not want to display.
 - If you select the **Table** option, select the type of table. If your data source is multidimensional, then your only option is Crosstab.
 - If you select the **Graph** option, select the type of graph.

Figure 6.4 Step 4 in the Report Wizard



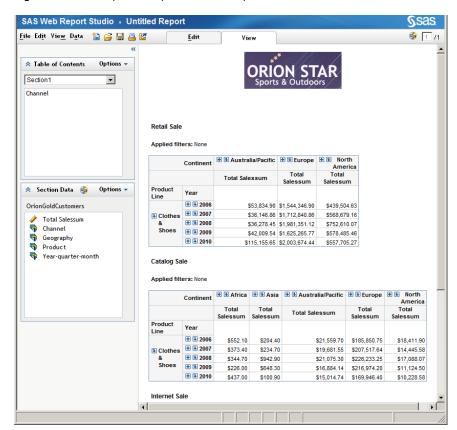
- 11. Click **Next** to go to the next wizard page.
- 12. (Optional) To add a header or a footer, complete these steps for each feature that you want to include in your report:
 - a. From the **Banner** drop-down list, select an image to use for the banner. The images that are available are provided by your system administrator. If there are no images available, then your only selection is None.

Figure 6.5 Step 5 in the Report Wizard



- b. Type the text that you want to include in the header or footer. You cannot use these characters:
 > & #
- c. To include the date on which the section query was last run, select **Display date** that query was last refreshed.
- 13. Click **Finish** to display the report in the **Edit** tab.
- 14. Select **File** ⇒ **Save**. For information about how to complete the Save As dialog box, see "Save a Report" on page 58.
- 15. Click the **View** tab to see the results.

Figure 6.6 A Completed Report from the Report Wizard



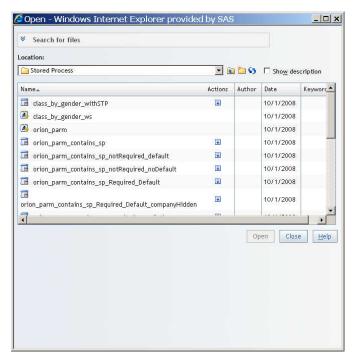
Base a New Report on a Stored Process Report

To save a new report from a stored process report, complete these steps:

Run a stored process by selecting one of the last six viewed stored processes from the File menu or the Welcome window, using the Open dialog box (shown) or using the File Management window.

Note: For more information about the **File** menu and the File Management window, see Chapter 3, "The SAS Web Report Studio Interface," on page 9.

Figure 6.7 Open Dialog Box Showing Two Stored Processes



- 2. If a prompt window appears, provide the requested information, and then click **View** Report.
- 3. Select **File** ⇒ **Save**. For information about how to complete the Save As dialog box, see "Save a Report" on page 58.

Note: By completing the Save As dialog box, you create a new saved report, either with the same name as the stored process or with a new name. The original stored process continues to exist in addition to the new saved report.

For more information about saved reports that use stored processes, see Chapter 9, "Including Stored Process Output," on page 75.

Base a New Report on a Report Template and Then Add Data

Report templates can contain more than just report objects placed in certain positions. Properties and, in some cases, linking can also be part of a template. In addition, templates can contain multiple report sections, each with a unique layout design.

To create a saved report by using a template, complete these steps:

Select File ⇒ New ⇒ New Using Template. You can also select New using **Template** in the Welcome window. Templates can have multiple sections. If you use this method to start building a new report, then all sections from a template containing multiple sections are used.

2. Click one of these tabs:

General templates

Select this tab to use the default templates that come with SAS Web Report Studio.

Shared templates

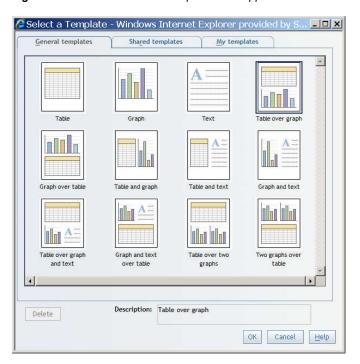
Select this tab to use the templates that can be viewed and used across your company.

My templates

Select this tab to use the templates that can be viewed only by you and your system administrator.

3. Select a template.

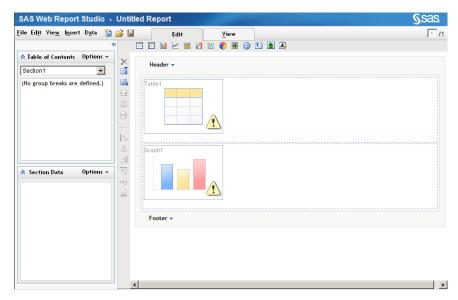
Figure 6.8 How the General Templates Tab Appears in the Select a Template Dialog Box



4. Click **OK**. Your selected layout is displayed in the **Edit** tab.

The following display is an example of what Edit mode looks like if you select the Table over graph template.

Figure 6.9 How Edit Mode Appears When You Select the Table over Graph Template



- 5. Define the query by selecting data items from a data source. For more information, see Chapter 12, "Defining Queries to Obtain Results," on page 89.
- 6. Select **File** ⇒ **Save**. For more information about how to complete the Save As dialog box, see "Save a Report" on page 58.

You can also apply a template to a report section when you are in Edit mode. However, when you apply a template to a report section, only the first section in the template is used.

Base a New Report on Opening a Data Source Directly

A new report can be based on opening a data source directly. The report uses either a crosstabulation or a list table to present the results. For more information about which tables are created for a data source, see "Opening Data Sources Directly" on page 38.

Note: Your data administrator determines what data sources you are authorized to view.

To create a report by opening a data source directly, complete these steps:

1. Double-click an information map, table, or cube in the Open dialog box. The new report opens in View mode.

Figure 6.10 A New Report Based on Ad Hoc Output from an Information Map

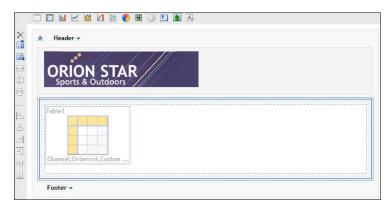
Order Channel	Retail Sale	Catalog Sale	Internet Sale
	Ordercnt	Ordercnt	Ordercnt
Customer Group			
★ Internet/Catalog			
Customers		42,125	34,840
■ Orion Club Gold			
members	397,502	45,576	40,360
3. ● Orion Club			
members	318,468	39,428	33,370

2. Select File ⇒ Save. For more information about how to complete the Save As dialog box, see "Save a Report" on page 58.

You can use Edit mode to update a saved report based on opening a data source directly. To create a saved report from ad hoc output from an information map, table, or cube and then make changes, complete these steps:

- 1. Select an information map, table, or cube in the Open dialog box; click in the **Actions** column and then select **Edit**. If the report was opened in View mode, click the **Edit** tab to switch to Edit mode.
- 2. In Edit mode, make any customizations that you want. For example, you might want to add a header or a footer.

Figure 6.11 A New Report Based on Ad Hoc Output from an Information Map in Edit Mode



3. Select **File** ⇒ **Save**. For information about how to complete the Save As dialog box, see "Save a Report" on page 58.

Base a New Report on an Existing Report

If there is an existing saved report that closely matches the report that you want to create, you can save the existing report under a new name, which is the only step that is required to create a new saved report. However, you might want to use Edit mode to make some customizations. To base a new report on an existing report, complete these steps:

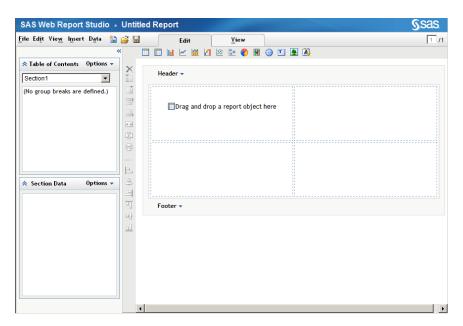
- 1. View the existing saved report by doing one of the following:
 - Select File ⇒ Open Recent and then select the report.
 - Use the Open dialog box.
 - Use the File Management window.
- If a prompt window appears, provide the requested information, and then click View Report.
- 3. Select **File** ⇒ **Save As** and complete the Save As dialog box, giving the report a new name. For more information, see "Save a Report" on page 58.

Use Edit Mode to Create a Report

You can use Edit mode to create a report. To create a new report from scratch, complete these steps:

- 1. To access Edit mode, do one of the following:
 - Select **File** ⇒ **New** to access Edit mode.
 - Select **New** or **New report** in the Welcome window.
- 2. Choose your data source and then design the layout of the new report.

Figure 6.12 How Edit Mode Appears



You can perform most of the required tasks in either Edit or View mode. Tasks that are specific to Edit mode include linking reports, adding group breaks, positioning objects (such as tables, graphs, geographical maps, and images), and working with the layout grid (for example, splitting and merging cells). For differences between using the two modes, see "Your First Look at the SAS Web Report Studio User Interface" on page 9.

You can drag report and graph objects and drop them onto the layout.

The steps for defining queries and designing layouts are explained in the following chapters:

- Chapter 7, "Designing Headers and Footers," on page 63.
- Chapter 8, "Adding Images and Text," on page 69.
- Chapter 10, "Positioning Objects in the Layout Grid," on page 79.
- Chapter 12, "Defining Queries to Obtain Results," on page 89.
- Chapter 13, "Subsetting Query Results," on page 105.
- Chapter 14, "Grouping Query Results," on page 123.

Chapter 15, "Displaying Query Results in a Table, Graph, or Geographical Map," on page 129.

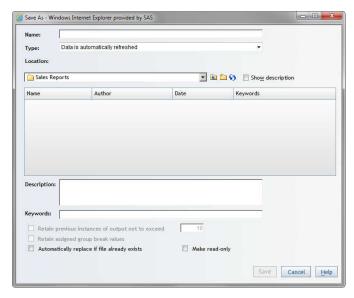
Save a Report

Note: In addition to enabling you to save automatically or manually refreshed reports, the Save As dialog box is also used to save report templates (see "Creating Report Templates" on page 248) and static content that can be published to a publication channel (see "Publish a Report to Publication Channels" on page 269).

To save a report, complete these steps:

1. Select **File** ⇒ **Save**. If you are saving a new report, then the Save As dialog box is displayed.

Figure 6.13 How the Save As Dialog Box Appears



For new reports, type a Name. Names cannot use these characters: \ / : * ?
 " < > | @ # &

For information about valid names, see "Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates" on page 311.

If you are saving an existing report, then the name of that report is listed here. You can either leave the name as it is and overwrite the existing report, or you can change the name to create a new report.

3. From the Type drop-down list, select either Data is automatically refreshed or Data can be manually refreshed. Automatically refreshed reports always include the most current data in the underlying data source that the user is authorized to see. Manually refreshed reports can be archived and usually render more quickly than automatically refreshed reports.

For more information about these options, see Appendix 3, "Data Refresh: Manual versus Automatic," on page 327.

4. Navigate to a **Location**. The default location is determined by your preference for saving reports. For more information, see "Specify Preferences for Opening and Saving Reports" on page 23.

To create a new folder, click a. For more information about the folder options, see "Overview of Shared Locations" on page 265.

- 5. (Optional) Type a report **Description**. Report descriptions can be displayed in the Open dialog box and the File Management window. Users can search for reports with specified text in the description. You cannot use these characters: < > & #
- 6. (Optional) Type **Keywords**. Users can view the report keywords in the Open dialog box or the File Management window before they view the report. They can also search for reports with specified text in the keywords. Separate multiple keywords with a comma. Keywords cannot use these characters: < > & # / \

Note: Keywords do not apply to report templates.

For information about valid keywords, see "Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates" on page 311.

7. (Optional for manually refreshed reports) Select the **Retain previous instance of** output not to exceed check box, and then type the number of archived reports that you want to maintain.

Note: The ability to archive reports is an advanced feature. You might be authorized to save reports but not to archive reports. For more information, see "Archiving Reports" on page 243.

8. (Optional) Select the **Retain assigned group break values** check box if you want to save the currently viewed group break values in the report. For example, say that you have used the table of contents in a report in View mode to navigate to a particular group break. If you navigated to Canada and then to Shoe Sales, the report opens to that view.

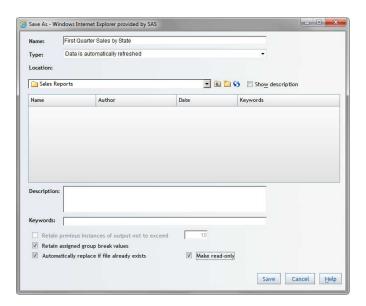
This option also enables you to persist the group break when you e-mail the report to other users.

- 9. (Optional) Select the Automatically replace if file already exists check box if you want to replace an existing report without being prompted to confirm this action.
- 10. (Optional) Select the **Make read-only** check box to prevent other users (including system administrators) from deleting, modifying, renaming, or moving this report. (You can still perform these actions on your own report.)
- 11. Click **OK**.

In the following display, the new report is saved in a folder called **Sales Reports**. The Retain assigned group break values check box is selected because the new report

contains group break values. The **Automatically replace if file already exists** and **Make read-only** check boxes are also selected.

Figure 6.14 How the Save As Dialog Box Appears with Three Options Selected



Part 3

Designing Layouts

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Chapter 7

Designing Headers and Footers

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Overview of Creating a Header and a Footer for a Report Section

You can use headers and footers to include corporate standards, such as logos and text that indicates confidentiality, in your reports. As a global preference, you can choose an image and static text to appear in every section of all new reports that you create.

You can also override the global settings for individual report sections. Additional header and footer features that are available for individual sections include the following:

- dynamic text, such as prompt values or the date that the report was last refreshed
- dividing lines
- the ability to change the font, font size, font style, background color, foreground color, and paragraph alignment

This chapter discusses how to create a header and a footer for an individual report section in Edit mode.

Note: For more information about how to set global preferences, see Chapter 4, "Specifying Your Preferences," on page 23.

About Dynamic Text in Headers and Footers

Dynamic text acts a placeholder for text that will be generated from data when the report is viewed. You can include dynamic text in a header or a footer, which enables you to include information such as prompt values, the name and description of the data source for the report, the date that the report was last refreshed, and the report author.

This table provides more information about each of the dynamic text choices that are available in the Edit Header and Edit Footer dialog boxes.

 Table 7.1
 Dynamic Text Options and Examples

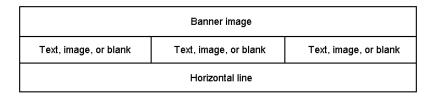
Dynamic Text	Information Displayed	Example in View Mode
Data Source Name	The name of the relational or multidimensional data source that is being used to provide data for the tables, graphs, and geographical maps in the report section.	OrionStarOrders
	The dynamic text option does not provide the data source name for a stored process.	
Data Source Description	If available, the description of the relational or multidimensional data source that is being used to provide data for the tables, graphs, and geographical maps in the report section.	Performance information for Orion customers from 2008 to 2013. Includes sales revenue and costs for geographic, product, time, and customer demographic breakdowns. Created for Sales and Marketing.
	The dynamic text option does not provide the data source description for a stored process.	
Date the data was last refreshed	The date and time that the query for data was last sent to the underlying source of data.	Wednesday, February 20, 2013 3:07:57 PM EST
Report Author	If available, the name of the report author. Otherwise, the user ID of the report author is used.	Marcel Dupree
Date Modified	The date and time that the report was last saved.	Wednesday, February 20, 2013 1:42:46 PM EST
Report Description	If available, the description of the report.	Provides U.S. management with a high–level view of delivery performance across all products.
Report Name	The name of the report.	Delivery Performance for US Gold Customers in 2013

Create a Header or a Footer

For an individual report section, a header and a footer can contain a banner image, static text, dynamic text, and a dividing line. An image in a header or a footer can link to a URL. All content is optional.

Below the optional, full-width banner image, each header or footer is divided into three content areas (left, middle, and right). Each content area can contain a single image, rich text, or nothing. Images and text cannot be combined within the same content area.

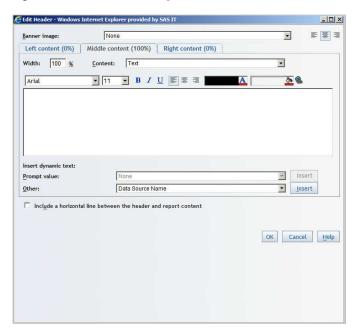
Here is how the content in a header or footer might appear in a report:



To create a header or a footer, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks:
 - Click **Header** and select **Edit** to open the Edit Header dialog box.
 - Click **Footer** and select **Edit** to open the Edit Footer dialog box.

Figure 7.1 Edit Header Dialog Box



2. (Optional) Select the name of an image from the **Banner image** drop-down list and specify an alignment. The alignment icons align the banner image relative to the whole report. A thumbnail of the selected image displays.

Note: The images in this list are provided by your system administrator. You cannot alter the banner image in any way using SAS Web Report Studio.

3. Select the **Left content**, **Middle content**, or **Right content** tab. These three tabs control the content and width of each content area.

The **Middle content** tab displays initially with a width of 100%, and the **Left** content and Right content tabs have no content and a width of 0%. Fractional percentages are not allowed.

4. Use the Width field to specify the percentage for the content area. The Left content, **Middle content**, or **Right content** tab automatically updates with the new width. The width for the content areas are minimum, not maximum, values.

Note: Width values are not validated until you click **OK**. It is possible to exceed 100% while you are working on each content area.

Note: The width value does not change the size of images or distort them. Only a system administrator can alter images for the footer.

- 5. Specify the **Content** using the drop-down list. **Text** appears by default. You can also select **None** or one of the available images.
- 6. Enter text into the field. You can type static text, you can select dynamic text, or you can use a combination of both. For more information about dynamic text, see Step 9 on page 67.

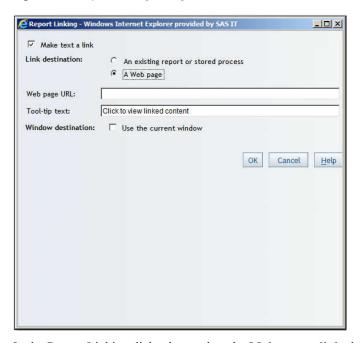
Note: You cannot enter text if you selected to display an image in the **Content** drop-down list.

- 7. Use the formatting tools to change the font, font size, font style, background color, foreground color, and alignment. For images, you can use the alignment icons to set the horizontal alignment within the overall width of the content area.
- 8. (Optional) Link an image to an existing report, a stored process, or a URL. When you follow a web link, a new browser window opens. The source report is not closed, so there is no link to return you to it. When you follow a link to another report or stored process in SAS Web Report Studio, the target object appears in the primary SAS Web Report Studio window, and a **Return to previous report** link is available.

To link an image, follow these steps:

- Select the image name in the Content drop-down list.
- b. Click a to display the Report Linking dialog box.

Figure 7.2 Report Linking Dialog Box for Headers and Footers



In the Report Linking dialog box, select the **Make text a link** check box.

Specify the **Link destination**. If you are linking the image to a Web page, then type the address in the **Web page URL** field.

You can also select the **Use the current window** option for the **Window destination**. When you select this option, SAS Web Report Studio passes your

logon information to another SAS application, such as the SAS Information Delivery Portal. This means that you will be logged off SAS Web Report Studio. You will be prompted to save changes before you are logged off. If you do not select the **Use the current window** option, then the link opens in a new window.

- c. Click **OK** to return to the Edit Header or Edit Footer dialog box.
- 9. (Optional) Specify prompt values or other dynamic text.

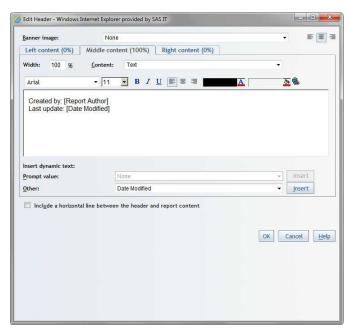
You can insert a prompt value by selecting the name of the prompt in the **Prompt** value drop-down list and then clicking **Insert** to place the prompt name into the text box at the insertion point. The header or footer in the rendered report displays the value that you entered for the prompt.

The Other option lets you insert the Data Source Name, Data Source Description, Date the data was last refreshed, Report Author, Date Modified, Report **Description**, or **Report Name**. For examples of how these dynamic text options appear in View mode, see Table 7.1 on page 64.

Click **Insert** to insert the dynamic text. The prompt values or other dynamic text that you inserted in the header or footer appears in brackets.

This example shows dynamic text in the Edit Header dialog box.





Press ENTER between each paragraph. Text alignment is applied to the currently selected paragraph.

To successfully substitute values for dynamic items, follow these guidelines:

- 1. Use the **Insert** buttons to insert dynamic items.
- 2. Do not change the square brackets (or anything between them) in any way.
- 3. To apply a style change (for example, a font change), make sure that the selected content includes the dynamic item and both square brackets.
- 10. (Optional) Perform one of these tasks:
 - For a header, select the Include a horizontal line between the header and report content check box.

- For a footer, select the Include a horizontal line between the footer and report content check box.
- 11. Click **OK**. A message displays if the widths of the content areas do not add up to exactly 100%.

Edit mode updates to show you a preview of the new header or footer. Any text that you added appears without formatting and any paragraphs appear left-justified. Only the first 80 characters appear. If there are more than 80 characters, an ellipsis (...) is added.

If the width of a content area is less than 100%, then the maximum number of characters is reduced proportionally.

Note: To collapse the **Header** or **Footer** section, click ♠. Collapsing the header, footer, or both in Edit mode does not change how the header or footer displays in View mode.

Remove a Header or a Footer

To remove a header or a footer from a report, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks:
 - Click **Header** and select **Edit** to open the Edit Header dialog box.
 - Click Footer and select Edit to open the Edit Footer dialog box.
- Clear all of the selections in the dialog box to completely remove the header or footer. For example, you might select **None** for the **Banner image** and delete all of the text.
- 3. Click OK.

Chapter 8

Adding Images and Text

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Overview of Using Images and Text

Similar to headers and footers, you can use images and text to include corporate standards, such as logos and text that indicates confidentiality, in your reports. One of the differences is the ability to insert multiple images and text objects wherever you want them to appear in the layout. You can also link images and text to another report or to a web page.

You can insert images from a repository or from your local machine. If you select an image from your local machine, it is saved to the repository. You can also add tooltip text to an image. Text objects can be used to display static text, dynamic prompt values, and measure values.

If you are authorized to save reports, you should be able to save images to the repository for use in the body of a report. (This is different from the header and footer images, which only system administrators can update.) If you cannot save images, contact your system administrator.

This chapter discusses how to use images and text in Edit mode.

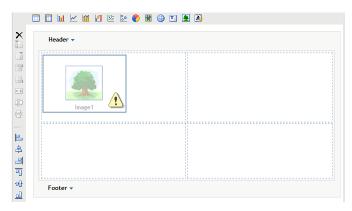
Place an Image in a Report Section

To insert an image into your report, complete these steps:

1. In Edit mode, click on the horizontal toolbar. An empty placeholder object for an image is placed in the next available cell in the layout grid.

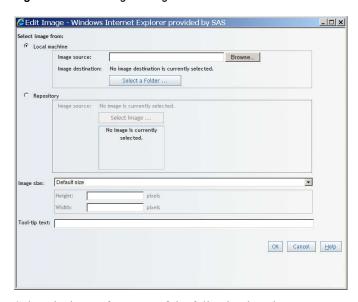
For more information about how to position objects in the layout grid, see "Overview of Positioning Report Objects" on page 79.

Figure 8.1 Edit Mode for an Image in a Report



2. Right-click in the image, and then select **Edit** to open the Edit Image dialog box.

Figure 8.2 Edit Image Dialog Box



3. Select the image from one of the following locations:

Local machine

Select this option to choose an image from your local machine. Click **Browse** to choose a file on your local machine. The path to the selected image appears in the **Image source** field. Click **Select a Folder** to choose a destination for the image in the repository. In the Select Folder dialog box, you can create a new folder by clicking . Click **OK**.

Note: If you are authorized to save reports, you should be able to save images to the repository. If you cannot save images to the repository, contact your system administrator.

Repository

Select this option to choose an image that is stored on the same server as the reports. Click **Select image** to open the Select Image dialog box. (Only images appear in the Select Image dialog box. No other types of data sources appear.) Select an image. Click **OK**. You will see the image displayed below the **Select image** button in the Edit Image dialog box.

4. Specify a size for the selected image. The user-defined selections are **Set height** (maintain scale), **Set width** (maintain scale), and **Set width** and height.

- 5. (Optional) For **Tool-tip text**, type up to 60 characters that will appear when the user places the pointer over the image. You cannot use these characters: < > & #
- 6. Click OK.

Include Text in a Report Section

To insert text into your report, complete these steps:

- 1. Click on the horizontal toolbar. An empty placeholder object for the text object is placed in the next available cell in the layout grid.
- 2. Right-click in the text object, and then select **Edit** to open the Edit Text dialog box.
- 3. Enter text into the text box. There are three methods that you can use, and you can use a combination of all three methods:
 - You can type the text.
 - You can insert a measure value.

Select the name of the measure in the **Measure value** drop-down list, and then click **Insert** to place the measure name into the text box at the insertion point. Type at least one character or one space before entering any additional measure value. When you view the report, the text in the rendered report displays the aggregated value of the measure.

Note: If you remove the inserted measure from the report, then the measure is also removed from the text.

You can insert a prompt value.

Select the name of the prompt in the **Prompt value** drop-down list, and then click **Insert** to place the prompt name into the text box at the insertion point. Type at least one character or one space before entering any additional prompt value. The text in the rendered report displays the value that you entered for the prompt.

Note: You can always type text, but the availability of prompts and measures depends on the data items that are selected for the report section.

Figure 8.3 Text Entered in the Edit Text Dialog Box



4. (Optional) Use the formatting tools to change the text. For more information, see "Format Text in Reports" on page 72.

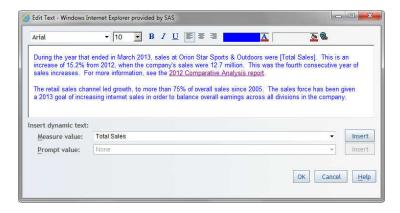
- 5. (Optional) Create a hypertext link that can open another report or web page. For step-by-step instructions on creating a link to another report or web page, see "Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Text Objects" on page 284.
- 6. Click **OK**.

Format Text in Reports

SAS Web Report Studio provides text formatting tools in the Edit Text dialog box, as well as the Edit Header and Edit Footer dialog boxes, which work like a basic word processor. Select the text that you want to format and then use the tools to change the font, font size, font style, background color, foreground color, and alignment. If you click between characters in the text and then use the tools, the change applies only to new text that you enter immediately thereafter.

In this example, there is a dynamic text item and a link in the first paragraph. The dynamic text item, [Total Sales], appears in brackets.

Figure 8.4 Edit Text Dialog Box with a Dynamic Text Item and a Hypertext Link



The text formatting tools can be affected by your browser and by the HTML that represents the text that you type and review. Here are some guidelines to follow:

- Pressing ENTER starts a new paragraph.
- You cannot apply a style change across paragraphs. However, you can select each paragraph and apply the same style to each one.
- Text alignment is applied to the currently selected paragraph, not to all of the text in the dialog box. When you view a report, the visual effect of center or right alignment depends on the context of the report. For example, if you have a text object above a narrow table, the text might appear to be left-aligned because the report is only as wide as the widest element that it contains.
 - For header and footer text, the alignment applies within the left, middle, or right content area and the percent width that is assigned to the content area. For more information about headers and footers, see "Create a Header or a Footer" on page 64.
- The hyperlink feature is available only for text objects in the report body, not in headers or footers. For more information about adding hyperlinks, see "Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Text Objects" on page 284.

A dynamic item, such as a measure, can be inserted at the current cursor location when you select the dynamic item from the drop-down list below the text entry box. Click Insert.

In a text object, dynamic items might not be available, depending on your selected data. In the Edit Header and Edit Footer dialog boxes, some dynamic items can always be inserted. These dynamic items are generally related to report properties. When you view your report, remember that some dynamic items, such as **Report** Name, will not be meaningful until you save the report.

Note: You cannot insert a dynamic item when the cursor is immediately adjacent to another dynamic item. Instead, insert a space after one dynamic text item before you insert another dynamic text item.

- Due to browser limitations, the underline style cannot be removed once it has been applied. Use of the underline tool is also discouraged because underlined text is easily confused with a link.
- The default value for the automatic background color is transparent.

For example, you select a text string that says 75% of overall sales since 2005 and set the background color to yellow. Then you select the year 2005 and select **Automatic** in the background color palette. It appears that the second change has no visual effect. That is because the yellow color is behind the transparent color and shows through as illustrated in the following display.

Edit Text - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS ▼ 10 **B** I <u>U</u> **E E 3 ₹** During the year that ended in March 2013, sales at Orion Star Sports & Outdoors were [Total Sales]. This is an increase of 15.2% from 2012, when the company's sales were 12.7 million. This was the fourth consecutive year sales increases. For more information, see the 2012 Comparative Analysis report. The retail sales channel led growth, to more than \(\frac{75\%}{25\%} \) of overall sales since \(\frac{2005}{2005} \). The sales force has been given a 2013 goal of increasing internet sales in order to balance overall earnings across all divisions in the company. Insert dynamic text: Measure value: Total Sales Insert Prompt value: None OK Cancel Help

Figure 8.5 Edit Text Dialog Box with a Background Color for the Text

You can apply any other background color to see a change.

- Only plain text should be pasted into the Edit Text, Edit Header, and Edit Footer dialog boxes. Pasting formatted text from an application like Microsoft Word can have unpredictable results. When you paste formatted text, SAS Web Report Studio attempts to remove any text formatting and replace any tabs, line feeds, and line breaks with blanks. This limitation helps avoid security violations. The browser might also modify the content in unexpected ways before SAS Web Report Studio receives it.
- The Edit Text, Edit Header, and Edit Footer dialog boxes are intended for small amounts of plain text (less than 10,000 characters). Attempting to edit or paste large amounts of text can result in unacceptable delays, unpredictable behavior, or memory shortages in the browser.

For information about troubleshooting issues with the text formatting tools, see "Working with Text Objects, Headers, and Footers" on page 320.

Remove an Image or a Text Object

To delete a text or image object, complete these steps:

- 1. Select the text or image object in the layout grid.
- 2. Complete one of these tasks:
 - Click X on the vertical toolbar.
 - Right-click in the image or text object, and then select Remove Image or Remove Text.
 - Press Delete on the keyboard.
- 3. Click **OK** in the confirmation message box that appears.

Chapter 9

Including Stored Process Output

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Overview of Stored Processes

Stored process output in a report can include queries, prompted filters, titles, images, and statistical analyses. Some stored process output might support chart tips, tooltips, and drilling.

There are two ways to use stored processes:

- Stored processes can be included as part of a larger saved report, as explained in this chapter.
- Stored processes can be rendered directly, as explained in "Viewing Stored Process Reports" on page 35.

When you include a stored process in a saved report, you can perform some additional layout design tasks that are independent of the stored process output. For example, you can add text, images, headers, and footers. In the same report section, you can also include the output of a query that uses data items from a data source. If you add an additional data source (other than the stored process), then you can also add graphs, tables, and, possibly, geographical maps.

This chapter discusses how to work with stored processes in Edit mode.

Insert a Stored Process

To insert one or more stored processes into a report layout, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks to insert a stored process object:
 - Drag the stored process tool from the toolbar into a specific cell.
 - Click in on the horizontal toolbar.

An empty placeholder object for a stored process is placed in the next available cell in the layout grid.

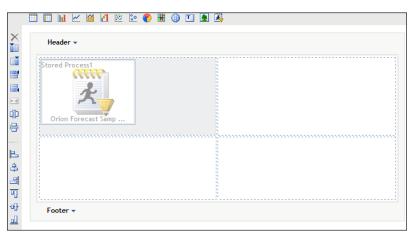
For more information about how to position objects in the layout grid, see "Place Objects in the Layout Grid" on page 82.

- Right-click on the stored process, and then select Edit to open the Insert a Stored Process dialog box.
- 3. Select a folder **Location** and navigate to the stored process that you want to use.

Note: Only stored processes appear in the Insert a Stored Process dialog box. No other types of data sources appear.

- 4. (Optional) To sort the list of stored processes, click Name, Date, or Description.
- 5. Select the stored process that you want to use.
- 6. Click **OK**. The name of the stored process appears in the stored process object.

Figure 9.1 Stored Process Object in the Layout Grid



- 7. (Optional) To insert another stored process, repeat steps 1 through 6.
- 8. (Optional) Specify group break parameters for the stored process. For more information, see "Add Group Breaks" on page 123.

Note: You cannot complete this step if no stored process has been assigned to the stored process report object, if no group breaks are defined in the section that contains the stored process, or if the stored process does not contain any parameters.

- a. Right-click on the stored process, and then select **Assign Group Breaks** to open the Assign Group Breaks To Stored Process Prompts dialog box.
- b. Specify the **Group break levels**. Note that a group break value can be passed only to a compatible prompt. For example, a group break value on a character item can be passed only to a text prompt. A group break value on a date category can be passed only to a date prompt, and so on.

💪 Assign Group Breaks To Stored Process Prompts - Window... 💷 🗴 Stored process: MailOrderInfo_promptRegionStateCitySingle Group break levels: Region * Enter a region Enter a state None * None Enter a city *

Figure 9.2 Assign Group Breaks to Stored Process Prompts Dialog Box

- c. Click OK.
- 9. (Optional) Add other report elements (for example, images or text) that are independent of the inserted stored processes.

OK Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Remove a Stored Process

To remove a stored process from the current report section, complete these steps:

- 1. Select the stored process object.
- 2. Complete one of these tasks:
 - Click X on the vertical toolbar.
 - Right-click in the stored process object, and then select Remove Stored Process.
 - Press Delete on the keyboard.
- 3. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK**.

Chapter 10

Positioning Objects in the Layout Grid

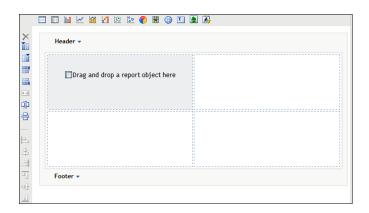
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Overview of Positioning Report Objects

Edit mode contains a layout grid for placing and arranging objects in the body of the report section. The grid consists of cells into which you place tables, graphs, geographical maps, stored processes, text, and images. By default, the layout grid has these features:

- It does not contain any report objects.
- It contains four cells.
- Cells are left-aligned.
- The option for synchronizing objects is disabled.

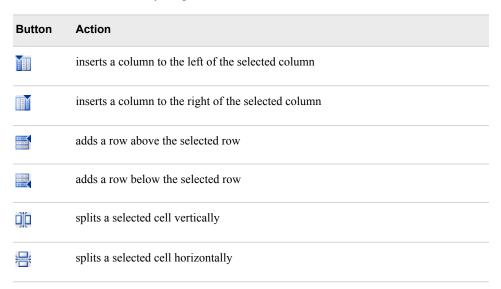
Figure 10.1 Layout Grid That Does Not Contain Any Objects



You can add cells, merge cells, and delete empty cells. You can also realign cell content, reposition objects, and synchronize objects.

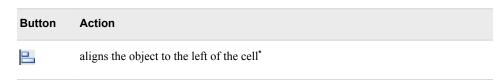
Add Cells, Columns, and Rows to the Layout Grid

To add more cells to the layout grid, click these buttons on the vertical toolbar.



Align Cell Content in the Layout Grid

To change the alignment of an object in a cell, select the object and then click one of the alignment buttons on the vertical toolbar.



Button	Action
4	aligns the object to the center of the cell*
	aligns the object to the right of the cell*
	aligns the object to the top of the cell
o]]	aligns the object to the middle of the cell
<u> </u>	aligns the object to the bottom of the cell

This alignment setting does not apply to text, which instead uses the alignment settings in the Edit Text dialog box.

Delete an Empty Column or Row from the Layout Grid

You can delete empty columns and rows from the layout grid. You cannot delete individual empty cells or rows and columns that contain objects.

To select the empty cells in a row or column, perform one of these tasks:

- Select cells by dragging your mouse.
- Press CTRL while clicking on each cell.
- Press SHIFT while clicking to specify the beginning and end of a region.

To delete the selected cells, click X on the vertical toolbar.

Delete Objects in the Layout Grid

To delete one or more objects from the layout grid, complete these steps:

- 1. In the layout grid, select the object or objects that you want to delete.
- 2. Complete one of these tasks:
 - Click X on the vertical toolbar.
 - Right-click in the object, and then select Remove Table for a table object or Remove Graph for a graph object.
 - Press Delete on the keyboard.
- 3. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK**.

Merge Cells in the Layout Grid

To merge two or more selected cells in the same row or column in the layout grid, click on the vertical toolbar. You can merge empty cells or empty cells and one cell with content, because each cell can contain only one element.

Place Objects in the Layout Grid

These are the objects that you can place in the layout grid of a report section. To place an object, you can click on its button on the horizontal toolbar, or you can drag and drop the object from the toolbar into a cell.

Button	Object
	list table
	crosstabulation table
lal	bar chart
~	line graph
m	bar-line chart
41	progressive bar chart
93	scatter plot
00	bubble plot
•	pie chart
H	tile chart
(geographical map
T	text
*	image
*	stored process

Reposition Objects in the Layout Grid

You can drag and drop objects from one cell in the layout grid to another.

If you attempt to drop a new object into a cell that already contains an object, then a warning message appears. If you click **OK**, then the current object is replaced by the moved object.

If you attempt to move an existing object into a cell that already contains an object, then a warning message appears. If you click **OK**, then the current object switches places with the moved object.

Chapter 11

Using Synchronized Objects

Overview of Synchronized Filtering, Sorting, Drilling, and Expanding 85 Maintain Tables, Graphs, and Geographical Maps That Are Not Synchronized . 86

Overview of Synchronized Filtering, Sorting, Drilling, and Expanding

For report sections that use data items from a data source, you can synchronize the objects that you insert into the body. Synchronized tables and graphs share category or hierarchy filters, sorting (but not prioritizing), drilling, and expanding.

Note: All tables and graphs within a section are either synchronized or not synchronized. You cannot choose to synchronize some elements in a section and not others.

By default, report sections that are based on multidimensional data sources contain synchronized objects. The report section is synchronized as soon as you select data items from the data source. If you change the data source to relational, then the objects in the report section automatically are not synchronized.

To synchronize objects that are currently not synchronized, when in Edit mode, select either **Data** \Rightarrow **Synchronized Objects** or **Options** \Rightarrow **Synchronized Objects**.

Note: This menu option is not available if your report section contains a stored process.

When you switch objects from not synchronized to synchronized, the following actions are taken on any tables, graphs, and geographical maps:

- All filters and rankings are removed.
- All sorting is removed.
- Tables, graphs, and geographical maps are reset to the highest level drill state.
- Any percent of total calculations are removed.

In Edit or View mode, synchronized objects are indicated in the **Section Data** panel by this icon: So. The synchronize icon also appears on the toolbar next to the navigational indicator.

91 /1 File Edit View Data 🖺 🔓 📙 📇 🍱 Applied filters: None ★ Table of Contents Customer Group 3 Orion Club Gold me Section1 -Product Line Clothes OrionGoldCustomers2011 & Shoes Clothes Customers Demographics \$9.99 Geography Product Unit Priceave \$2.99 \$327.20 \$65.02 Unit Pricema **3** Clothes Unit Pricemin \$1.70 \$327.20 \$76.58 🛨 🛂 North America \$1.70 \$327.20 \$70.32

Figure 11.1 Synchronized Data Icon in the Section Data Panel and on the Toolbar

Maintain Tables, Graphs, and Geographical Maps That Are Not Synchronized

By default, report sections that are based on relational data sources contain objects that are not synchronized. The report section is set to contain objects that are not synchronized as soon as you select data items from the data source. If you change the data source to multidimensional, then the objects in the report section automatically become synchronized (unless the report section contains a stored process).

To remove synchronization in Edit mode, select **Data** \Rightarrow **Synchronize Objects** or in the **Select Data** panel, select **Options** \Rightarrow **Synchronize Objects**. Then clear the check box.

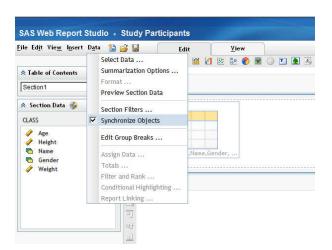


Figure 11.2 Synchronize Objects Menu Item

When you switch objects from synchronized to not synchronized, the following actions are taken on the individual tables, graphs, and geographical maps:

- All filters and rankings are removed.
- All sorting is removed.
- Tables, graphs, and geographical maps are reset to the highest level drill state.

Part 4

Defining Queries and Displaying Results

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Chapter 12

Defining Queries to Obtain Results

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Overview of Queries Based on Data Items

Specially prepared information maps provide a metadata layer between the nontechnical business user and the complexities of database structure and query languages. Information maps are created by a data source administrator in a centrally managed location so that you can easily define a report. Authorized users who might be more advanced can access tables and cubes directly. All data sources contain data items, which can refer to calculations or physical data (tables or cubes). Data items in information maps are described in common business terms that enable both casual and professional report authors to easily build queries that return consistent results. Reports can include query results from more than one data source.

Each information map includes one or more data items. For example, an information map named Order Information might include standard data items such as Order ID, Product ID, Unit Cost, Order Date, and Order Amount. You decide

which data items to use. You can select all of the data items in the data source or a subset of data items.

Information map data sources can also contain predefined prompts and filters. For more information, see "Overview of Section Filters" on page 105.

You can also create two types of custom data items:

- You can calculate a new measure that is based on one or more existing measures.
- If the data source includes a time hierarchy from a multidimensional data source, then you can create one or more custom data items that are based on relative time.

In addition to explaining how to use both standard and custom data items, this chapter explains how to modify the query in these ways:

- by changing the format used for one or more data items
- by using detail data instead of grouped and aggregated data
- · by changing the aggregation method used for one or more measures

You can also subset and group query results. For more information about these tasks, see Chapter 13, "Subsetting Query Results," on page 105 and Chapter 14, "Grouping Query Results," on page 123.

After you select the data source and data items, you must add one or more view elements, such as a table or graph, to contain the results. For more information, see Chapter 15, "Displaying Query Results in a Table, Graph, or Geographical Map," on page 129.

Using Standard Data Items in a Query

About Standard Data Items

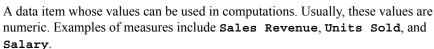
Each data source includes one or more standard data items. You decide which data items to use to define a query for a report section. You can use all the data items in the data source or a subset of data items. Each standard data item is classified as either a category, a hierarchy, or a measure.

Category

A data item whose distinct values are used to group and aggregate measures. There are four types of categories: alphanumeric, date, timestamp, and time. Alphanumeric categories can be made up of all letters, all digits, or a combination of the two. Categories that have values that are all digits might be physically stored as character or numeric data. The data type affects how values are handled in relation to some functionality, such as filtering, sorting, and formatting.

Examples of alphanumeric categories include data items such as **Product ID**, **Country**, **Employee Number**, and **Employee Name**. Date, timestamp, and time category examples are **Order Year**, **Date of Sale**, and **Delivery Time**.

Measure 💞



The default format of a measure is specified by the data source that contains it. You can modify the format of some measures.

Every measure has a default aggregation method, which is specified by the data source that contains it. In some cases, you can change the method. However, if you use a measure as part of a custom data item, then the measure is always calculated by using the default aggregation method.

Hierarchy 5

An arrangement of the levels in a dimension from general to specific. The first level in the hierarchy is the root level.

For example, a common dimension in a multidimensional data source is Time. A dimension that is named Time might have a hierarchy named YrQtrMth. Such a hierarchy might enable you to look at data for each Year (the root level), drill down to see the data for each Quarter (second level) in a specific year, and then drill down to see the data for the three Months (third level) that make up a particular quarter.

Hierarchies are available only in multidimensional data sources.

Select Standard Data Items

To select the standard data items that you want to use in the query for the current report section, complete these steps:

- 1. In the Section Data panel, select Options ⇒ Select Data to open the Select Data dialog box.
- 2. On the **Standard** tab, a data source is selected by default. If there are no data sources available, contact your data source administrator.

To use a different data source, complete these steps:

- a. Click Select Data Source.
- b. In the Select Data Source dialog box, navigate to the location of the data source that you want to use. Each data source appears with an icon that indicates its type.

Icon	Type of Data Source
	relational or multidimensional information map
	relational information map
7	multidimensional information map
	table
	cube

- c. Click OK.
- 3. (Optional) To find a data item in the selected data source, complete these steps:
 - a. Click **in** on the **Standard** tab.
 - b. Type your search term.

- c. Click Find Next to locate each instance of the data item.
- d. Click Cancel.
- 4. In the **Available data items** list box, select one or more data items, and then click to move them to the **Selected data items** list box. This adds the data item or items to the query. Some users will be able to move all data items in the data source by clicking.

Figure 12.1 Select Data Dialog Box Showing Four Categories and Three Measures Selected from a Multidimensional Data Source



Note: To view the data type and description for a data item, select a single data item in the **Available data items** list box, and then click .

Note: For relational data sources, you can select the same measure multiple times, rename each instance of the measure (see step 7), and apply a different aggregation to each instance of the measure (see "Modify How a Measure Is Aggregated" on page 100).

5. (Optional) Reorder the data items in the **Selected data items** list box. To move a selected data item up or down in the list, use and . The order in which the data items appear in this box is used to assign the data items to default functions in graphs and tables.

Note: Existing tables and graphs are not affected by reordering data items.

6. (Optional) To rename a category or measure, select it in the **Selected data items**, and then click .

Note: You cannot rename hierarchies.

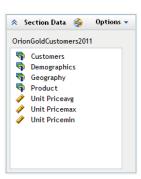
7. (Optional) Clear the Add new data items to existing tables automatically check box if you do not want new data items automatically added to existing tables. (Adding new data items to tables might affect existing filters, percent of total calculations, and conditional highlighting.) If you clear this check box, then new data items that are added to the Selected data items list box are hidden from existing tables. If you want to move a hidden data item to a row or a column in an existing table, then use the Assign Data dialog box to make that change.

Note: This option is not available if there are no existing tables.

For existing crosstabulation tables that have at least one category assigned to Columns, additional data items are assigned to the Rows function. If you add measures, the additional measures are assigned to whatever function the current measures are assigned to. That is, if measures are currently assigned to **Rows**, then the additional measures are also assigned to **Rows**. For list tables, if this option is selected, new data items are added to the Columns function.

8. Click OK.

Figure 12.2 Section Data Panel Showing the Standard Data Items Selected for the Query



Note: To collapse the **Section Data** panel, click \wedge .

You can modify the data item selection. For more information, see the following topics:

- "Modify the Format of a Standard Data Item" on page 98.
- "Modify How a Measure Is Aggregated" on page 100.
- "Use Detail Data Instead of Grouped and Aggregated Data" on page 101.

Rename a Standard Data Item

Note: You cannot rename hierarchies.

To change the name of a category or measure, complete these steps:

- 1. In the Section Data panel, select Options ⇒ Select Data to open the Select Data dialog box.
- 2. Click the **Standard** tab.
- 3. Select a data item in the **Selected data items** list box.
- 4. Click \subseteq .
- 5. In the Rename Data Item dialog box, type the new name, and then click **OK**.
- 6. Click OK.

Remove Standard Data Items

To remove a standard data item from the **Section Data** panel, complete these steps:

1. In the Section Data panel, select Options ⇒ Select Data to open the Select Data dialog box.

- 2. Select the **Standard** tab.
- 3. Select a data item in the **Selected data items** list box.
- 4. Click to remove the data item from the **Selected data items** list box. Here are some consequences of removing data items from a section query:
 - If you remove a time hierarchy, then any custom data items that are based on time functions are removed from all objects in the report section.
 - If you remove a data item that has been assigned to a table or a graph, that data item is simultaneously removed from the table or the graph.
 - If you remove the geographic hierarchy, then any geographical map in the section becomes invalid.
 - If you remove a category or hierarchy that is being used in a report linking
 prompt, then the prompt association is removed. The link to the target report will
 still work. However, you must complete the prompt window to display the report.
 - If you remove a data item that is being used in a percent of total calculation, then the percent of total calculation is removed from the table.
 - If you remove a measure that is being used with a group break or in text, then the measure information is removed from the report section. For example, if you included Profit with a group break for Product, then the Profit information is removed.
- 5. Click OK.

Using Custom Data Items in a Query

About Custom Data Items

When a data source does not contain a calculation that you want to use in a query, you can use the measures that are contained in the data source to create a custom data item. There are two types of custom data items that you can create:

- You can use one or more measures in a selected data source to create a new calculation. For example, you could create a custom data item called Profit, which is created by using this expression: [Revenue] [Cost], where Revenue and Cost are measures in a data source. You also could create this expression: [Total_Retail_Price] / 1000000, where Total_Retail_Price is the measure divided by 1 million. For more information, see "Create a Custom Data Item By Entering an Expression" on page 95.
- If your query includes a time hierarchy from a multidimensional data source, then you can create a custom data item that is based on relative time. For example, you might create these expressions: Percent change (parallel periods)

 [Revenue], where [Revenue] is the selected measure, or Rolling Total (period to date) [COST_N], where [COST_N] is the selected measure. For more information, see "Create a Custom Data Item That Is Based on Relative Time" on page 96.

Measures used in a custom data item expression are always calculated by using the default aggregation method. (Within SAS Web Report Studio, it is not possible to produce a detailed calculation.)

Create a Custom Data Item By Entering an Expression

To create a custom data item by entering an expression, complete these steps:

- 1. In the **Section Data** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Select Data** to open the Select Data dialog box.
- 2. Select the **Custom** tab.
- 3. A data source is selected by default. If you want to use a different data source, complete these steps:
 - a. Click Select Data Source.
 - b. In the Select Data Source dialog box, select a new data source. This also changes the data source for standard data items.
 - c. Click OK.
- 4. Type the Name of the custom data item. You cannot use these characters: < > ()
- 5. Type an arithmetic expression into the **Expression** field. The expression is evaluated based on the aggregated values of the measures that you selected. (Within SAS Web Report Studio, it is not possible to produce a detailed calculation.)

The following table contains some items that you can include in an expression.

Table 12.1 Items That Can Be Included in a Custom Data Item Expression

Items	Examples	Notes
measure names, enclosed in square brackets	[Profit] [Cost of Goods Sold]	If you select a measure from the Available measures list box and click to move it to the Expression field, then the brackets are automatically included.
parentheses	2 * ([COST_N] + [Sales_Cost])	Use parentheses when you need to perform a calculation outside of the normal order of operations.* You can type the parentheses or highlight the appropriate part of the expressions and then click
the following symbols: + (plus sign), - (minus sign), * (multiplication sign), and /(division sign)	[Retail_Price] - [Cost]	You can type the symbols or use the symbol buttons: + - * /.
numeric constants	[Total_Retail_Price] / 1000000	You cannot create a data item that is a constant value such as 500 or 500+300.

^{*} In the normal order of operations, working from left to right, multiplication and division are performed first, followed by addition and subtraction.

- 6. After you have written the expression, click **Add** to add your custom data item to the Custom items box. A custom data item displays with this icon:
- 7. Click OK.

The custom data item that you created is listed in the **Section Data** panel with any other selected or created data items.

Create a Custom Data Item That Is Based on Relative Time

If your query includes a time hierarchy from a multidimensional data source, then you can create a custom data item that is based on relative time. Complete these steps:

- 1. In the **Section Data** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Select Data** to open the Select Data dialog box.
- 2. Select the **Custom** tab.
- 3. A data source is selected by default. If you want to use a different data source, complete these steps:
 - a. Click Change Source.
 - b. In the Select Data Source dialog box, select a new data source.
 - c. Click OK.
- 4. Type the Name of the custom data item. You cannot use these characters: < > ()& # \
- 5. Select a measure in the **Available measures** field.
- 6. Select one of the options in the **Relative time-based functions** drop-down list. You can create the following calculations for the selected measure:

Difference (consecutive periods)

the difference between the previous period and the current period.

Difference (parallel periods)

the difference between the current period and the equivalent period from the previous year. For example, you might calculate the difference between the third quarter of the current year and the third quarter of the previous year.

Percent change (consecutive periods)

the difference between the previous period and the current period, expressed as a percentage of the previous period's value.

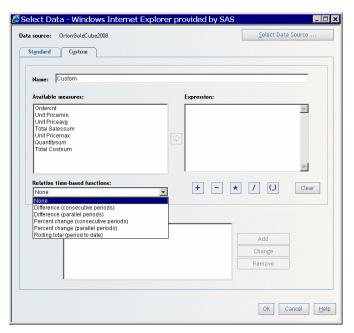
Percent change (parallel periods)

the difference between the current period and the equivalent period from the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the previous year's value. For example, you might calculate the percentage change between the third quarter of the current year and the third quarter of the previous year.

Rolling Total (period to date)

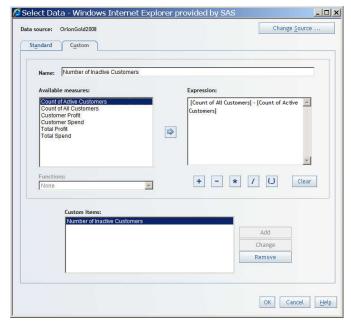
the sum of the values for the current period and all of the preceding periods. (This function starts over with each calendar year.)

Figure 12.3 Relative Time-Based Functions Drop-down List in the Select Data Dialog Box



7. Click to place your relative time expression in the **Expression** field. The expression is evaluated based on the aggregated values of the measures that you selected. (Within SAS Web Report Studio, it is not possible to produce a detailed calculation.)

Figure 12.4 Custom Data Item in the Select Data Dialog Box



- 8. Click **Add** to add your custom data item to the **Custom items** box.
- 9. Click OK.

The custom data item that you created is listed in the Section Data panel with any other selected or created data items.

Modify a Manually Entered Expression

Note: You cannot modify an expression that uses a relative time function. However, you can click **Clear** to clear it from the **Expression** field.

To modify a custom data item, complete these steps:

- 1. In the **Section Data** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Select Data** to open the Select Data dialog box.
- 2. Select the Custom tab.
- 3. Select a custom data item in the **Custom items** box.
- 4. Click Clear and then retype the expression. Then click Change.
- 5. Click OK.

Remove a Custom Data Item

To remove a custom data item from a report section, complete these steps:

- 1. In the **Section Data** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Select Data** to open the Select Data dialog box.
- 2. Select the **Custom** tab.
- 3. Select a custom data item in the **Custom items** box, and then click **Remove**.

Note: If you remove a custom data item, it is no longer available to use in the report. If you change your mind, you must re-create the custom data item. For a list of consequences associated with removing data items, see "Remove Standard Data Items" on page 93.

4. Click OK.

Modifying How a Data Item Is Formatted

Modify the Format of a Standard Data Item

To change the default format of a standard data item, complete these steps:

1. In the **Section Data** panel, right-click a data item, and then select **Format** to open the Define a Format dialog box.

Note: Although data source administrators can control access to which user-defined formats can be selected by report authors, they cannot control access to the standard formats that are provided by SAS Web Report Studio, such as currency and number formats for measures and date formats for date categories.

2. Select a Type of format.

Figure 12.5 Define a Format Dialog Box



3. Depending on which format type you selected, take the appropriate action, as shown in the following table.

Table 12.2 Format Selections and Available Actions

Format Selected	Data Item Type	Action
Default [*]	all types	No action necessary.
Currency	measures and alphanumeric categories that are physically stored as numeric data	Select the number of digits to be displayed after the decimal point.
Date	date, time, or timestamp categories	Select the date format that you want to use for the data item.
Number	measures and alphanumeric categories that are physically stored as numeric data	Select the number of decimal places to be displayed and choose a format for negative numbers. You can also choose to use a thousands separator or to convert the value to a percentage. For relational data sources, you can use both options. For multidimensional data sources, you can select only one option.
Predefined**	alphanumeric categories that are physically stored as character data***	Select the predefined format that you want to apply to this data item.
Time	date, time, or timestamp categories	Select the time format that you want to use for this data item.

^{*} The **Default** format is the one that is used in the data source that contains the data item.

4. Click OK.

The Predefined format is available only if the data item is from a relational data source and only if the data item has been prepared by the data source administrator to offer predefined formats.

If an alphanumeric category that is physically stored as character data does not have any predefined formats available to choose from, then the Define a Format dialog box is not available.

Modify the Format of a Data Item

To change the format of a data item, complete these steps:

- 1. In the **Section Data** panel, right-click a data item, and then select **Format** to open the Define a Format dialog box.
- 2. Select a **Type of format**. For measure data items, the options are **Default**, **Currency**, and **Number**.
- 3. Depending on which format type you selected, take the appropriate action, as shown in the following table.

Table 12.3 Format Selections and Available Actions

Format Selected	Action
Default [*]	No action necessary.
Currency	Select the number of digits to be displayed after the decimal point. If the data item is a custom data item, you can specify a currency symbol.
Number	Select the number of decimal places to be displayed and choose a format for negative numbers. You can also choose either to use a thousands separator or to convert the value to a percentage.

^{*} The **Default** format is **Number**.

4. Click OK.

Modify How a Measure Is Aggregated

You might want a measure in a relational data source to use a different aggregation method than the default method. For example, your data source includes a measure named Unit Cost that uses the sum aggregation method. You want to use the maximum aggregation method instead.

To change the aggregation method of a measure in a relational data source, complete these steps:

- Select Data

 Summarization Options to open the Summarization Options dialog box.
- 2. In the **Aggregation** drop-down list that is next to the name of the measure that you want to change, select a new aggregation method.

Note: Your data source administrator determines whether you can change the aggregation method.

🌽 Summarization Options - Windows Internet Explo... 💶 🗷 Specify how the data should be presented: • Summarize similar rows (Aggregated data) 6 Show every row (Detail data) Show every row, excluding duplicates (Detail data) Data items: Aggregation: Average Customer Spend Customer Profit Sum Group by Customer Country Group by Customer Group Group by Customer_Gender Group by Order Year OK Cancel Help

Figure 12.6 Summarization Options Dialog Box

- 3. Click OK.
- 4. (Optional) Change the name of the measure to better reflect the new aggregation method. For example, you could change Customer Spend to Average of Customer Spending. For more information, see "Rename a Standard Data Item" on page 93.

Sometimes changing how a measure is aggregated can give you a different view of the underlying data. For example, the measure Supplier IDs contains one unique ID for each supplier. The default aggregation method for Supplier IDs is sum. If you change the aggregation method to count, the query returns a numerical value that represents the number of suppliers. In this case, you would change the name of the measure to something more appropriate, such as Number of Suppliers. For more information, see "Rename a Standard Data Item" on page 93.

Note: For multidimensional data sources, records are always grouped and the aggregation method of a measure cannot be changed.

Use Detail Data Instead of Grouped and Aggregated Data

By default, the records in a relational data source are grouped and aggregated. This means that there is a single record for each unique combination of values across all categories in the report section. The aggregation setting is for the entire section, not for a single object.

For multidimensional data, you cannot change the grouping or aggregation. For relational data, you cannot use detail data if the report section contains any of these items:

a crosstabulation table or a graph, with the exception of scatter plots that use relational data

one or more custom data items

In all other circumstances, to use detail data, complete these steps:

- Select Data

 Summarization Options to open the Summarization Options dialog box.
- 2. Select one of these options:

Show every row (Detail data)

Select this option to show every record in the data source.

Show every row, excluding duplicates (Detail data)

Select this option to show every record in the data source and to exclude duplicate records (records where the value for the category data item or data items is identical).

Note: To base a scatter plot or bubble plot on data that is not aggregated, select one of the detail data options.

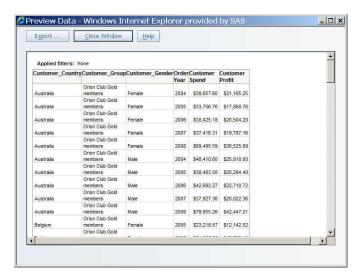
3. Click OK.

Preview or Export Query Results

To preview or export the results of a query that you have defined, complete these steps:

1. In Edit mode, select **Data** ⇒ **Preview Section Data** to open the Preview Data dialog box. All columns and up to 100 rows are displayed at one time.

Figure 12.7 Preview Data Dialog Box



Note: Sometimes, instead of the data, you see the message No values were returned for this table. This means that the section filters that you have applied have filtered out all the data from your information map, table, or cube. In this case, click **Close Window** to return to Edit mode and change the filters that you are using.

2. (Optional) To export the data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet or to a Microsoft Word document, click **Export** to open the Export dialog box. To export the data, click **OK**. When prompted, choose either to open the file or to save it. For more information, see "Exporting Reports and Report Data" on page 301.

3. Click Close Window.

Chapter 13

Subsetting Query Results

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Overview of Section Filters

Filters are used to restrict the data that is returned from a query to a data source. Some relational and multidimensional data sources include predefined filters that you can select for a specific category. For relational data sources, you can also create custom category filters in SAS Web Report Studio.

There are three types of section filters that you can select or create:

- filters that are applied without prompting. Values for these types of filters are supplied when the filter is created or edited. When a report section is viewed, these filters are applied without prompting. If the filter was created by using SAS Web Report Studio, then you can edit the filter to use different values. You cannot modify filters that are defined with the data source, but you can remove them from the query.
- prompted, or interactive, filters. The values within prompted filters are obtained right before the report section is run. Typically, the prompts within the filters have default values. Before the report can be displayed, you must complete a prompt window. After the report is displayed, you can change the prompt values to see different

- results. The prompt style (drop-down list, selection list, text box) depends on how you or the data source administrator created the filter. To change the prompt values, refresh the report data as described in "Refreshing the Data in a Viewed Report" on page 44.
- cascading, prompted filters provide different filter choices depending on a previously selected filter value. These filters are a special type of prompted filter. For example, if you select Clothing as the value for a Product Category filter, then the subsequent filter for Product Name might be restricted to choices such as Eclipse Sportswear, Tracker T-shirts, and Green Tomato Knitwear. However, if you select Camping Gear as the value for the Product Category filter, then the Product Name filter might be restricted to choices such as Orion Trekking Poles, Eclipse Sleeping Bags, and Tracker Backpacks.

Before creating a new section filter, review "Creating Section Filters" on page 315.

Creating Section Filters

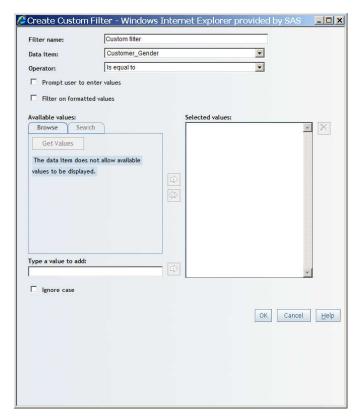
Create a Section Filter for an Alphanumeric Category

To create a section filter for an alphanumeric category in a relational data source, complete these steps:

At the top of the Section Data panel, click Options

Section Filters. This opens
the Section Filters dialog box. Click New to open the Create Custom Filter dialog
box.

Figure 13.1 Create Custom Filter Dialog Box



- 2. In the **Filter name** field, accept the default name or provide a different name. For example, if the filter will restrict results to Canada, type a name such as Country Filter for Canada. The filter name appears in the Apply custom filters box in the Section Filters dialog box.
- 3. From the **Data item** drop-down list, select the alphanumeric data item that you want to filter. Recall that alphanumeric categories can be made up of all letters, all numbers, or a combination of the two. They can be physically stored as character or numeric data.1
- 4. From the **Operator** drop-down list, specify how you want to filter the values from the data source. For example, you might want users to see results that are equal to the filter values.
 - Different operators might be available based on whether you choose to filter against character values or non-character values. Formatted values are always recognized as character values. However, unformatted values can be character, numeric, dates, or some other type.
- 5. (Optional) If the selected data item enables you to filter on formatted values, then you can select the Filter on formatted values option. Regardless of your selection, the results show formatted values.²
- 6. If you selected **Is missing** or **Is not missing**, then you have created the filter. For all other operators, see the following table.

Table 13.1 Operators and Required Information

Operator	Required Information
Is equal to or Is not equal to	If the data item supports displaying values, click Get Values to load values into the Available values box. Click or to move values from the Available values box into the Selected values box.
	You can also create your own list of values or add to a dynamically generated list. Type each value into the Type a value to add field and then click next to the field to add the value into the Selected values box.
Is between values (inclusive) or Is not between values (inclusive)	If the data item supports displaying values, click Get Values to load values into the Minimum value and Maximum value fields. You can also type the minimum and maximum values.
Contains or Does not contain	This operator is not available for unformatted numeric values.
	In the Value field, type the text that you want the filter to match. For example, if you type Assist for a filter on the job title, then the results will contain (or not contain) values such as Concession Assistant I and Marketing Assistant I.

¹ The data type is a factor in whether the data item supports filtering on formatted values. This is true for the date, time, or timestamp data types, because formatted values are not permitted for these types even if a format has been applied to the data item.

² Filtering on formatted values can sometimes adversely affect query performance. If you have questions about whether you should select this option, contact your data source administrator.

Operator	Required Information	
Match pattern or Does not	This operator is not available for unformatted numeric values.	
match pattern	In the Value field, type the text that you want the filter to match. Use an asterisk (*) to represent multiple characters or use a question mark (?) to represent any single character.	
	For example, if you type Sales* for a filter on the job title, then the query results will match (or not match) values such as Sales Manager and Sales Rep. I.	
Is less than or Is less than or equal to	One numeric value is required.	
Is greater than or Is greater than or equal to	One numeric value is required.	

- 7. You can also select **Browse** or **Search** to find available values. For more information, see "Browsing or Searching for Filter Values" on page 199.
- 8. Click OK.
- 9. When you access the Create Custom Filter dialog box from the Section Filters dialog box, the filter that you just created is automatically selected in the **Apply custom filters** box. When the filter name is selected, the filter expression is shown in the **Expression** box.

Custom filters can be saved for future use. To turn off the filter, clear the check box next to the filter name. For more information, see "Apply Existing Section Filters" on page 119.

To save the new section filter and exit the Section Filters dialog box, click **OK**.

Note: If you click **Cancel**, your new section filter is discarded.

New section filters are automatically added to the existing filter combination expression. By default, new section filters are joined using the AND operator, which means that the query results must match all selected section filters. For more information, see "Combine Section Filters" on page 120.

Create a Section Filter for a Date, Time, or Timestamp Category

To create a section filter for a date, time, or timestamp category in a relational data source, complete these steps:

- 1. At the top of the **Section Data** panel, click **Options** ⇒ **Section Filters**. This opens the Section Filters dialog box. Click **New** to open the Create Custom Filter dialog box
- 2. In the Filter name field, accept the default name or provide a different name. For example, if you want to filter the query to return data before a specified time, type a name such as Data Entered Before 5:00 pm. The filter name appears in the Apply custom filters box in the Edit Filters dialog box.
- 3. From the **Data item** drop-down list, select the date, time, or timestamp data item that you want to filter.
- 4. From the **Operator** drop-down list, specify how you want to filter the values from the data source. For example, you might want users to see query results that are before or equal to the filter values.

5. If you selected **Is missing** or **Is not missing**, then you have created the filter. For all other operators, see the following table.

Table 13.2 Operators, Category Types, and Required Information

Operator	Category Type	Required Information
Is equal to, Is not equal to, Is after, Is after	Dates	Use the Date field to type a date or click to use the date picker. Note that the list of valid formats depends on your locale and language.
or equal to, Is before, and Is before or	Times	Use the Time drop-down lists to select an hour, a minute, and a second in 24-hour time. For example, to specify 5 p.m., select 17 , 00 , and 00 .
equal to	Timestamps	Use the Date field to type a date or click to use the date picker.
		Use the Time drop-down lists to select an hour, a minute, and a second in 24-hour clock time.
Is between values (inclusive) and Is not between values (inclusive)	Dates	Use the Minimum and Maximum drop-down lists to specify the minimum and maximum dates. Use the Date fields to type a minimum and maximum date or click to use the date picker. Note that the list of valid formats depends on your locale and language.
	Times	Use the Minimum and Maximum drop-down lists to select a minimum and maximum hour, minute, and second in 24-hour clock time.
	Timestamps	Use the Minimum and Maximum drop-down lists to specify the minimum and maximum dates and times. Use the Date fields to type a date or click to use the date picker. Note that the list of valid formats depends on your locale and language.
		Use the Time drop-down lists to select the hours, minutes, and seconds in 24-hour clock time.

6. Click OK.

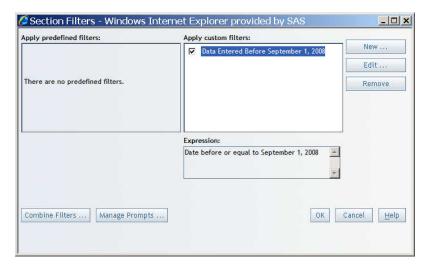
7. When you access the Create Custom Filter dialog box from the Section Filters dialog box, the filter that you just created is automatically selected in the Apply custom filters box. When the filter name is selected, the filter expression is shown in the Expression box.

Custom filters can be saved for future use. To turn off the filter, clear the check box next to the filter name. For more information, see "Apply Existing Section Filters" on page 119.

To save the new section filter and exit the Section Filters dialog box, click **OK**.

Note: If you click Cancel, your new section filter is discarded.

Figure 13.2 Section Filters Dialog Box Showing a New, Selected Custom Date Filter and Its Expression



New section filters are automatically added to the existing filter combination expression. By default, new section filters are joined using the AND operator, which means that the query results must match all selected section filters. For more information, see "Combine Section Filters" on page 120.

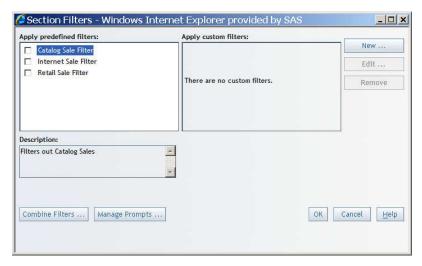
Creating Prompted Section Filters

Create a Prompted Section Filter for an Alphanumeric Category

To create a prompted section filter for an alphanumeric category in a relational data source, complete these steps:

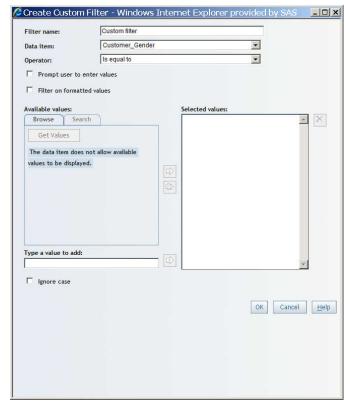
- 1. To access the Create Custom Filter dialog box, perform one of these tasks:
 - At the top of the Section Data panel, click Options ⇒ Section Filters to open the Section Filters dialog box.
 - Select Data ⇒ Section Filters.
 - In the Report Wizard (Step 2), click **Section filters** to open the Section Filters dialog box.
 - In the Section Data panel in Edit mode, select Options ⇒ Section Filters.

Figure 13.3 Section Filters Dialog Box with Predefined Filters



2. Click **New** to open the Create Custom Filter dialog box.

Figure 13.4 Create Custom Filter Dialog Box



- 3. In the **Filter name** field, accept the default name or provide a different name. For example, if you are creating a prompted filter that will enable users to select a country, type a name such as Prompted Country Selection. The filter name appears in the **Apply custom filters** box in the Section Filters dialog box.
- 4. From the Data item drop-down list, select the alphanumeric data item that you want to filter. Recall that alphanumeric categories can be made up of all letters, all numbers, or a combination of the two. They can be physically stored as character or numeric data.
- 5. (Optional) Select the **Prompt user to enter values** option.

- a. Specify a **Prompt type**. The choices for prompt type are **Dynamically generate** values, Create a list of values, and Request user to type values.
- b. For all operator types, in the **Prompt text** field, type instructions for using the prompt. For example, you might type **Select one or more countries** to **include in the report**. There is no limit to the number of characters that you can type. The prompt text appears in the prompt window.
- c. For all operator types, in the **Prompt name** field, accept the default name or type a new name for the prompt. The prompt name appears in the prompt window and in the Report Linking dialog box.
- d. Select the Allow user to specify multiple values check box.
- e. Select the **Include "all possible values" as a value** check box. This option is limited to prompts that enable users to specify more than one value when filling in a prompt in View mode.

Note: This option is limited to the **Dynamically generate values** and **Create a list of values** prompt types. If the prompt type is **Dynamically generate values**, then "all possible values" acts as if there is no filter and all values are shown in the results. If the prompt type is **Create a list of values**, then "all possible values" refers to all the values in the list that the prompt author created. If there are values for that data item that do not exist in the list, then they will not appear in the results.

- 6. (Optional) If the selected data item enables you to filter on formatted values, then you can select the **Filter on formatted values** option. Regardless of your selection, the query results show formatted values.¹
- 7. From the **Operator** drop-down list, specify how the prompt values should be used to filter the values from the data source. For example, you might specify that you want users to see query results that are equal to the entered prompt values.
 - Different operators might be available based on whether you choose to filter against character values or non-character values. Formatted values are always recognized as character values. However, unformatted values can be character, numeric, dates, or some other type.
- 8. Your next steps depend on the operator that you selected.

If you selected **Contains**, **Does not contain**, **Matches pattern**, or **Does not match pattern**, then complete these steps:

- a. If you are creating a prompt with the type of Create a list of values, then at least one value must appear in the Selected values list. The first item in the Selected values list becomes the default value. When the report is run, the prompts window will verify that a valid value has been supplied before the report can be viewed.
 - If you can view the report when it appears that no default value has been supplied, use the Backspace key in the **Default value** field to make sure that the field is not blank. (Blank is a valid value for a prompted filter.)
- b. (Optional) Select the **Ignore case** check box.

¹ Filtering on formatted values can sometimes adversely affect query performance. If you have questions about whether you should select this option, contact your data source administrator.

If you selected Is equal to, Is not equal to, Is between values (inclusive) or Is not between values (inclusive), then your next steps depend on the type of prompt that you selected. The steps are explained in the following table.

Note: The data source administrator determines whether the **Dynamically generate** values option is available.

 Table 13.3
 Operators and Prompt Types

	Prompt Type			
Operator	Request user to type values	Create a list of values	Dynamically generate values	
Is equal to or Is not equal to	(Optional) Type a default value. Specify whether users can select multiple values.	If the data item supports displaying values, click Get Values to load values into the Available values box. Click or to move values from the Available values box into the Selected values box.	(Optional) Type a default value. Specify whether users can select multiple values.	
		You can also create your own list of values or add to a dynamically generated list. Type each value into the Type a value to add field and then click next to the field to add the value into the Selected values box.		
		The default value is the first value in the Selected values list.		
		Specify whether users can select multiple values.		
Is between values (inclusive) or Is not between values (inclusive)	Select or type defaults for the minimum and maximum values. If the data item supports displaying values, click Get Values to load values into the drop-down lists.	If the data item supports displaying values, click Get Values to load values into the Available values box. Click or to move values from the Available values box into the Selected values box.	Type defaults for the minimum and maximum values.	
		You can also create your own list of values or add to a dynamically generated list. Type each value into the Type a value to add field and then click next to the field to add the value into the Selected values box.		
		The default value is the first value in the Selected values list.		

If you selected **Create a list of values**, then complete these steps:

- a. Either select values from the Available values list and move them to the Selected values list or enter a value in the Type a value to add field and move it to the Selected values list.
- b. (Optional) Select the Allow user to specify multiple values check box.
- 9. You can also select **Browse** or **Search** to find available values. For more information, see "Browsing or Searching for Filter Values" on page 199.

10. Click **OK**.

- 11. If you accessed the Create Custom Filter dialog box from the Section Filters dialog box, then you can see that the filter you just created is now displayed and selected in the **Apply custom filters** box on the Section Filters dialog box. When the filter name is selected, the filter expression is shown in the **Expression** box.
 - Custom filters can be saved for future use. To turn off the filter, clear the check box next to the filter name. For more information, see "Apply Existing Section Filters" on page 119.

To save the new section filter and exit the Section Filters dialog box, click **OK**.

Note: If you click **Cancel**, your new section filter is discarded.

Figure 13.5 Section Filters Dialog Box Showing a New, Prompted, Selected Custom Filter for an Alphanumeric Category and Its Expression



New section filters are automatically added to the existing filter combination expression. By default, new section filters are joined using the AND operator, which means that the query results must match all selected section filters. For more information, see "Combine Section Filters" on page 120.

Create a Prompted Section Filter for a Date Category

To create a prompted section filter for a date, time, or timestamp in a relational data source, complete these steps:

- 1. At the top of the Section Data panel, click Options ⇒ Section Filters or select Data ⇒ Section Filters. This opens the Section Filters dialog box. Click New to open the Create Custom Filter dialog box.
- 2. In the **Filter name** field, accept the default name or provide a different name. For example, if you are creating a prompted filter that will enable users to select a date

range, type a name such as Prompted Beginning and Ending Date. The filter name appears in the **Apply custom filters** box in the Section Filters dialog box.

- 3. From the **Data item** drop-down list, select the date data item that you want to filter.
- 4. From the **Operator** drop-down list, specify how the prompt values should be used to filter the values from the data source. For example, you might specify that you want users to see query results that are between the entered prompt values.
- 5. Select the **Prompt user to enter values** check box.
- 6. In the **Prompt text** field, type instructions for using the prompt. For example, you might type Display data for employees who were hired after your selected date. There is no limit to the number of characters that you can type. The prompt text appears in the prompt window.
- 7. In the **Prompt name** field, accept the default name or type a new name for the prompt. The prompt name appears in the prompt window and in the Report Linking dialog box.
- 8. Depending on which operator you selected, enter the required information.

Operator	Required Information
Is equal to, Is not equal to, Is after, Is after or equal to, Is before, and Is before or equal to	In the Date field, type a date or click to use the date picker. Note that the list of valid formats depends on your locale and language. A default value is not required. You can backspace over the displayed date to erase it.
Is between values (inclusive) and Is not between values (inclusive)	In the Date fields, type a minimum date and a maximum date or click next to each field to use the date picker. Note that the list of valid formats depends on your locale and language. A default value is not required. You can backspace over the displayed date to erase it.

9. Click OK.

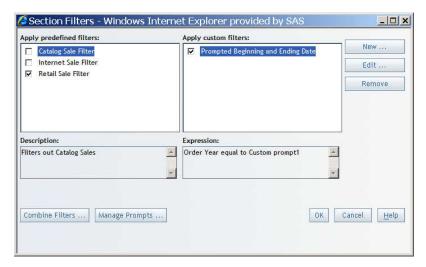
10. When you access the Create Custom Filter dialog box from the Section Filters dialog box, the filter that you just created is automatically selected in the Apply custom **filters** box. When the filter name is selected, the filter expression is shown in the **Expression** box.

Custom filters can be saved for future use. To turn off the filter, clear the check box next to the filter name. For more information, see "Apply Existing Section Filters" on page 119.

To save the new section filter and exit the Section Filters dialog box, click **OK**.

Note: If you click **Cancel**, your new section filter is discarded.

Figure 13.6 Section Filters Dialog Box Showing a New, Prompted, Selected Custom Date Filter and Its Expression



New section filters are automatically added to the existing filter combination expression. By default, new section filters are joined using the AND operator, which means that the query results must match all selected section filters. For more information, see "Combine Section Filters" on page 120.

Creating Cascading Prompted Filters within a Section

Defining and Applying Prompted Filters

A prompted filter can be included in a cascade if it meets the following requirements:

- It is based on a relational data source.
- The data item associated with the prompt filter allows the user to see its values. (The
 data source creator sets this in the information map using SAS Information Map
 Studio. To verify this in SAS Information Map Studio, select Properties on a data
 item. In the Value-Generation Method tab, the User selects values from a
 dynamic list option should be selected.)
- The prompt type of the prompted filter allows the values of the data item associated with the prompted filter to be loaded dynamically.

In SAS Web Report Studio, you can set the prompt type to **dynamic** in the Custom Filter dialog box by selecting the **Dynamically generate values** option from the **Prompt type** drop-down list.

A non-prompted filter can be included in a cascade if it begins the cascade. However, it will not appear in the prompts window.

Prompted filters defined in either SAS Web Report Studio or SAS Information Map Studio can be used in a cascade. You have to select them in the Section Filters dialog box to participate in the cascade.

Manage Prompts - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS _ | D | X Prompt Order Region 1 State + City Prompt Dependencies • City • City prompt Dependencies: Prompt Dependency Add State Region prompt Remove City State prompt OK Cancel Help

Figure 13.7 Manage Prompts Dialog Box Showing Prompts for Region, State, and City

Ordering Prompted Filters

You can order all applied prompted filters, whether they participate in a cascade, using the Manage Prompts dialog box, which is available from the Section Filters dialog box.

Note: Only certain users can manage prompts. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

The Prompt Order section enables you to specify the order in which the prompts appear on the prompts window or any other window where values for prompts need to be filled in. To reorder, select the prompt that you want to move, and then click or by to move the prompted filter up or down in the order. If prompts are in a cascade, the prompts should appear consecutively in cascade order. However, you can put the prompts in any order.

Defining Dependencies between Two Prompted Filters

A cascade relationship is defined between a prompt contained in one prompted filter and another filter.

For example, Filter 1 is called City Filter and contains the prompt called City Prompt, and Filter 2 is called State Filter and contains the prompt called State Prompt. To define a cascade between the filters, you would specify that City Prompt depends on State Filter. Note that the information that would be displayed by the prompt is always a subset of what would be displayed by the filter.

You can define dependencies using the Manage Prompts dialog box in the Prompt Dependencies section. The **Prompt** drop-down list contains the names of the prompts that can participate in a cascade. The **Dependency** drop-down list contains the names of the filters that can participate in a cascade.

To define a cascade, complete these steps:

1. Select an entry from both the **Prompt** and **Dependency** drop-down lists.

- 2. Click Add. The prompt dependency appears in the Prompt Dependencies area.
- 3. Click OK.

The cascade definitions do not have to appear in any particular order. However, when you click **OK**, a check is performed to ensure that there are no circular dependencies or other invalid cascade definitions.

To remove a cascade, select an entry in the Prompt Dependencies area and then click **Remove**. If you remove a cascade that was a part of a chain, then the chain is not repaired to skip the missing item. For example, you have three cascade definitions where **ZIP** code depends on **City**, **City** depends on **State**, and **State** depends on **Region**. If you remove **City**, which depends on **State**, then the definition is not altered to make **ZIP** code somehow dependent on **Region**.

Supplying Values for a Cascading Prompt

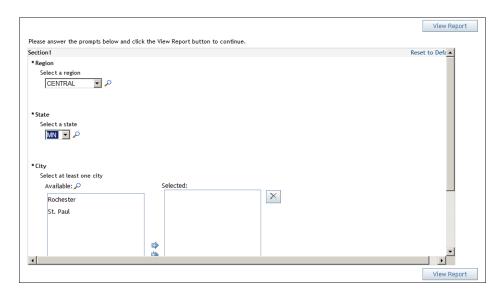
When cascading prompts appear on the prompts window, each dependent prompt is disabled until you supply the information for the filter that the prompt depends on.

In the following display, **CENTRAL** has been selected for the **Region** prompted filter, so the **State** prompt has been populated with states that are in the central region, and the **State** prompted filter is enabled.

Figure 13.8 Example of a Cascading Prompt for Region

In the following display, MN has been selected for the State prompted filter, so the City prompt is populated with the cities in Minnesota, and the City prompted filter is enabled.

Figure 13.9 Example of a Cascading Prompt for State



Next, a user can select cities and then click View Report to see the report based on the results of the cascaded prompt.

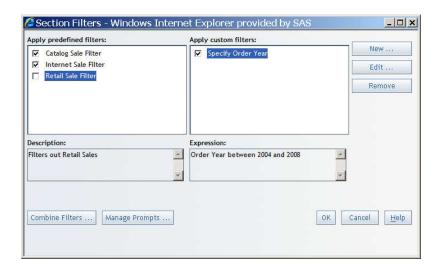
Apply Existing Section Filters

Your data source administrator can create filters or prompted filters for categories in relational data sources. You can also create and save custom filters for use at a later time.

To use one or more existing section filters, complete these steps:

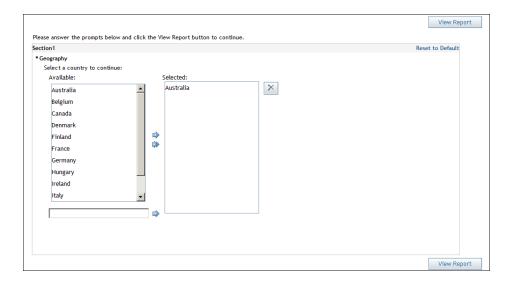
- 1. Select either Options ⇒ Section Filters or Data ⇒ Section Filters to open the Section Filters dialog box.
- 2. In the **Apply predefined filters** or **Apply custom filters** box, select the check box for the filters that you want to apply to the section query. Select the name of a predefined filter to edit it or to view its description, which is displayed beneath the box. Select the name of a custom filter to edit it or to view its expression, which is displayed beneath the box.

Figure 13.10 Section Filters Dialog Box with Predefined Filters and a Custom Filter



If you select a prompted filter for the section query, the user sees a prompt window that must be completed before the report displays. The user can change the query results by selecting different values for the prompt. The filter creator determines the style of the prompt. For example, the prompt might appear as a drop-down list, a selection list, or a text box.

Figure 13.11 Prompted Filter for a Section Query



Combine Section Filters

The default filter combination is **AND filters**. To modify the default filter combination, complete these steps:

- 1. Select either **Options** ⇒ **Section Filters** or **Data** ⇒ **Section Filters** to open the Section Filters dialog box.
- 2. Click **Combine Filters** to open the Filter Combination dialog box.

3. Select one of these options:

AND filters

Select this option if you want to see only observations that match all filters. If there are no observations that match all filters, then no data is returned. This option is the default.

OR filters

Select this option if you want to see any observation that matches any of the filters. Data is returned if at least one observation matches at least one filter.

Custom

If you choose this option, then you can write a simple, conditional expression that combines your selected filters. In the text field, you can type an expression that includes these items:

- the names of filters, enclosed in square brackets ([])
- parentheses
- the words AND and OR to join the names of the filters or items inside parentheses.

Figure 13.12 Combine Filters Dialog Box



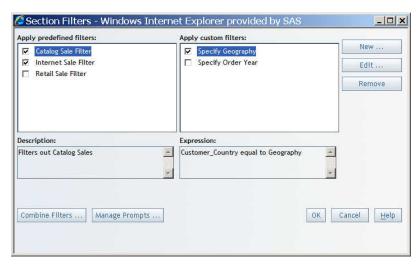
4. Click OK.

Deselect a Predefined or Custom Section Filter

If the check box next to a filter name is not checked, then the filter is not applied to the section query. To deselect a currently applied predefined or custom section filter, complete these steps:

- 1. Select either Options ⇒ Section Filters or Data ⇒ Section Filters to open the Section Filters dialog box.
- In the **Apply predefined filters** or **Apply custom filters** box, select the check box next to the name of the filter that you do not want applied to the section query.

Figure 13.13 Section Filters Dialog Box with Selected and Deselected Filters



3. Click OK.

Note: If you click Cancel, your actions are not performed.

Remove a Custom Section Filter

Note: If you want to keep the filter for use at a later time, deselect its check box.

To remove a custom section filter so that it no longer applies to the section query, complete these steps:

- 1. Select either **Options** ⇒ **Section Filters** or **Data** ⇒ **Section Filters** to open the Section Filters dialog box.
- 2. In the **Apply custom filters** box, select the name of the filter that you want to remove from the section query.
- 3. Click Remove.
- 4. Click **OK** in the message box to confirm the removal of the filter.

Note: If you click **Cancel**, the filter is not removed.

Chapter 14

Grouping Query Results

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Overview of Using Group Breaks

Each report section can be divided by one or more group breaks. Each group break is based on a category or hierarchy level. It groups the data for each distinct value of that category or hierarchy level. Group breaks are applicable when your report uses data items selected from a data source.

These features, discussed here, are options when you are creating a group break:

- You can include one or more measure values with each group break level.
- You can sort each level in ascending or descending order.
- If you select a page break to go with each group break, then the report displays a list of group break values in the **Table of Contents** panel for navigation.

The following advanced group break features are discussed in other parts of this documentation:

- You can link group break values to a report or to a web page. For more information, see "Creating a Link for a Group Break" on page 289.
- Reports with group breaks can be distributed to targeted recipients based on the breaks. For example, you have a sales report with group breaks on regions. Each sales manager in the recipient list could receive information about his or her respective region only.

Add Group Breaks

The number of group break levels that you can create depends on how many categories or hierarchies are in the report section. For example, if you have three categories and two

hierarchies, then you can specify four breaks, which means that you will see one drop-down list for **Break by values of** and three drop-down lists for **Then by values of**.

Note: Group breaks cannot be used on different levels of the same hierarchy.

Data items that act as hyperlinks are not allowed to be group break variables, so they are always removed from the list.

To specify group breaks, complete these steps:

- 1. In Edit mode, select **Data** ⇒ **Group Breaks** or from the **Table of Contents** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Group Breaks** to open the Group Breaks dialog box.
- 2. On the **Group Breaks** tab, complete these steps:
 - a. Select the first group break level in the Break by values of list. The Break by values of list contains all the categories and hierarchy levels in the report section.

Note: If you select a data item that is already assigned to a table or graph, it will be removed from that object.

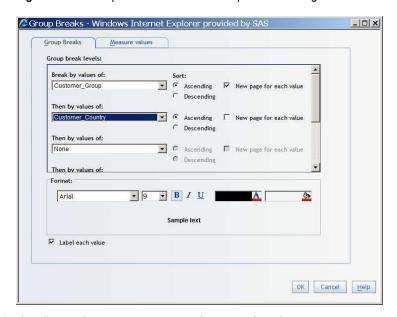
- Optional) Select additional group break levels from any available Then by values of list.
- Select a sort option for the category or hierarchy level values. The default is Ascending.

Note: If the data cannot be sorted, this option is not available.

- d. (Optional) Select the New page for each value check box.
- e. (Optional) Use the formatting tools to change the default font, font size, font style, background color, and foreground color.
- f. (Optional) Select the Label each value option to label each group break with its category or hierarchy name. If you include a dynamic measure with one or more group breaks, then this option also applies to labeling measures.

For multidimensional data, select the **Label each value** option to label each group break with the hierarchy and level names, followed by the value (for example, **PRODHIER.PRODNAME: Furniture.Bed**).

Figure 14.1 Group Breaks Tab in the Group Breaks Dialog Box

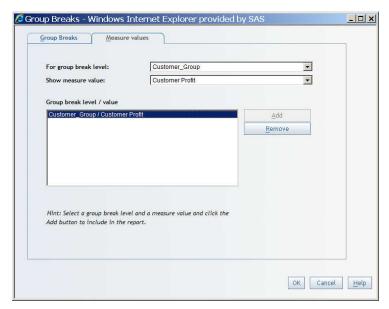


3. (Optional) Use the **Measure values** tab to complete these steps:

- Select a group break in the **For group break level** drop-down list. The list contains the group breaks that you selected on the Group Breaks tab.
- b. In the **Show measure value** list, select the measure value that you want to display for each group break level. For example, if you select *Country* as the group break level, you might select *Total Profit* as the data item value. The profit aggregated across each country is displayed at each group break level.

Note: The measure value is an aggregation for each group break that you selected.

Figure 14.2 Measure Values Tab in the Group Breaks Dialog Box



Note: If you remove the selected measure from the report, then the measure value is removed from the group break.

c. Click Add to add your For group break level and Show measure value selections to the Group break level/value box.

4. Click OK.

For reports that contain tables, graphs, or geographical maps that have been filtered, drilled, or expanded, these actions are taken:

- Filters and conditional highlighting that depend on a data item that you have selected as a group break are removed from the filtered table, graph, or geographical map.
- Navigation (drilling or expanding) that has been performed on a data item that you have selected as a group break are removed from the drilled or expanded table, graph, or geographical map. (Expanding and drilling are performed in View mode.)

In addition, if you create a group break that is based on any level in a geographic hierarchy, then any geographical map in the report section becomes invalid.

Note: To collapse the **Group Breaks** section, click .

Here is an example of how group breaks appear in a report that is based on multidimensional data:

Figure 14.3 Group Breaks for Multidimensional Data



Product Revenue Contributions by Gender and Age Order Channel: Retail Sale Gender: Female % of Profit Total Profit Age Group 15-30 \$981,399.99 32,90% years 31-45 \$793,768.26 26.61% years 46-60 \$718,024.16 24.07% years 61-75 \$489,961.49 16.42% years \$2,003,153.90 100.00% Total Gender: Male % of Profit Total Profit Age Group 15-30 years \$1,151,370.75 34.64% 31-45 \$859,408.21 25.86% years 46-60 \$770,006.71 23.17% years 61-75 \$542,791.36 16.33% years Total \$3,323,577.02 100,00%

Remove Measure Values from Group Breaks

To remove measure values from group breaks, complete these steps:

- 1. In Edit mode, select **Data** ⇒ **Group Breaks** or from the **Table of Contents** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Group Breaks** to open the Group Breaks dialog box.
- 2. Select the **Measure values** tab.
- 3. Select an item in the Group break level/value box.
- 4. Click Remove.
- 5. Click OK.

Remove Group Breaks

To remove group breaks, complete these steps:

1. In Edit mode, select **Data** ⇒ **Group Breaks** or from the **Table of Contents** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Group Breaks** to open the Group Breaks dialog box.

- 2. Select None for the first level of group breaks that you want to remove. All subsequent breaks are also removed. For example, if four group break levels are available, you can remove the second, third, and fourth group breaks by selecting None as the second break.
- 3. Click OK.

Chapter 15

Displaying Query Results in a Table, Graph, or Geographical Map

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Overview of Using Tables, Graphs, and **Geographical Maps to Display Results**

After selecting your data items and filters, you will want to add one or more view elements to display the results. For more information about selecting data items and filters, see Chapter 12, "Defining Queries to Obtain Results," on page 89.

SAS Web Report Studio enables you to select two different table types: crosstabulation tables and list tables. For more information about using tables, see "Using Tables to Display Query Results" on page 131.

SAS Web Report Studio provides eight different graph types: bar charts, line graphs, barline charts, pie charts, scatter plots, bubble plots, progressive bar charts, and tile charts. For more information about using graphs, see "Using Graphs to Display Query Results" on page 147.

Geographical maps enable you to consider spatial proximity as part of your analysis. You can add geographical maps to reports that use data items from a multidimensional data source that has been enabled for geographical mapping. For more information about using geographical maps, see "Using Geographical Maps to Display Query Results" on page 174.

Using Tables to Display Query Results

Overview of the Table Types

About List Tables

A list table is a two-dimensional representation of data in which the data values are arranged in unlabeled rows and labeled columns. List tables are applicable when you select data items from a relational data source.

Figure 15.1 A List Table

	Name	Gender	Age	Height	Weight	ВМІ
1	Philip	M	16	72.0	150.0	20.34
2	Ronald	M	15	67.0	133.0	20.83
3	Mary	F	15	66.5	112.0	17.80
4	William	M	15	66.5	112.0	17.80
5	Janet	F	15	62.5	112.5	20.25
6	Henry	M	14	63.5	102.5	17.87
7	Judy	F	14	64.3	90.0	15.30
8	Carol	F	14	62.8	102.5	18.27
9	Alfred	M	14	69.0	112.5	16.61
10	Barbara	F	13	65.3	98.0	16.16
11	Jeffrey	M	13	62.5	84.0	15.12
12	Alice	F	13	56.5	84.0	18.50
13	Jane	F	12	59.8	84.5	16.61
14	James	M	12	57.3	83.0	17.77
15	Louise	F	12	56.3	77.0	17.08
16	John	M	12	59.0	99.5	20.09
17	Robert	M	12	64.8	128.0	21.43
18	Joyce	F	11	51.3	50.5	13.49
19	Thomas	M	11	57.5	85.0	18.07

For more information about sorting columns, see "Sorting Data in a List Table" on page 211.

About Crosstabulation Tables

A crosstabulation table shows an aggregate metric for the intersections of two or more categories. In a crosstabulation table, categories are typically displayed on both the columns and the rows, and each cell value represents the aggregated measure from the intersection of the categories on the specific row and column. This uses less space than a list table and is easier to read because data is grouped both horizontally and vertically.

Figure 15.2 A Crosstabulation Table That Is Based on Data Items from a Relational Data Source

Order Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Customer Profit	Customer Profit	Customer Profit	Customer Profit	Customer Profit
Order Type					
Retail Sale	\$1,068,767.87	\$1,211,486.68	\$1,455,528.99	\$1,174,859.87	\$1,401,107.20
Catalog Sale	\$118,571.05	\$126,763.12	\$140,054.12	\$129,206.99	\$102,243.87
Internet Sale	\$69,532.65	\$87,450.68	\$110,471.03	\$113,828.73	\$135,289.84

For crosstabulation tables that are based on multidimensional data sources, the hierarchy level names are displayed in the table, rather than the hierarchy names. In the following display, **Year** is a level in a hierarchy named **Time** and **Continent** is a level in a hierarchy named **Geography**.

Figure 15.3 A Crosstabulation Table That Is Based on Data Items from a Multidimensional Data Source, Drilling and Expanding Are Enabled



Insert a Table into a Report Layout

If the section query is based on a relational data source, you can display the query results in a list table or a crosstabulation table. If the section query is based on a multidimensional data source, you can display the results in a crosstabulation table.

To insert a table into a report layout, perform one of these tasks:

- Click the table tool on the horizontal toolbar above the layout grid to insert the table in the next available cell.
- Drag the table tool from the toolbar into a specific cell.

The following table lists the available table tools:



Data items in the section query are given the following default assignments in a new table:

- For list tables, all data items are assigned to the columns.
- For crosstabulation tables, data items are assigned this way:
 - If multiple categories or hierarchies have been selected from the data source, then
 the first category or hierarchy and all of the measures are assigned to the
 columns.
 - If only one category or hierarchy is selected from the data source, then the
 category or hierarchy is assigned to the rows and the measures are assigned to the
 columns.

You can change the initial assignments. For example, you might want to make these changes:

- A list table is displaying values for an Employee Salary measure. You want to hide the salary information.
- A crosstabulation table has gender information about the rows. You want to move the Gender category from the rows to the columns.

For more information, see "Specifying How Data Items Are Used in Tables" on page

Tables also have default properties that you can change. For example, by default, tables do not have titles. To create a title, open the Properties dialog box and enter text in the Title field on the General tab. For more information, see "Specify Style Properties for Total and Subtotal Values" on page 142.

In general, the defaults for properties that are related to style (for example, font and color) depend on the currently applied report style. For more information, see "Modifying Report Properties" on page 250.

For more information about how to make other table modifications, see the following topics:

- "Create or Modify a Table Title" on page 136.
- "Specify the Number of Columns and Rows to Display in a Table" on page 137.
- "Specify the Border Color of a Table" on page 138.
- "Add Row Numbers to a List Table" on page 139.
- "Specify Style Properties for Headings, Subheadings, and Cells" on page 140.
- "Specify Style Properties for Total and Subtotal Values" on page 142.
- "Copy the Formatting of a Selected Table" on page 143.
- "Move Columns and Rows in Tables in View Mode" on page 144.
- "Align Values in Columns or Rows in Tables in View Mode" on page 145.

The following chapters contain additional information:

- Chapter 10, "Positioning Objects in the Layout Grid," on page 79.
- Chapter 11, "Using Synchronized Objects," on page 85.
- Chapter 17, "Filtering and Ranking," on page 185.
- Chapter 18, "Drilling and Expanding," on page 205.
- Chapter 19, "Sorting," on page 211.
- Chapter 20, "Adding Total, Subtotal, and Percent of Total Calculations," on page 217.
- Chapter 21, "Applying Conditional Highlighting," on page 225.
- Chapter 26, "Linking Reports," on page 283.

Specifying How Data Items Are Used in Tables

Assign Data Items to List Tables

To assign data items to a list table, complete these steps:

- Select Data

 Assign Data or right-click the list table and select Assign Data to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:
 - Use drag and drop features to assign data items either to Columns or to Hidden.
 - Use the Move Items drop-down list to assign each data item either to Columns or to Hidden.

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the table but can be used in filtering. see For more information, "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

3. Click OK.

Assign Data Items in Crosstabulation Tables

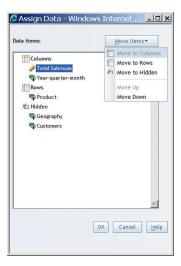
To assign data items in a crosstabulation table, complete these steps:

 Right-click the crosstabulation table, and then select Assign Data to open the Assign Data dialog box.

Note: For crosstabulation tables that use relational data, some data items are not supported and do not appear in the Assign Data dialog box.

- 2. Perform one of these tasks to assign each data item:
 - Use drag and drop features to assign data items to Rows, Columns, or Hidden.
 - Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign each data item to **Rows**, **Columns**, or **Hidden**.

Figure 15.4 Assign Data Dialog Box with the Move Items Drop-down List Selected



Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the table but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

3. Click OK.

Here are some filtering consequences of moving data items to different data roles in a crosstabulation table:

- If you add or hide a category or hierarchy column, then any row filters and rankings that are based on a column measure are removed.
- If you add or hide a category or hierarchy row, then any column filters and rankings that are based on a row measure are removed.
- Filters are retained if you move all the data items that are currently on rows to the columns and all the data items that are currently on the columns to the rows. In this case, any existing filters remain and are evaluated based on the new positions.

Replace a Category Data Item in a Crosstabulation Table

You can replace a category data item in a crosstabulation table in View mode.

For crosstabulation tables that use relational or multidimensional data, you can replace a category data item with another category data item that has been selected in the Assign Data dialog box, but does not appear in the table. To replace a category data item in a table that uses relational or multidimensional data, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click the category data item that you want to replace.
- item-2>, where <category-data-item-1> is the name of the data item that you selected in the table and <category-data-item-2> is the name of the data item that you want to use as the replacement. The new data item appears in the same place as the item that you replaced.

Note: The Change menu item affects only the crosstabulation table where you make the selection.

For crosstabulation tables that use multidimensional data, you can replace a category data item with another category data item from the same dimension in your data set. For example, the cube providing the data might enable you to group geographic items into either regions or states. The Assign Data dialog box does not allow more than one of these data items to be selected at a time. Neither the **Change** menu item nor the Assign Data dialog box can replace one category data item with another from the same dimension.

To replace a category data item in a table that uses multidimensional data, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click the category data item that you want to replace.
- 2. In the pop-up menu, select Switch <category-data-item-1> to ⇒ <category-dataitem-2>, where <category-data-item-1> is the name of the data item that you selected in the table and <category-data-item-2> is the name of the data item that you want to use as the replacement. The new data item appears in the same place as the data item that you replaced.

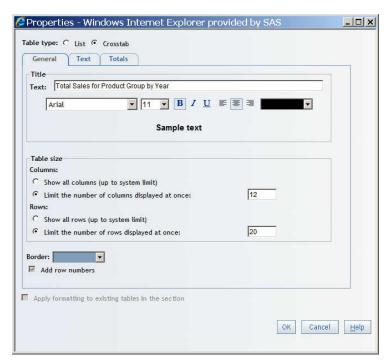
Note: The **Switch** menu item has a global effect on both the data items selected in the Select Data dialog box, as well as on all the tables and graphs in the report section.

Create or Modify a Table Title

By default, new tables do not have titles. To create a new title or modify an existing title, complete these steps:

- Right-click the table, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.
 The **General** tab is displayed by default.
- 2. Under **Title**, complete these steps:
 - a. Type or modify the content in the **Text** field.
 - You cannot use these characters: < > & #
 - b. Specify the font, font size, font style, font color, and alignment.

Figure 15.5 A Table Title Specified in the Properties Dialog Box



3. Click OK.

In View mode, the formatted title appears above the table. In Edit mode, the title appears in the table object.

Figure 15.6 A Crosstabulation Table with a Title



Specify the Number of Columns and Rows to Display in a Table

To specify how many columns and rows the table should display, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click the table, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box. The **General** tab is displayed by default.
- 2. Under **Table size**, complete these steps:
 - a. Select one of these options for displaying columns in the table:

Show all columns (up to system limit)

Select this option to display all columns in the table, up to the system limit (which is managed by your system administrator). If necessary, the table will scroll to the right.

Limit the number of columns displayed at once

Select this option and type a value in the box to specify the number of columns that you want to view before scrolling is enabled. This option is the default.

Note: If you type a value that is the same as (or greater than) the current system limit, then the value automatically changes to the system limit. The next time you open the Properties dialog box, the Show all columns (up to system **limit)** option is selected.

In View mode, you can use your mouse to manually resize table columns.

b. Select one of these options for displaying rows in the table:

Show all rows (up to system limit)

Select this option to display all rows in the table, up to the system limit (which is managed by your system administrator). If necessary, the table will scroll down.

Limit the number of rows displayed at once

Select this option and type a value in the box to specify the number of rows that you want to view before scrolling is enabled. This option is the default.

Note: If you type a value that is the same as (or greater than) the current system limit, then the value automatically changes to the system limit. The next time you open the Properties dialog box, the Show all columns (up to system limit) option is selected.

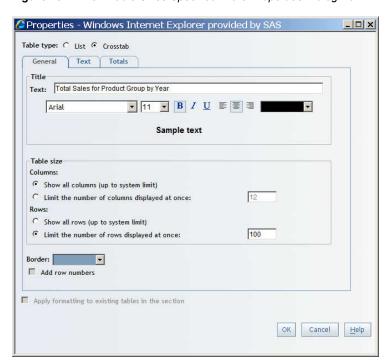


Figure 15.7 New Table Sizes Specified in the Properties Dialog Box

3. Click OK.

Specify the Border Color of a Table

To specify the color that is used for the border of a table, complete these steps:

- Right-click the table, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.
 The **General** tab is displayed by default.
- 2. Select the **Border** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a color for the table border. You can customize a color using the **Color value** field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.

Properties - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS _ | D | X | Table type: C List @ Crosstab General Text Totals Text: Total Sales for Product Group by Year <u>• 11 • B / U</u> ≣ ≣ ≡ Arial Sample text Columns: • Show all columns (up to system limit) ${\ensuremath{\mathsf{C}}}$ Limit the number of columns displayed at once: C Show all rows (up to system limit) • Limit the number of rows displayed at once: 100 T Add row numbers Apply formatting to existing tables in the section OK Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Figure 15.8 New Border Color Specified in the Properties Dialog Box

3. Click OK.

In Figure 15.8 on page 139, red was selected as the new border color. In View mode, all of the borders for this table change to red.

Figure 15.9 A Crosstabulation Table with a Title and Red Borders



Add Row Numbers to a List Table

To add row numbers to a list table, complete these steps:

1. Right-click the list table, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The General tab is displayed by default.

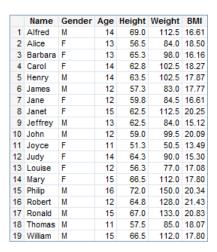
2. Select the Add row numbers check box.

Properties - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS Table type: • List C Crosstab General Text Totals Text: Average Price of Product by Year ▼ 11 ▼ B / U 를 를 클 ■ Arial Sample text Columns: C Show all columns (up to system limit) $oldsymbol{\epsilon}$ Limit the number of columns displayed at once: C Show all rows (up to system limit) 20 • Limit the number of rows displayed at once: ✓ Add row numbers Apply formatting to existing tables in the section OK Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Figure 15.10 Add Row Numbers Specified in the Properties Dialog Box

3. Click **OK**. The row numbers appear in the list table.

Figure 15.11 A List Table with Row Numbers



Specify Style Properties for Headings, Subheadings, and Cells

All tables have headings and cells. Crosstabulation tables also have subheadings.

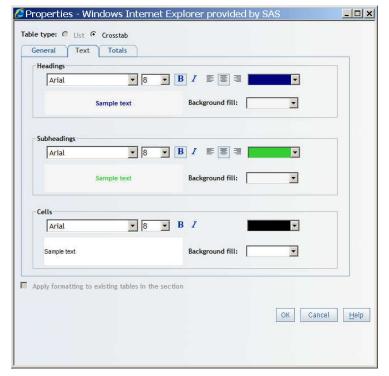
- Headings are the category, hierarchy level, and measure labels. Two examples are *State* and *Retail Price*.
- Subheadings are the values of the categories, hierarchy levels, and measures. For example, *Alabama* and *North Carolina* might be subheadings for a *State* heading.
- Table cells contain data values. For example, \$228.88 and \$46.43 might be values for a Retail Price measure.

To specify style properties such as font, alignment, and color for headings, subheadings, and cells, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click the table, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box. The General tab is displayed by default.
- 2. Select the **Text** tab.
- 3. Under **Headings**, **Subheadings** (crosstabulation tables only), and **Cells**, specify a font, font size, font style, and font color. For headings and subheadings, specify an alignment.

Select the **Background fill** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a background fill color. You can customize a color using the Color value field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.

Figure 15.12 New Headings and Subheading Colors Specified in the Properties Dialog Box for a Crosstabulation Table



4. Click OK.

In the following display, navy blue was selected as the new heading color and green was selected as the new subheading color. In View mode, the headings and subheadings change to the new colors.

Figure 15.13 A Crosstabulation Table with a Title and Colored Headings



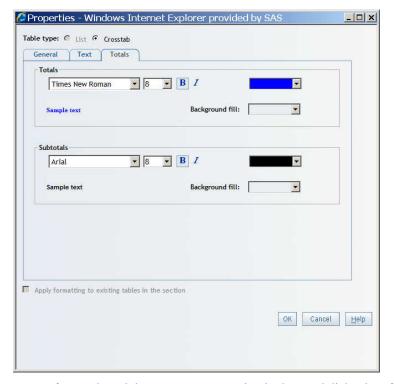
Specify Style Properties for Total and Subtotal Values

To specify properties such as the font and the color for total and subtotal values, complete these steps:

- Right-click the table, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.
 The **General** tab is displayed by default.
- 2. Select the **Totals** tab.
- 3. Under **Totals** and **Subtotals** (crosstabulation tables only), specify a font, font size, font style, and font color.

Select the **Background fill** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a background fill color. You can customize a color using the **Color value** field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.

Figure 15.14 New Color for Totals Specified in the Properties Dialog Box



Note: If you selected the **Parent totals** option in the Total dialog box for a multidimensional crosstabulation table, then you will not see font and color

changes. This happens because the parent totals and subtotals come from the cube.

4. Click OK.

Note: You can choose to show or hide totals in a table. For more information, see "Show or Hide Totals and Subtotals for Crosstabulation Tables" on page 219.

Figure 15.15 A Crosstabulation Table with Totals in Color



Copy the Formatting of a Selected Table

To copy the formatting of a selected table to other tables in the report section, complete these steps:

1. Right-click the table, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The **General** tab is displayed by default.

If the report section has more than one table, the Apply formatting to existing tables in the section check box is available to select no matter which tab is displayed.

2. Select the Apply formatting to existing tables in the section check box.

The title, heading, subheading, cell, total, subtotal, and border styles are copied to all of the tables in the section. Only the relevant information is copied. For example, the subheading style does not apply to list tables.

3. Click OK.

Change the Currently Selected Table Type

To change the currently selected table type, complete these steps:

1. Right-click the table, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The **General** tab is displayed by default.

The **Table type** radio buttons are available to use no matter which tab is displayed.

- 2. For the **Table type** radio buttons, select either **List** or **Crosstab**, depending on the current table type. However, you cannot change the table type if the current table meets either of these conditions:
 - a crosstabulation table that uses multidimensional data cannot be changed to a list table
 - a list table that does not include at least one category and one measure cannot be changed to a crosstabulation table.

3. Click OK.

The data item assignments and properties are changed to match the new table type.

Move Columns and Rows in Tables in View Mode

The following tasks can be performed in View mode:

Task	Action
Move measures from rows to columns or from columns to	 Use drag and drop features to move rows or columns. Right-click a measure heading, and then select Move ⇒
rows	Measures to Rows or Move Measures to Columns.
Move measures up or down	• Use drag and drop features to move measures.
	• Right-click a measure heading, and then select Move Measures Up or Move Measures Down.
Rotate a table so that the columns are moved to the rows and the rows are moved to the columns	Right-click a row or column heading, and then select Rotate Table .
Move a category or hierarchy level from a column to a row	• Use drag and drop features to move a column to a row or a row to a column.
or from a row to a column	• Right-click a category or hierarchy level heading, and then select Move ⇒ <column-name> to Rows or Move ⇒ <row-name> to Columns, where <column-name> or <row-name> is the name of the column or row that you selected.</row-name></column-name></row-name></column-name>
Move a column to the left or	Use drag and drop features to move columns.
right in a list table	 Right-click a column heading, and then select Move to Left or Move to Right. Note that the leftmost column cannot be moved left and the rightmost column cannot be moved right.
Move a column to the left or	Use drag and drop features to move columns.
right in a crosstabulation table	• Right-click a column heading, and then select Move ⇒ <column-name> Left or Move ⇒ <column-name> Right, where <column-name> is the name of the column that you selected. Note that the leftmost column cannot be moved left and the rightmost column cannot be moved right.</column-name></column-name></column-name>
Move a row up or down (in	Use drag and drop features to move a row.
crosstabulation tables that have more than one row)	• Right-click a row heading, and then select Move ⇒ <rowname> Up or Move ⇒ <rowname> Down, where <rowname> is the name of the row that you selected. Note that the top row cannot be moved up and the bottom row cannot be moved down.</rowname></rowname></rowname>

■ Clothes & Shoes Product Line Total Sales Summary **3** 2006 **± 3** 2007 **3** 2008 **± 3** 2009 **3** 2010 Order **◆ ③ Austral** Sort Ascending \$36,278.45 \$42,009.54 Retail 340.86 \$1,981,351.12 \$1,625,265.77 \$2,003,674.44 ■ North A Remove All Sorting \$79.16 \$752,610.07 \$578,485.46 \$557,705.27 Continent to Right \$226.00 Asia Move 648.30 \$100.90 Catalog Continent to Left Align 884.14 \$15,014.74 Continent to Columns 974.20 \$169,946.40 **∄ ∄** Europe Hide Continent Change Geography to > 445.58 \$17,088.07 \$11,124.50 \$10,228.58 North A **● ●** Africa 610.90 \$52.00 Internet Expand All 411.85 \$22,726.20 \$16,449.99 \$19,280.46 Collapse All **⊕ 3** Europe 282.38 \$173,111.00 \$182,900.86 \$222,137.88 **∄** North A 175.50 \$14,323.03 \$17,590.10 \$15,917.05 Rotate Table

Figure 15.16 Example Menu Selection for Moving Rows to Columns

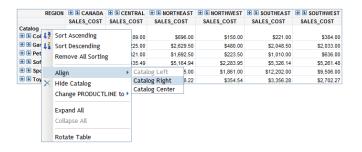
Resize Columns in a Table

You can use drag and drop features to make the columns in a table wider or narrower.

Align Values in Columns or Rows in Tables in View Mode

To align values in columns or rows in tables in View mode, right-click the measure or the category table heading, and then select Align ⇒ <heading-name> Left, Align ⇒ **name**> is the name of the column or row that you selected. For example, in the following display, the Catalog column was selected, so you might select Align ⇒ Catalog Right. If the values in the column or row are already aligned, then the corresponding menu item is not available.

Figure 15.17 Example Menu Selection for Aligning Column Values



Using Hyperlink Data Items

When an information map for relational data is created, your data administrator can indicate that a given category data item contains HTML string values that define hyperlinks. An example of a database value associated with a hyperlink data item might be the following: <a ref="http://www.abc.com/

coffeecompany.html">Coffee Company. This example is an HTML string that indicates that the item should appear online as Coffee Company and that it should be underlined to indicate that it is a hyperlink to an HTML document.

The following display shows an example of hyperlink data items in a list table.

Figure 15.18 A List Table That Contains Hyperlink Data Items

Company	Employees	State
Blue Ridge Transport	228211	TN
Coastal Super Market	142084	FL
International Hotels	134013	WA
Coffee Company	123203	DC
Infinite Clothing	49769	WA
Radix Software	47645	WA
Natural Food Co.	41385	TX
University Clinic	41004	MN
D&J Investments	36517	NY
Red Apple Markets	35302	NY

The following display shows an example of hyperlink data items in a relational crosstabulation table.

Figure 15.19 A Crosstabulation Table That Contains Hyperlink Data Items

		Employees
State	Company	
TN	Blue Ridge Transport	228211
FL	Coastal Super Market	142084
DC	International Hotels	123203
	Coffee Company	134013
WA	Infinte Clothing	49769
	Radix Software	47645
TX	Natural Food Co.	41385
MN	University Clinic	41004
NY	D&J Investments	36517
	Red Apple Markets	35302

When you click the underlined hyperlink item, the action specified by the HTML is performed. In most cases, the browser opens a web page.

SAS Web Report Studio does not allow you to place hyperlink data items into a graph. The hyperlink data item is mainly intended for use in relational tables.

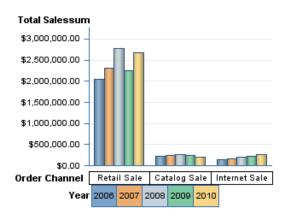
Using Graphs to Display Query Results

Overview of the Graph Types

About Bar Charts

A bar chart consists of a grid and some vertical or horizontal bars. Each bar represents quantitative data.

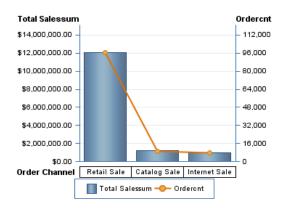
Figure 15.20 A Bar Chart



About Bar-Line Charts

A bar-line chart is a bar chart with an overlaid line graph.

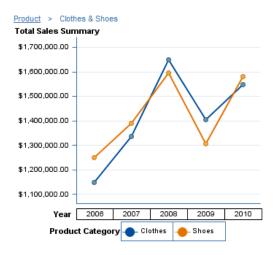
Figure 15.21 A Bar-Line Chart



About Line Graphs

A *line graph* shows the relationship of one variable to another, often as movements or trends in the data over a period of time. Line graphs summarize source data and typically are used to chart response values against discrete categorical values.

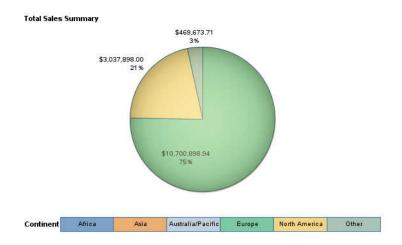
Figure 15.22 A Line Graph



About Pie Charts

A *pie chart* is a circular chart that is divided into slices by radial lines. Each slice represents the relative contribution of each part to the whole.

Figure 15.23 A Pie Chart

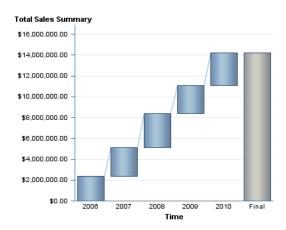


About Progressive Bar Charts

A *progressive bar chart* shows how the initial value of a measure increases or decreases during a series of operations or transactions. The first bar begins at the initial value, and each subsequent bar begins where the previous bar ends. The length and direction of a bar indicates the magnitude and type (positive or negative, for example) of the operation

or transaction. The resulting chart is a stepped cascade that shows how the transactions or operations lead to the final value of the measure.

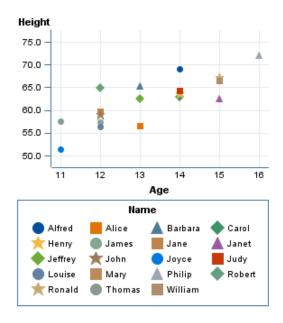
Figure 15.24 A Progressive Bar Chart



About Scatter Plots

A scatter plot is a two-dimensional plot that shows the joint variation of two data items. In a scatter plot, each marker (represented by symbols such as dots, squares, and plus signs) represents an observation. The marker position indicates the value for each observation.

Figure 15.25 A Scatter Plot

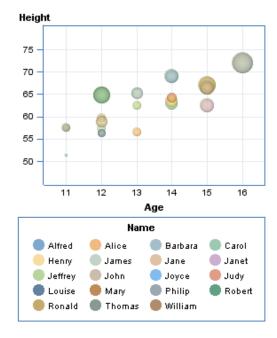


About Bubble Plots

A bubble plot is a variation of a scatter plot in which the markers are replaced with bubbles. In a bubble plot, each bubble represents an observation. The location of the bubble represents the value for the two measure axes; the size of the bubble represents the value for the third measure. A bubble plot is useful for data sets with dozens to hundreds of values or when the values differ by several orders of magnitude. You can

also use a bubble plot when you want specific values to be more visually represented by different bubble sizes.

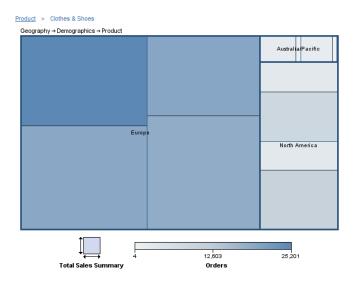
Figure 15.26 A Bubble Plot



About Tile Charts

A *tile chart* is divided into rectangular areas. The color of each area represents the value of the first measure in the query. The size of each area represents the value of the second measure in the query. For example, a tile chart might be used to represent sales data where the tile sizes vary according to the number of orders invoiced and the tile colors are derived from a color gradient that represents low to high sales figures.

Figure 15.27 A Tile Chart

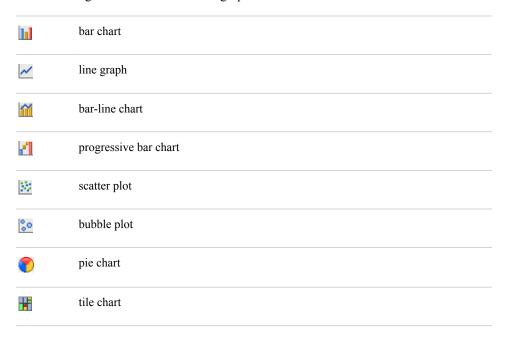


Insert a Graph into a Report Layout

To insert a graph into a report layout, perform one of these tasks:

- Click the graph tool on the horizontal toolbar above the layout grid to insert the graph into the next available cell.
- Drag the graph tool from the horizontal toolbar into a specific cell.

The following table lists the available graph tools:



Note: If you selected either of the detail data options in the Summarization Options dialog box, then the only graph types available are a scatter plot or a bubble plot. For more information, see "Use Detail Data Instead of Grouped and Aggregated Data" on page 101.

Data items in the section query are given the default assignments (see the following table) in a new graph.

Table 15.1 Default Data Assignments in New Graphs

	Measures			Categories/Hierarchies			
Graph Type	First Measure	Second Measure	All Other Measures	First Category/ Hierarchy	Second Category/ Hierarchy	Third Category/ Hierarchy	All Other Categories/ Hierarchies
bar charts and progressive bar charts	bar height	hidden	hidden	bars	hidden	hidden	hidden
bar-line charts	bar height	line height	hidden	bars	hidden	hidden	hidden

	Measures			Categories/Hierarchies			
Graph Type	First Measure	Second Measure	All Other Measures	First Category/ Hierarchy	Second Category/ Hierarchy	Third Category/ Hierarchy	All Other Categories/ Hierarchies
bubble plots	horizontal axis	vertical axis	third measure determines bubble size, other measures are hidden	bubbles	hidden	hidden	hidden
line graphs	line height	hidden	hidden	line	hidden	hidden	hidden
pie charts	segment size	hidden	hidden	segments	hidden	hidden	hidden
scatter plots	horizontal axis	vertical axis	hidden	marker groups	hidden	hidden	hidden
tile charts	size	color	auxiliary data tips	categories	categories	categories	hidden

You can change the default data assignments. For example, a bar chart uses a Sales measure to determine the bar height. You also want to assign Unit Cost, which has been hidden by default, to bar height. For more information, see "Specifying How Data Items Are Used in Graphs" on page 153.

Graphs also have default properties that you can change. For example, by default, graphs do not have titles. To create a title, open the Properties dialog box and enter text in the **Title** field on the **General** tab. For more information, see "Create or Modify a Graph Title" on page 162.

In general, the defaults for properties that are related to style (for example, font and color) depend on the currently applied report style.

For more information about how to make other graph modifications, see the following chapters and topics:

- Chapter 10, "Positioning Objects in the Layout Grid," on page 79.
- Chapter 11, "Using Synchronized Objects," on page 85.
- "Use Detail Data Instead of Grouped and Aggregated Data" on page 101 (scatter plots only).
- Chapter 17, "Filtering and Ranking," on page 185.
- Chapter 18, "Drilling and Expanding," on page 205.
- Chapter 19, "Sorting," on page 211.
- Chapter 21, "Applying Conditional Highlighting," on page 225.
- Chapter 26, "Linking Reports," on page 283.

Specifying How Data Items Are Used in Graphs

Assign Data Items to Bar Charts

To assign data items to a bar chart, complete these steps:

- 1. Select **Data** ⇒ **Assign Data** or right-click in the bar chart, and then select **Assign Data** to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:
 - Use drag and drop features to assign data items.
 - Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for bar charts:

Bar Height (Axis 1)

Select at least one measure that will determine the height of each bar. You can add additional measures to Bar Height (Axis 1). However, if you assign more than one measure to Bar Height (Axis 1), then you cannot add a category or hierarchy to Bar Subgroup. Bar Height (Axis 1) is required.

Typically, Bar Height (Axis 1) appears on the left and Bar Height (Axis 2) appears on the right of the bar chart. However, if the orientation property for the bar chart is set to Horizontal bars, then Bar Height (Axis 1) appears on the top and Bar Height (Axis 2) appears on the bottom of the bar chart.

Bar Height (Axis 2)

Specify one or more measures that will determine the height of each bar. You can add additional measures to Bar Height (Axis 2). Bar Height (Axis 2) is optional.

Typically, Bar Height (Axis 1) appears on the left and Bar Height (Axis 2) appears on the right of the bar chart. However, if the orientation property for the bar chart is set to Horizontal bars, then Bar Height (Axis 1) appears on the top and Bar Height (Axis 2) appears on the bottom of the bar chart.

Bars (Limit 1)

Select a category or hierarchy, each value of which will be represented by one or more bars. **Bars** is required.

Bar Subgroup (Limit 1)

You can subdivide each bar across the values assigned to the category or the hierarchy. However, you cannot assign a category to **Bar Subgroup** if you have assigned more than one measure to Bar Height.

Horizontal Series

You can create separate bar charts for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear side by side. For example, if you select a Gender category for the horizontal series, a chart for each value of *Gender* is displayed side by side.

Vertical Series

You can create separate bar charts for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear stacked one on top of the other. For example, if you select a Gender category for the vertical series, a chart for each value of Gender is stacked vertically.

Hidden

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the bar chart but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.28 Assign Data Dialog Box for Bar Charts with the Move Items Menu Selected



3. Click OK.

Assign Data Items to Bar-Line Charts

To assign data items to a bar-line chart, complete these steps:

- Select Data

 Assign Data or right-click in the bar-line chart, and then select
 Assign Data to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:
 - Use drag and drop features to assign data items.
 - Use the Move Items drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for bar-line charts:

Bar Height

Specify one or more measures that will be used to determine the height of each bar. **Bar Height** is required.

Line Height

Select one or more measures that will be used to determine the height of the line at each bar. **Line Height** is required.

Category (Limit 1)

Select a category or hierarchy, each value of which will be represented by one or more bars and one or more lines. **Category** is required.

Horizontal Series

You can create separate bar-line charts for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear side by side. For example, if you select a *Gender* category for the horizontal series, a chart for each value of *Gender* is displayed side by side.

Vertical Series

You can create separate bar-line charts for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear stacked one on top of the other. For example, if you select a *Gender* category for the vertical series, a chart for each value of *Gender* is stacked vertically.

Hidden

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the bar-line chart but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.29 Assign Data Dialog Box for Bar-Line Charts



3. Click OK.

Assign Data Items to Bubble Plots

To assign data items to a bubble plot, complete these steps:

- 1. Select Data

 Assign Data or right-click in the bubble plot, and then select Assign **Data** to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:
 - Use drag and drop features to assign data items.
 - Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for bubble plots:

Vertical Axis (Limit 1)

Specify the measure that will be used to determine the vertical position of each bubble. Vertical Axis is required.

Horizontal Axis (Limit 1)

Select the measure that will be used to determine the horizontal position of each bubble. **Horizontal Axis** is required.

Bubble Groups (Limit 1)

Select a category or hierarchy, each value of which will be a set of bubbles. **Bubble Groups** is required for multidimensional data sources. If detail data is used, then this assignment groups and colors the data points. If aggregated data is used, there is one point for each data value in the category or hierarchy.

Bubble Size (Limit 1)

Select the measure that will be used to determine the size of each bubble. **Bubble size** is required.

Horizontal Series

You can create separate bubble plots for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear side by side. For example, if you select a Gender category for the horizontal series, a chart for each value of Gender is displayed side by side.

Vertical Series

You can create separate bubble plots for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear stacked one on top of the other. For example, if you select a *Gender* category for the vertical series, a chart for each value of *Gender* is stacked vertically.

Hidden

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the bubble plot but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.30 Assign Data Dialog Box for Bubble Plots



3. Click OK.

Assign Data Items to Line Graphs

To assign data items to a line graph, complete these steps:

- 1. Select **Data** ⇒ **Assign Data** or right-click in the line graph, and then select **Assign Data** to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:

- Use drag and drop features to assign data items.
- Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for line graphs:

Line Height (Axis 1)

Select at least one measure that will determine the height of each plot point along the line. There is no limit to the number of measures that you can assign to **Line Height (Axis 1)**. However, consider graph appearance and report performance when assigning multiple measures to this data role. In addition, if you assign more than one measure to **Line Height (Axis 1)**, then you cannot assign a category or hierarchy to **Multiple Lines**. **Line Height (Axis 1)** is required.

Note: If you assign a category or hierarchy to **Multiple Lines**, then you can assign only one measure to **Line Height (Axis 1)**.

Line Height (Axis 2)

Select one or more measures that will determine the height of each plot point along the line. There is no limit to the number of measures that you can assign to **Line Height (Axis 2)**. However, consider graph appearance and report

performance when assigning multiple measures to this data role. Line Height (Axis 2) is optional.

Line (Limit 1)

Select a category or hierarchy, each value of which will be represented by a plot point on the lines shown in this graph. Line is required.

Multiple Lines (Limit 1)

You can subdivide the line into several lines, one for each value of the category or hierarchy that you assign to this data role. However, you cannot use Multiple **Lines** if you have assigned more than one measure to **Line Height (Axis 1)**.

Horizontal Series

You can create separate line graphs for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear side by side. For example, if you select a *Gender* category for the horizontal series, a chart for each value of Gender is displayed side by side.

Vertical Series

You can create separate line graphs for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear stacked one on top of the other. For example, if you select a Gender category for the vertical series, a chart for each value of Gender is stacked vertically.

Hidden

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the line graph but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.31 Assign Data Dialog Box for Line Graphs



3. Click OK.

Assign Data Items to Pie Charts

To assign data items to a pie chart, complete these steps:

- 1. Select Data ⇒ Assign Data or right-click in the pie chart, and then select Assign **Data** to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:

- Use drag and drop features to assign data items.
- Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for pie charts:

Segment Size

Select at least one measure that will determine the size of each segment. There is no limit to the number of measures that you can assign to **Segment Size**. However, consider graph appearance and report performance when assigning multiple measures to this data role. In addition, if you assign more than one measure to **Segment Size**, then you cannot add a category or hierarchy to **Pie Subgroup**. **Segment Size** is required.

Segments (Limit 1)

Select a category or hierarchy, each value of which will be represented by a segment. **Segments** is required.

Pie Subgroup (Limit 1)

You can subdivide the pie chart into a stack of pie charts, one for each value of the category or hierarchy that you assign to **Pie Subgroup**. However, you cannot use **Pie Subgroup** if you have assigned more than one measure to **Segment Size**.

Horizontal Series

You can create separate pie charts for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear side by side. For example, if you select a *Gender* category for the horizontal series, a chart for each value of *Gender* is displayed side by side.

Vertical Series

You can create separate pie charts for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear stacked one on top of the other. For example, if you select a *Gender* category for the vertical series, a chart for each value of *Gender* is stacked vertically.

Hidden

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the pie chart but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.32 Assign Data Dialog Box for Pie Charts



3. Click OK.

Assign Data Items to Progressive Bar Charts

To assign data items to a progressive bar chart, complete these steps:

1. Select **Data** ⇒ **Assign Data** or right-click in the progressive bar chart, and then select **Assign Data** to open the Assign Data dialog box.

- 2. Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:
 - Use drag and drop features to assign data items.
 - Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for progressive bar charts:

Bar Height (Limit 1)

Specify the measure that will be used to determine the height of each bar. Bar Height is required.

Bars (Limit 1)

Select a category or hierarchy, each value of which will be represented by a bar. Bars is required.

Horizontal Series

You can create separate progressive bar charts for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear side by side. For example, if you select a Gender category for the horizontal series, a chart for each value of Gender is displayed side by side.

Vertical Series

You can create separate progressive bar charts for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear stacked one on top of the other. For example, if you select a Gender category for the vertical series, a chart for each value of Gender is stacked vertically.

Hidden

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the progressive bar chart but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.33 Assign Data Dialog Box for Progressive Bar Charts



3. Click OK.

Assign Data Items to Scatter Plots

To assign data items to a scatter plot, complete these steps:

- 1. Select **Data** ⇒ **Assign Data** or right-click in the scatter plot, and then select **Assign** Data to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:
 - Use drag and drop features to assign data items.

• Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for scatter plots:

Vertical Axis (Limit 1)

Specify the measure that will be used to determine the vertical position of each marker. **Vertical Axis** is required.

Horizontal Axis (Limit 1)

Select the measure that will be used to determine the horizontal position of each marker. **Horizontal Axis** is required.

Marker Groups (Limit 1)

Select a category or hierarchy, each value of which will be a set of markers. If detail data is used, then **Marker Groups** groups and colors the data points. If aggregated data is used, then there is one point for each data value in the category or hierarchy. **Marker Groups** is required for multidimensional data.

Marker Size (Limit 1)

Select the measure that will be used to determine the size of each marker.

Note: You can also use the **Markers** tab in the Properties dialog box to specify a marker size that will be constant for all markers in the graph.

Horizontal Series

You can create separate scatter plots for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear side by side. For example, if you select a *Gender* category for the horizontal series, a chart for each value of *Gender* is displayed side by side.

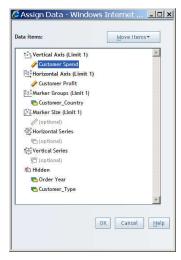
Vertical Series

You can create separate scatter plots for each value of a selected category or hierarchy. The charts appear stacked one on top of the other. For example, if you select a *Gender* category for the vertical series, a chart for each value of *Gender* is stacked vertically.

Hidden

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the scatter plot but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.34 Assign Data Dialog Box for Scatter Plots



3. Click OK.

Assign Data Items to Tile Charts

To assign data items to a tile chart, complete these steps:

- 1. Select Data ⇒ Assign Data or right-click in the tile chart, and then select Assign Data to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:

- Use drag and drop features to assign data items.
- Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for tile charts:

Categories

Select one or more categories or hierarchies whose values determine the number of tiles and their arrangement. Each tile is associated with a value for each of the categories that it represents. There is no limit to the number of categories or hierarchies that you can assign to Categories. However, consider graph appearance and report performance when assigning multiple categories or hierarchies to this data role. **Categories** is required.

Size (Limit 1)

Select the measure whose values are used to determine the size of each tile. Size is required.

Color (Limit 1)

Select the measure whose values are used to create the gradient colors in the chart. To specify colors for low, medium, and high values, use the Properties dialog box. The default colors are based on the currently applied report style. If you do not assign a measure to Color, then the measure that is assigned to Size is also used to determine the colors.

Auxiliary Data Tips

Select one or more measures whose values you want to display as data tips. There is no limit to the number of measures that you can assign to **Auxiliary Data Tips**. However, consider report performance when assigning many measures to this data role. Data tip values for the categories, color and size measures, and auxiliary data tip measures appear when you move the mouse over a tile.

Hidden

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the tile chart but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.35 Assign Data Dialog Box for Tile Charts



3. Click OK.

Create or Modify a Graph Title

By default, new graphs do not have titles. To create a new title or to modify an existing title, complete these steps:

- Right-click in the chart, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.
 The **General** tab is displayed by default.
- 2. Under **Title**, complete these steps:
 - a. Type or modify the content in the **Text** field.
 - You cannot use these characters: < > & #
 - b. Specify the font, font size, font style, font color, and alignment.

Properties - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS - UX Line -Line Axis Reference Lines Text: Annual Profit by Geographic Location ▼ 11 ▼ B / U E E E Arial Sample text Graph size · Automatic (adjusts to fit data) C Fixed size (can be manually adjusted while viewing reports) Y Width: 1200 pixels Height: 349 v T Grid lines: Apply formatting to existing graphs in the section OK Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Figure 15.36 Properties Dialog Box for Graphs

3. Click OK.

In View mode, the formatted title appears above the graph. In Edit mode, the title appears in the graph object.

Specify the Size of a Graph

To change the size of a graph, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog

The **General** tab is displayed by default.

2. Under **Graph size**, select one of these options (depending on the graph type):

Automatic (adjust to fit data) (all graph types except tile charts)

Select this option to produce a graph that best fits the size of the current window. This option is the default.

Fixed size (can be manually adjusted while viewing reports) (for all graph types except tile charts)

Select this option if you want to specify a fixed size for the graph. From the dropdown list, select Small, Medium, Large, or Custom. If you select Custom, you can type the width and height in pixels. The maximum width is 1200 pixels. The maximum height is 900 pixels.

If you select the **Fixed size** option, you can use your mouse to resize the graph in View mode. In View mode, point to the bottom right corner or to the bottom or right border. When the pointer becomes a horizontal, vertical, or diagonal bar, you can drag the graph to the new size and then release the mouse button.

3. Click **OK**.

Specify the Border and the Border Color of a Graph

By default, graph borders are turned off. To specify a border and border color of a graph, complete these steps:

 Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The General tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select the **Border** check box. Clear the check box if you no longer want the graph to have a border.
- 3. (Optional) Select the **Border** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a border color for the graph. You can customize a color using the **Color value** field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.
- 4. Click OK.

Specify the Background Color of a Graph

You can specify a background color for all graph types except tile charts. To specify a background color, complete these steps:

 Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog hox

The General tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select the **Background** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a background color for the graph. You can customize a color using the **Color value** field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.
- 3. Click OK.

Turn Grid Lines On or Off

Grid lines are available for all graph types except pie charts and tile charts. To turn grid lines on or off and to specify a color for the lines, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The General tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select or clear the **Grid lines** check box, depending on whether you want to hide or show grid lines on the graph. Grid lines are turned on by default.
- 3. If you are showing grid lines, select the **Grid lines** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a color. You can customize a color using the **Color value** field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.
- 4. Click OK.

Specify the Scale Type and Style of the Axis

You can specify axis properties for all graph types except pie charts and tile charts. To specify properties, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The **General** tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select the Axis tab.
- 3. (Optional) You can select Display an additional axis for the second measure for a bar chart or a line chart or **Display separate axes for bars and lines** for a bar-line chart, and one of the following conditions is true for the currently selected graph:
 - It is a bar chart and exactly two measures are assigned to the bar height.
 - It is a line graph and exactly two measures are assigned to the line height.
 - It is a bar-line chart.
- 4. Under Scale, select Automatic or Fixed. The default is Automatic.

When you have group breaks, the axis on one chart (or graph) might differ from the axis on another chart (or graph). For example, one measure axis on a bar chart might have values from 10 to 400 while another axis might have values from 10 to 600 coming from the data source. When you select Fixed, you can set the minimum and maximum values so that the axes on both bar charts become the same. Then, when you look at the height of the bars in both charts, you will be making a similar comparison.

- 5. If you selected **Fixed** for **Scale**, then enter any combination of a minimum value, maximum value, baseline value, and tick mark increment for the indicated axis or
 - For bar charts, line graphs, bar-line charts, and progressive bar charts, enter values for the first (or only) measure axis.
 - For bar charts and line graphs, if you selected **Display an additional axis for the** second measure for a bar chart or a line chart or Display separate axes for bars and lines for a bar-line chart, then you can also enter values for the second measure axis.
 - For scatter plots and bubble plots, enter values for the vertical axis, the horizontal axis, or both.

Before entering fixed values, find out what the default scale values are by displaying the graph in View mode.

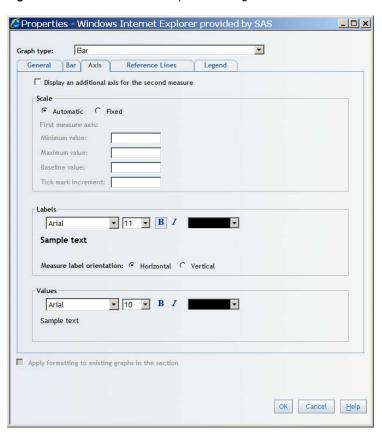


Figure 15.37 Axis Tab in the Properties Dialog Box for a Bar Chart

6. Under **Labels**, select a font, font size, font style, font color, and orientation for the axis labels. The default orientation is **Horizontal**.

Note: The orientation option is not available for bar charts that use horizontal bars.

- 7. Under Values, select a font, font size, font style, and font color for the axis values.
- 8. Click OK.

Add, Modify, or Remove Reference Lines

You can add, modify, or remove reference lines for all graph types, except pie charts or tile charts. For example, a reference line could be added to indicate a sales goal or a voting age.

Before entering reference lines, find out what the default scale values are by displaying the graph in View mode.

To add reference lines, complete these steps:

 Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

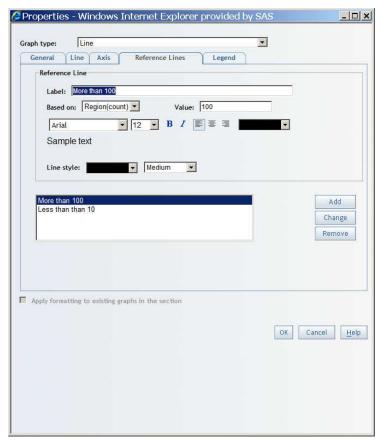
- 2. Select the Reference Lines tab.
- 3. Under **Reference Lines**, complete these steps:
 - a. Type the text in the **Label** field. The text appears below the reference line, near the axis that displays the selected measure.

A blank is not valid. If you want only the reference line to appear, then type a space.

You cannot use these characters: < > & #

- b. Select a measure from the **Based on** drop-down list.
- c. Enter a Value.
- d. Specify the font, font size, font style, alignment, and color.
- e. Specify a color and width for Line style.

Figure 15.38 Reference Lines Tab in the Properties Dialog Box for a Line Chart



- f. Click Add. The new reference line is added to the list box to the left of the Add, Change, and Remove buttons.
- 4. (Optional) Add another reference line or lines to the graph.
- 5. (Optional) Modify the properties of a reference line. For example, you might change the Label. Select the reference line in the list, and then modify the text of the label. Click Change.
- 6. (Optional) Remove a reference line by selecting it in the list of existing reference lines. Click Remove.
- 7. Click OK.

Specify the Position, Label Style, and Background Color of the Legend

Legend properties are available for all graph types except progressive bar charts. However, bar charts, bubble plots, line graphs, scatter plots, and tile charts must meet certain requirements for the legend properties to be available, as follows:

Graph Type	Requirement	
Bar charts	A category must be assigned to Bar Subgroup or the bar chart must use more than one measure.	
Bubble plots	For bubble plots that use relational data, a category must be assigned to Bubble Groups . (Legend properties are always available for bubble plots that use multidimensional data.)	
Line graphs	A category must be assigned to Multiple Lines or the line graph must use more than one measure.	
Scatter plots	For scatter plots that use relational data, a category must be assigned to Marker Groups . (Legend properties are always available for scatter plots that use multidimensional data.)	
Tile charts	A category or hierarchy must be assigned.	

To specify legend properties, complete these steps:

 Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

- 2. Select the **Legend** tab.
- 3. Under **Position**, select **Above**, **Below**, **Left**, or **Right**. The default is **Below**.
 - TIP To leave more horizontal room for the graph, position the legend above or below the graph.
- 4. Under **Labels**, select a font, font size, font style, and font color for the labels in the legend.
- 5. For bar charts, pie charts, bar-line charts, line graphs, and scatter plots, select the **Background** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a background color for the graph. You can customize a color using the **Color value** field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.
 - *Note:* You cannot select a background color for tile charts or for bar charts, pie charts, and line graphs that use multidimensional data.
- 6. (Optional) Select the **Border** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a border color for the graph. You can customize a color using the **Color value** field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.

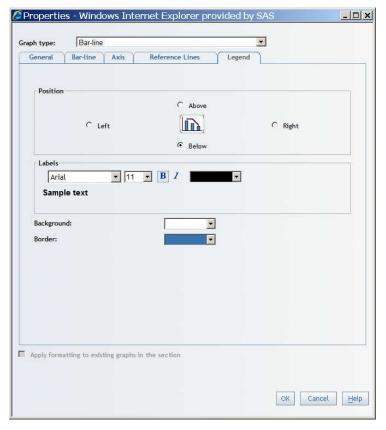


Figure 15.39 Legend Tab in the Properties Dialog Box for a Bar-Line Chart

Copy the Formatting of a Selected Graph

To copy the formatting of a selected graph to other graphs in the report section, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The General tab is displayed by default.

The option to copy formatting appears on all of the tabs in the Properties dialog box.

2. Select the check box to specify that you want the formatting applied to other graphs in the section. Depending on the graph type, one of these options will display:

Apply formatting to existing graphs in the section (all graph types except tile charts)

Formatting properties that are copied include title style, background color, border color, marker size, bar shape, the option to display a second measure axis, measure label orientation, the option to display data labels, and legend style.

Only relevant properties are copied. For example, the bar shape property is not copied to pie charts, and legend style properties are not copied to progressive bar charts, which do not support legends.

Apply formatting to existing tile charts in this section (tile charts only)

Formatting properties are copied only to other tile charts in the section.

Change the Currently Selected Graph Type

Except for tile charts, you can change a selected graph from one type to another. Complete these steps:

 Right-click in the graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The **Graph type** drop-down list is available to use no matter which tab is displayed.

- 2. From the **Graph type** drop-down list, select the new graph type.
- 3. Click **OK**.

The data item assignments and properties are changed to match the new graph type. For example, suppose that you have a pie chart and a *Year* data item is assigned to **Pie Subgroup** in the Assign Data dialog box. If you change the pie chart to a progressive bar chart, the *Year* data item becomes hidden because a progressive bar chart does not have a subgroup data role.

Specifying Properties That Are Specific to a Graph Type

Specify Properties That Are Specific to a Bar Chart

To specify properties that are specific to a bar chart, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the bar chart, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The General tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select the Bar tab.
- 3. Under **Orientation**, specify whether you want to use **Vertical bars** or **Horizontal bars**. The default is **Vertical bars**.
- 4. Under **Subgroup**, specify whether you want to display **Stacked bars** or **Clustered bars**. Clustered bars, the default, are grouped next to each other along the horizontal axis.

Note: This property is available only if a data item is assigned to **Bar Subgroup** in the Assign Data dialog box.

- 5. From the **Shape** drop-down list, select **Two-dimensional bar**, **Three-dimensional bar**, or **Three-dimensional cylinder**. The default is **Two-dimensional bar**.
- 6. (Optional) Select the **Show data values** option to display a value above each vertical bar or to the right of each horizontal bar.
- 7. Click OK.

Specify Properties That Are Specific to a Bar-Line Chart

To specify properties that are specific to a bar-line chart, complete these steps:

 Right-click in the bar-line chart, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

- 2. Select the **Bar-line** tab.
- 3. Under Shape and Size, specify these options:
 - a. From the **Bar shape** drop-down list, select a shape for the bars. Your choices are Two-dimensional bar, Three-dimensional bar, or Three-dimensional cylinder. The default is Two-dimensional bar.
 - b. From the Line thickness drop-down list, select a point size. Sizes range from 1 to 5 points. The default is 2 pt.
 - c. From the Marker size drop-down list, select a marker size. On each line in the graph, there is a marker for each tick mark on the horizontal axis. Your choices are No marker, Small, Medium, and Large. The default is Small.
- 4. (Optional) Select the **Show data values** option to display a value above each marker.
- 5. Click OK.

Specify Properties That Are Specific to a Bubble Plot

To specify properties that are specific to a bubble plot, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the bubble plot, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The General tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select the **Bubble** tab.
- 3. For Transparency, the Show transparent bubbles check box is selected by default. The default size for **Enter transparent percent** is **50**.
- 4. (Optional) Select the **Show data values** option to display the Y-axis data value above each marker.
- 5. Click OK.

Specify Properties That Are Specific to a Line Graph

To specify properties that are specific to a line graph, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the line graph, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

- 2. Select the Line tab.
- 3. Under **Size**, specify these options:
 - a. From the **Line thickness** drop-down list, select a point size. Sizes range from 1 to 5 points. The default is 2 pt.
 - b. From the Marker size drop-down list, select a marker size. On each line in the graph, there is a marker for each tick mark on the horizontal axis. Your choices are No marker, Small, Medium, and Large. The default is Small.
- 4. (Optional) Select the **Show data values** option to display data values above each point of the line.
- 5. Click OK.

Specify Properties That Are Specific to a Pie Chart

To specify properties that are specific to a pie chart, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the pie chart, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The **General** tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select the **Pie** tab.
- 3. Under Shape, select a shape for the pie. Your choices are Two-dimensional or Three-dimensional. The default is Two-dimensional.
- 4. Under Multiple measures, specify whether you want to display Multiple pies or Stacked pies.

Note: This option is not available for pie charts that use only one measure or if a category or hierarchy is assigned to **Pie Subgroup** in the Assign Data dialog box.

- 5. Under Labels, specify a font, font size, font style, and font color.
- 6. (Optional) Under Values, specify one or more of these options, and then specify the font, font size, font style, and font color:

Combine minimal values into a slice labeled "Other"

This option is selected by default. You can also specify the percent to use as minimal value. The default value is 4%. For example, if you specify 2% and there are two or more pie slices that each have less than 2% of the total, then these slices are combined into a single slice labeled "Other".

Show data values

Select this option to display a value along with each segment.

Show data values as a percent of the total

Select this option to display a percentage value along with each segment.

7. Click OK.

Specify Properties That Are Specific to a Progressive Bar Chart

To specify properties that are specific to a progressive bar chart, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the progressive bar chart, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

- 2. Select the **Progressive Bar** tab.
- 3. (Optional) Under Initial Bar, select the Set an initial value option to specify an initial value for the first bar in the chart. If you use this option, then you can type an optional label in the **Initial bar label** field. By default, this option is not selected.
- 4. (Optional) Under Final bar, select the Show the final (cumulative) value option to display the value for the final bar. This option is selected by default. If you use this option, then you can type an optional label in the Final bar label field. The default label is Final.
- 5. Under the Colors heading, select a color for each type of bar that appears in the chart. Select the **Positive bars**, **Negative bars**, **Initial bar**, or **Final bar** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a color for the bar. You can customize a color using the Color value field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.

The **Positive bars** and **Negative bars** drop-down lists are always available. The **Initial bar** and **Final bar** drop-down lists are available only if you have selected the corresponding options.

Note: For progressive bar charts, the Plateau report style uses the color blue for positive values and the color green for negative values. For the Seaside, Festival, and Meadow report styles, the positive values are green and the negative values are red.

- 6. (Optional) Select the **Show trend line** option to overlay a trend line on the progressive bar chart.
- 7. (Optional) Select the **Show data values** option to display a value above each bar.
- 8. Click OK.

Specify Properties That Are Specific to a Scatter Plot

To specify properties that are specific to a scatter plot, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the scatter plot, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog box.

The **General** tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select the Markers tab.
- 3. From the Marker size drop-down list, select a marker size. There is a marker for each tick mark on the horizontal axis. Your choices are No marker, Small, Medium, and Large. The default is Small.

Note: If you assigned a measure to Marker size in the Assign Data dialog box, then the Size selection in this dialog box is ignored.

- 4. (Optional) Select the **Show data values** option to display a value above each marker.
- 5. Click OK.

Specify Properties That Are Specific to a Tile Chart

To specify properties that are specific to a tile chart, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the tile chart, and then select **Properties** to open the Properties dialog

The General tab is displayed by default.

- 2. Select the **Tile** tab.
- 3. From the **Layout** type drop-down list, select one of these options:

Standard

Specifies a standard layout tile chart that ignores sort order and keeps the tiles as close to squares as possible.

Toggle

Specifies a simple layout that divides a variable's associated tiles in a single dimension, and switches the orientation as each level is placed. This layout works best with small amounts of data. For large amounts of data, use Flow.

Flow

Specifies a layout in which the available space is divided into a number of rows of similar but not equal heights. The number of rows is computed based on the number of tiles that will be displayed in conjunction with the aspect ratio of the available space. Then, the ordered tiles are placed in the rows from top to bottom and left to right. At each level, you can read the tiles like a page in a book.

- 4. For tile charts that are based on relational data sources, you can specify the levels of data that you want to appear. From the **Show data levels** drop-down list, specify the number of levels of detail (that is, the number of times that the chart is divided). You can show 1 or 2. The default is 2, unless there is only one category. In that case, the default is 1.
- 5. Under the Color heading, select a color for the low, medium, and high values in the tile chart. Select the Low value, Medium value, or High value drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a color for the value. You can customize a color using the Color value field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.
- 6. Under the **Labels** heading, select a font, font size, font style, and font color to control how the labels display.
- 7. Click **OK**.

Using Geographical Maps to Display Query Results

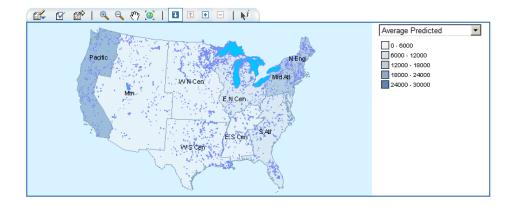
About Geographical Maps

A geographic information system (GIS) is a tool for organizing and analyzing data that can be referenced spatially (that is, data that can be tied to physical locations). Many types of data have a spatial aspect, including demographics, marketing surveys, and customer addresses. A GIS helps users analyze data in the context of location.

For example, if report viewers need to evaluate population data for U.S. Census tracts, a report author could render the information in a table. However, it would be easier and more effective for viewers to see the information in the context of the geography of the tracts. When evaluating information that has a spatial component, viewers might find it easier to recognize relationships and trends in the data if they see the information in a spatial context.

You can insert geographical maps only if the report query uses data items from a multidimensional data source that is enabled for geographic mapping.

Figure 15.40 A Geographical Map Based on a Geographic Hierarchy That Contains U.S. Census Data



For information about plotting your own multidimensional data into an interactive geographic map, see the "Configuring the Esri Map Component" appendix in SAS Intelligence Platform: Web Application Administration Guide.

Insert a Geographical Map

If the current report section uses data items from a multidimensional data source that is enabled for geographic mapping and that contains a geographic hierarchy, then you can insert a geographical map into the layout.

To insert a geographical map into the layout of a report section, perform one of these tasks:

- Click a on the horizontal toolbar above the layout grid to insert the geographical map in the next available cell.
- Drag the geographical map tool from the toolbar into a specific cell.

Note: For more information about how to position objects in the layout grid, see "Overview of Positioning Report Objects" on page 79.

You can also perform one or more of these tasks:

- Change the default measure assigned to the geographical map. For more information, see "Select a Measure for a Geographical Map" on page 175.
- Change the default properties.
- Filter or rank geographical map values. For more information, see "Filtering and Ranking a Geographical Map" on page 198.

Note: These tasks can also be performed in View mode.

Select a Measure for a Geographical Map

Note: You can also complete this task in View mode by selecting a measure from the drop-down list in the geographical map legend.

By default, the first measure selected from the data source is used for the geographical map. To specify a different measure (if one is available), complete these steps:

- 1. In Edit mode, select **Data** ⇒ **Assign Data** or right-click in the geographical map, and then select Assign Data to open the Assign Data dialog box.
- 2. Perform one of these tasks to assign data items:
 - Use drag and drop features to assign data items.
 - Use the **Move Items** drop-down list to assign data items.

The following data assignments are available for geographical maps:

Category (Limit 1)

Select a category or hierarchy. Category is required.

Measure (Limit 1)

Select a measure. Measure is required.

Data items that are assigned to **Hidden** do not appear in the geographical map but can be used in filtering. For more information, see "Hiding Data Items" on page 314.

Figure 15.41 Assign Data Dialog Box for Geographical Maps

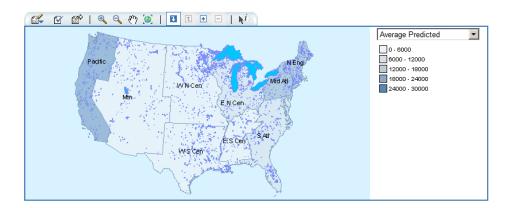


Change the Measure Used in a Geographical Map

A report section can contain a geographical map if the section query uses data items from a data source that is enabled for geographic mapping. The geographical map is rendered by using two data items from the data source: one measure and the geographic hierarchy.

To change the measure that is used in a geographical map (if there are other measures available), select the new measure in the drop-down list that is located above the geographical map's legend.

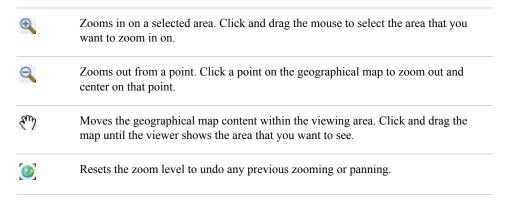
Figure 15.42 A Geographical Map with Average Predicted Population Selected as the Measure



Zoom and Pan a Geographical Map

To focus on a specific geographical map area or zoom in or out on a selected region, click the buttons on the geographical map toolbar, as shown in the following table:

Table 15.2 Zoom and Pan Buttons for Geographical Maps



Specify Properties for a Geographical Map

To specify properties for a geographical map, complete these steps:

1. In Edit mode, right-click in the geographical map, and then select **Properties** or in View mode, click 🚮 on the map toolbar to open the Properties dialog box.

The **Map** tab is displayed by default.

- 2. On the **Map** tab, accept or modify these properties:
 - a. If you want a **Title** to appear above the geographical map, type the text, and then specify the font, font size, font style, alignment, and color.

You cannot use these characters: < > & #

- b. From the Size drop-down list, choose Custom, Small, Medium, or Large. If you select Custom, type the Width and Height pixel values.
 - You can also resize the geographical map by using your mouse. Point to the bottom right corner or to the bottom or right border. When the pointer becomes a diagonal or horizontal bar, drag the geographical map to the new size and then release the mouse button.
- c. Choose one of the following methods to color the regions of the geographical map:

Equivalent intervals

Each color in the geographical map is defined by the range of the data divided by the number of colors.

Natural breaks

Each color in the geographical map is defined by natural breaks (or interruptions) in the data. The breaks are based on a histogram of data distributions.

Quantiles

The measure values are sorted and an equal number (data points) are assigned to each color according to their sorted value.

Standard deviations

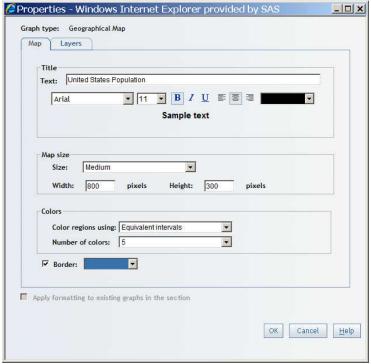
The mean and the standard deviation values for the measure are calculated. The number of regions on the geographical map is determined by adding or subtracting the standard deviation to the mean value.

d. Select the **Number of colors** to use for the coloration method that you chose. The default is **5**. The maximum is **12**. Regardless of your selection, the geographical map legend does not contain more colors than there are members in the currently displayed hierarchy level.

The colors used depend on the currently applied report style.

e. Select the **Border** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a border color for the geographical map. You can customize a color using the **Color value** field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.

Figure 15.43 The Map Tab in the Geographical Map Properties Dialog Box



- 3. On the **Layers** tab, select the layers that you want to include in the geographical map. The **Layers** tab lists which, if any, information layers have been created by your data administrator. Examples include *Major roads*, *Schools*, *Lakes and reservoirs*, and *Elevation*.
- 4. Click OK.

Removing a Table, Graph, or Geographical Map

To delete a table, graph, or geographical map from the layout of a report section in Edit mode, complete these steps:

1. Select one or more objects in the layout grid. Use the SHIFT or CTRL key to select multiple objects.

- 2. Click \leftthreetimes on the vertical toolbar or press Delete.
- 3. In the confirmation message box that appears, click \mathbf{OK} .

Part 5

Analyzing Results

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Chapter 16

Finding Data Items in Multidimensional Crosstabulation Tables

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Overview of Finding Data Items in Multidimensional Crosstabulation Tables

The **Find** option is available only from the context menu for multidimensional crosstabulation tables in View mode. For example, if you search for the value 100, the crosstabulation table will re-draw and position itself with the cell that contains the value 100 in the top left corner. There is no visual indication that the value was found other than the table repositioning itself. If no more values in the crosstabulation table match 100, then a message reports that the search value was not found.

The **Find** option is not case-sensitive. You can use it to search either forward or backward in a multidimensional crosstabulation table.

Working in a Multidimensional Crosstabulation Table

Suppose that you have a report that contains a table with many rows. The table contains columns for product groups and products. You cannot see a specific product in the table's viewable rows. You can use the **Find** option to bring the row that contains the first occurrence of the product into view. You can also find the next occurrence of the string, or you can close the Find dialog box.

To use the Find option, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click a multidimensional crosstabulation table, and then click Find.
- 2. In the Find dialog box, select Cell values by row.
- 3. Make sure that **Equal to** is selected for **Condition**.
- 4. Type the value that you want to find (for example, 100).

Figure 16.1 Find Dialog Box



- 5. Click **Find Next**. The table repositions when it finds the value.
- 6. (Optional) To find other occurrences of the same value, click **Find Next** again. If no other matching values are found, a message displays.

Chapter 17

Filtering and Ranking

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How Filtering and Ranking Can Help with Analysis

SAS Web Report Studio enables you to filter and rank the data in tables, graphs, and geographical maps. The filters that are applied to a report are different from the filters that are applied to an information map, table, or cube. For more information about filters that are applied to data sources, see "Overview of Section Filters" on page 105.

Filters are simply a set of rules, or conditions, that you specify to subset the data that is displayed in a table, graph, or geographical map. The goal is to display only the data that you need to see to perform your analysis. For example, you might have a crosstabulation table that shows all sales in a variety of countries for the years 2009 and 2010. Spending is split between males and females. For a promotional mailing, you might want to filter the table so that it only contains information for 2009 where females spent more than \$100,000.

The following display shows an example of the Filter and Rank dialog box when a filter has been applied to a specific geography. Notice that the following funnel icon appears next to **Geography** in the **Categories** list: This icon tells you that a filter or rank has been defined for that data item. If you have performed a drill or expand operation on a data item that has masked the effect of the filter, then this icon becomes dimmed. This tells you that the filter is defined, but it is not currently in effect.

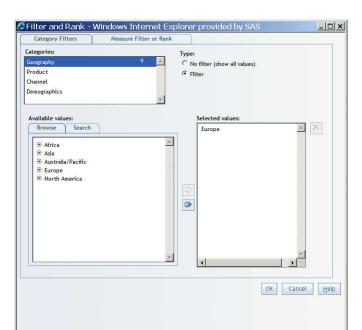


Figure 17.1 How the Filter and Rank Dialog Box Appears with a Filter on Geography

The **Browse** and **Search** tabs for relational data are currently used in the Filter and Rank dialog box for list tables, crosstabulation tables, and graphs when the data source is relational. You do not specify an operator in this case. However, the implied operator is **Equal to**. For more information, see "Browsing or Searching for Filter Values" on page 199.

The **Browse** and **Search** tabs for multidimensional data are currently used in the Filter and Rank dialog box. They let you select filter values for a multidimensional data item. You do not specify an operator in this case. However, the implied operator is **Equal to**. For more information, see "Browsing or Searching for Filter Values" on page 199.

You can apply a filter when you are viewing a table. Select a row or a column and then right-click and select **Isolate**. In the following display, the right-click menu shows **Isolate Europe** for the total sales summary for retail sales in the crosstabulation table.

Note: The **Isolate** option is available for multidimensional data sources only.

Figure 17.2 A Crosstabulation Table with the Isolate Option



After you isolate the row or column, the Filter and Rank dialog box shows that category as having a filter. For the preceding example, the Geography category in the Categories list displays with this icon: \(\forall^2\).

Figure 17.3 Example of the Funnel Icon Next to a Category



For crosstabulation tables based on relational data sources, you can apply a filter value by selecting Filter by the Column, Filter by this Row, Rank by this Column, or Rank by this Row.

Figure 17.4 A Crosstabulation Table with the Filter by This Column and Rank by This Column Options



Rankings order observations according to values of particular measure data items. In this case, the goal is to provide a different view of the data to help you perform your analysis. For example, a bar chart might show revenue for two sales channels for the years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. You want to rank the chart so that it shows where the top 10% of sales came from in each year. The ranked graph might show that the top 10% of sales for each year came from catalog sales. Based on this information, your company might want to expand catalog mailings.

Depending on your role, you can save the filtered or ranked report under the same name or under a different name.

Filtering and Ranking a List Table

Create a Filter or Ranking for a List Table

To create a filter for a list table, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click on the list table, and then select **Filter and Rank** to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. Select the data item that you want to filter from the **Categories** list. This field displays the data items that are used in the list table. Any currently active filters display with this icon: \(\forall^2\).
- 3. Select a **Type**. The two filter types for alphanumeric categories are **No filter (show all values)** and **Filter**. Measure data items have an additional **Rank** type.
 - *Note:* You cannot create rankings if the list table is part of a synchronized group. The list table also does not include categories that are assigned to group breaks or percent of total calculations.
- 4. If you selected a category data item, click **Get Values** for a list of available values. In the list of **Available values**, you can use either the **Browse** or **Search** tabs to find the values that you want to select. For more information, see "Browsing or Searching for Filter Values" on page 199.
- 5. (Optional) If the selected data item enables you to filter on formatted values, then you can select the **Filter on formatted values** option. Regardless of your selection, the query results show formatted values.¹
- 6. Depending on your filter type selection, take the appropriate action, as shown in the following table:

Table 17.1 Data Item Types, Filter Types, and Available Actions for List Tables

Data Item	Filter Type	Action
any type	No filter	None. No filter will be applied to the selected data item.
alphanumeric category	No filter (show all values) or Filter*	Selecting the filter opens a widget in which you can either select or type in values. If you are not allowed to view the values, then you can type in values.**
		Select one or more items from the Available values list and move them to the Selected values list.
		Type a value* and click \mathbf{Add} to add it to the Selected values box. Repeat this procedure for each value that you want to filter for. You cannot use these characters: <> () \
		To remove a value, select it in the Selected values box and click X.

¹ Filtering on formatted values can sometimes adversely affect query performance. If you have questions about whether you should select this option, contact your data source administrator.

Data Item	Filter Type	Action
date category	Filter	If you are entering a date, then the Fixed radio button should be selected. If you are entering a relative period, then the Relative radio button should be selected.
		Use one of these methods:***
		• Select a date using the calendar.
		• Select an Operator and enter a Day, Month, and Year.
		• Select an Operator , and then select a relative time period. Options include Today , Previous quarter , and a user-specified number of periods.
timestamp category	Filter on this date	If you are entering a date, then the Fixed radio button should be selected. If you are entering a relative period, then the Relative radio button should be selected.
		Select an Operator and enter a Date , Hour , Minute , and Second .
time category	Filter	Use one of these methods:***
		 Select an Operator and enter an Hour, Minute, and Second.
		 Select an Operator, and then select a relative time period. The options are Current hour, Previous hour, and a user-specified number of periods.
measure [†]	Filter	Select an Operator and enter a Value . For the is between values (inclusive) and is not between values (inclusive) operators, type a Minimum and Maximum value. You do not type a value for the Is missing and Is not missing operators.
	Rank	Select Top or Bottom from the Show field. Then, type a value next to the option that you chose. The percent check box is not available for relational data.
		To exclude tied rankings, select the Exclude ties option. For example, by default, if you request the top five products and there are three products tied for fifth place, then seven products are returned. If you select the Exclude ties option, then only five products are returned.
		<i>Note:</i> Rank is not available if the section is synchronized.

^{*} If you are filtering on unformatted (actual) values, then you must enter values that match the casing of the values in the data source unless you have selected the Ignore case check box. If you select the Filter on formatted values option, then you must enter the formatted values. If the filter does not return any results, then try using a different casing.

^{**} The data source administrator controls whether you can select category values.

Filtering by relative time means that the filter is relative to the time that the report is run, not the time that the filter is imposed on the

[†] Enter values in the number format that is appropriate for the locale that is set for the browser.

Remove a Filter or Ranking from a List Table

To remove a filter or ranking from a list table, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click on the list table, and then select **Filter and Rank** to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. In the **Data Item** list, for each data item that should not be filtered, select **No filter** (show all values) as the **Type**.
- 3. Click OK.

Filtering and Ranking a Crosstabulation Table

You cannot create measure filters or rankings for crosstabulation tables in Edit mode. If there are existing measure filters or rankings (which might be true for existing reports), then the **Measure Filter or Rank** tab lists the filters or rankings. To keep the filters or rankings, click **OK** in the dialog box. To delete the filters or rankings, select the **Delete Filters or Rankings** option, and then click **OK**.

Create a Category or Hierarchy Filter for a Crosstabulation Table

To create a category or hierarchy filter, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click on the crosstabulation table, and then select **Filter and Rank** to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. In the **Categories** list, select a category or hierarchy. This field displays the categories and hierarchies that are used in the table (including hidden categories and hierarchies). Any currently active filters display with this icon: \(\frac{1}{3}\).

Note: The list does not include categories and hierarchies that are assigned to group breaks or percent of total calculations.

- 3. Select a **Type**. The two filter types for category and hierarchies are **No filter (show all values)** and **Filter**. Hierarchies in the Time dimension of a multidimensional data source have an additional **Filter (relative time)** type.
- 4. Depending on your filter type selection, take the appropriate action, as shown in the following table:

Table 17.2 Data Item Types, Filter Types, and Available Actions for Crosstabulation Tables

Data Item	Filter Type	Action
any type	No filter	None. No filter will be applied to the selected data item.

Data Item	Filter Type	Action
categories from relational data sources	Filter *	Selecting the filter opens a widget in which you can either select or type in values. If you are not allowed to view the values, then you can type in values.**
		Type a value and click Add to add it to the Multiple values box. Repeat this procedure for each value that you want to filter for. You cannot use these characters: $<>$ () \
		To remove a value, select it in the Selected values box and click
hierarchies in the Time dimension of a multidimensional data source (for example, a Year hierarchy)	Filter (relative time)	Select a Period type and enter Show and Select criteria. In the Date Range section, specify your starting and ending period information.
date categories from	Filter	Use one of these methods:***
relational data sources		• Select an Operator and enter a Day, Month, and Year.
		 Select an Operator, and then select a relative time period. Options include Today, Previous quarter, and a user-specified number of periods.
time categories from relational data sources	Filter	Select an Operator and enter an Hour , Minute , and Second .
timestamp categories from relational data sources	Filter	If you are entering a date, then the Fixed radio button should be selected. If you are entering a relative period, then the Relative radio button should be selected.
		Use one of these methods:***
		• Select a date using the calendar.
		 Select an Operator and enter a Date, Hour, Minute, and Second.
		 Select an Operator, and then select a relative time period. Options include Today, Previous quarter, Current hour, and a user-specified number of periods.

^{*} If you are filtering on unformatted (actual) values, then you must enter values that match the casing of the values in the data source, unless you selected the **Ignore case** check box. If you select the **Filter on formatted values** option, then you must enter the formatted values. If the filter does not return any results, then try using a different casing.

Create a Measure Filter for a Crosstabulation Table

To create a measure filter, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks to open the Filter and Rank dialog box:
 - Right-click on the table, and then select **Filter and Rank**.

^{**} For relational data sources, your data source administrator controls whether you can select category values.

Filtering by relative time means that the filter is relative to the time that the section query is generated, not the time that the filter is imposed on the table.

 Click a measure heading in a row or column, and then select Filter by this Row or Filter by this Column.

Note: You cannot filter on percent of total calculations.

- 2. Select the **Measure Filter or Rank** tab. This feature is available only in View mode.
- 3. Select the **Filter** option.
- 4. In the **Show values of** drop-down list, select an option.
- 5. Depending on your **Show values of** selection, specify the criteria for the filter, as shown in the following table:

Table 17.3 Filter Criteria Options for Crosstabulation Tables

Show Values Selection	Criteria	
(rows)*	Select a value for each category or hierarchy level on the columns. Then, select a Measure and an Operator , and type a Value .**	
(columns)***	Select a value for each category or hierarchy level on the rows. Then, select a Measure and an Operator , and type a Value .**	
Outermost category or	Select a Measure and an Operator, and type a Value.**	
hierarchy on the rows	<i>Note:</i> These values are not available when a section is synchronized.	
Outermost category or		
hierarchy on the columns		

^{*} If the measures are on the columns, then a (rows) option is available.

6. Click OK.

Create a Ranking for a Crosstabulation Table

To create a ranking for a measure in a crosstabulation table, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks to open the Filter and Rank dialog box:
 - Right-click on the table, and then select **Filter and Rank**.
 - Click a measure heading in a row or column, and then select Rank by this Row or Rank by this Column.

Note: You cannot filter on percent of total calculations.

- 2. If you are in View mode, select the Measure Filter or Rank tab.
- 3. Select the **Rank** option.
- 4. In the **Show** field, select **Top** or **Bottom**, and then type a value next to the option that you chose.
- 5. (Optional) Choose one of these options:
 - To evaluate the data as a percentage, select the percent(%) option, and then
 enter a value. The value cannot exceed 100.

^{**} Do not include a currency symbol in the **Value** field. In addition, enter values in the number format that is appropriate for the locale that is set for the browser.

^{***} If the measures are on the rows, then a (columns) option is available.

- To exclude tied rankings, select the **Exclude ties** option. For example, by default, if you request the top five products and there are three products tied for fifth place, then seven products are returned. If you select the **Exclude ties** option, then only five products are returned.
- 6. In the **Show values of** drop-down list, select an option.
- 7. Depending on your **Show values of** selection, specify the criteria for the ranking, as shown in the following table:

Table 17.4 Ranking Criteria Options for Crosstabulation Tables

Show Values Selection Criteria	
(rows)*	Select a value for each category or hierarchy level on the columns, and then select a Measure .
(columns)**	Select a value for each category or hierarchy level on the rows, and then select a Measure .
Outermost category or hierarchy on the rows	Select a Measure . Note: These values are not available when a section is synchronized.
Outermost category or hierarchy on the columns	

- * If the measures are on the columns, then a (rows) option is available.
- ** If the measures are on the rows, then a (columns) option is available.
 - 8. Click OK.

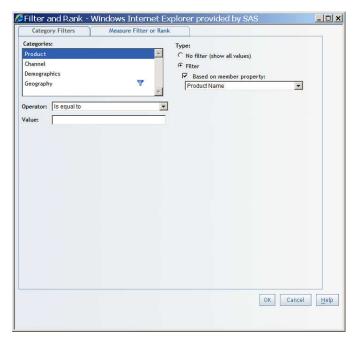
Create a Member Property Filter for a Crosstabulation Table

Note: This capability is available only for multidimensional categories with child filters. Not all cubes have member properties, so this capability is not available if either the cube, or the selected category does not have member properties. You cannot filter on member properties with a relative time filter.

To create a filter for member properties, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks to open the Filter and Rank dialog box:
 - Right-click on the table, and then select Filter and Rank.
 - Right-click a measure heading in a row or column, and then select Filter by this Row or Filter by this Column.
- 2. If you are in View mode, select the Category tab.
- 3. Select the **Filter** radio button.
- 4. Select the Based on member property check box. The Operator drop-down list and the Value field appear. The following display is an example of the Category Filters tab when the Based on member property check box is selected.

Figure 17.5 The Category Filters Tab with the Based on Member Property Check Box Selected



- 5. Select the **Operator**. The choices are either **Is equal to** or **Is not equal to**.
- 6. Enter a filter value in the **Value** field.
- 7. Click OK.

Remove a Filter or Ranking from a Crosstabulation Table

To remove a filter or ranking from a crosstabulation table, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click on the table, and then select **Filter and Rank** to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. Remove category and hierarchy filters, measure filters, or rankings as follows:
 - On the Category Filters tab, for each data item that should not be filtered, select No filter (show all values) as the Type.
 - On the Measure Filter or Rank tab, select No filter (show all values).

Note: If you already have a measure filter on a crosstabulation table in Edit mode, then you can select the **Delete Filters or Rankings** check box on the **Measure Filter or Rank** tab. Then, click **OK**.

3. Click OK.

Filtering and Ranking a Graph

Create a Category or Hierarchy Filter for a Graph

To create a category or hierarchy filter, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click on the graph, and then select Filter and Rank to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. Select the Category Filters tab.
- 3. Select a category or hierarchy in the Categories list. This field displays the categories and hierarchies that are used in the graph along with any currently active filters. Data item names might wrap multiple lines.

Note: The list does not include categories and hierarchies that are assigned to group breaks.

- 4. Select the **Type** option.
- 5. (Optional) If the selected data item is physically stored as character data and it is not using the default format, then you can select the **Filter on formatted values** option. In this case, formatted values are used in all parts of the current filter query.

Note: If the selected data item uses the default format and this option is selected (which might be the true for reports that were created with a previous version of SAS Web Report Studio), then clear this option to improve query performance. However, if you cannot produce the desired results by using unformatted (actual) values, leave the option selected.

- 6. Depending on your selected category and filter type, follow the actions that are described in Table 17.2 on page 190.
- 7. Click **OK**.

Create a Measure Filter for a Graph

Note: Multidimensional graphs allow filter and ranking on rows and columns when the section is synchronized.

To create a measure filter, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click on the graph, and then select Filter and Rank to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. Select the **Measure Filter or Rank** tab.
- 3. Select the **Filter** option.
- 4. In the **Show values of** drop-down list, select an option.
- 5. Depending on your **Show values of** selection, specify the criteria for the filter, as shown in the following table:

Note: The **Show values** drop-down list does not appear for relational graphs.

Table 17.5 Filter Criteria Options for Each Graph Type

Graph Type	Show Values Selection	Criteria
Bar chart or progressive bar chart	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the bars.	Select the measure that is assigned to the bar height. Then, select an Operator and type a Value .*
Bar-line chart	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the bars.	Select the measure that is assigned to the bar height or the measure that is assigned to the line height. Then, select an Operator and type a Value .*
Bubble plot	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the bubble groups.**	Select the measure that is assigned to the vertical axis or the measure that is assigned to the horizontal axis. Then, select an Operator and type a Value .*
Line graph	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the lines.	Select the measure that is assigned to the line height. Then, select an Operator and type a Value .*
Pie chart	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the segments.	Select the measure that is assigned to the segment size. Then, select an Operator and type a Value .*
Scatter plot	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the optional marker groups.**	Select the measure that is assigned to the vertical axis or the measure that is assigned to the horizontal axis. Then, select an Operator and type a Value .*
Tile chart	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the tile chart.	Select the measure that is assigned to the size or color. Then, select an Operator and type a Value .*

^{*} Do not include a currency symbol in the **Value** field. In addition, enter values in the number format that is appropriate for the locale that is set for the browser.

Create a Ranking for a Graph

Note: Multidimensional graphs allow rankings on rows and columns when the section is synchronized. Relational graphs do not allow rankings when the section is synchronized.

To create a ranking for a measure in a graph, complete these steps:

- Right-click on the graph, and then select Filter and Rank to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. Select the Measure Filter or Rank tab.
- 3. Select the **Rank** option.
- 4. In the **Show** field, select **Top** or **Bottom**, and then type a value next to the option that you chose.
- 5. (Optional) Choose one of these options:
 - To evaluate the data as a percentage, select the **percent(%)** option, and then enter a value. The value cannot exceed 100.

^{**} If no category or hierarchy is assigned to the marker groups or the bubble groups, then you cannot create the filter.

Note: This option is not available for relational data sources.

- To exclude tied rankings, select the **Exclude ties** option. For example, by default, if you request the top five products and there are three products tied for fifth place, then seven products are returned. If you select the **Exclude ties** option, then only five products are returned.
- 6. In the **Show values of** drop-down list, select an option.
- 7. Depending on your **Show values of** selection, specify the criteria for the ranking, as shown in the following table:

Note: The **Show values** drop-down list does not appear for relational graphs.

Table 17.6 Ranking Criteria Options for Each Graph Type

Graph Type	Show Values Selection	Based on Values of Criteria
Bar chart or progressive bar chart	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the bars.	Select the measure that is assigned to the bar height.
Bar-line chart	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the bars.	Select the measure that is assigned to the bar height or the measure that is assigned to the line height.
Bubble plot	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the optional bubble groups.*	Select the measure that is assigned to the vertical axis or the measure that is assigned to the horizontal axis.
Line graph	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the lines.	Select the measure that is assigned to the line height.
Pie chart	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the segments.	Select the measure that is assigned to the segment size.
Scatter plot	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the optional marker groups.*	Select the measure that is assigned to the vertical axis or the measure that is assigned to the horizontal axis.
Tile chart	The category or hierarchy that is assigned to the tile chart.	Select the measure that is assigned to the size or color.

^{*} If no category or hierarchy is assigned to the marker groups or the bubble groups, then you cannot create the ranking.

8. Click OK.

Remove a Filter or Ranking from a Graph

To remove a filter or ranking from a graph, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click on the graph, and then select Filter and Rank to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. Remove category and hierarchy filters, measure filters, or rankings as follows:
 - On the Category Filters tab, for each data item that should not be filtered, select No filter as the Type.
 - On the Measure Filter or Rank tab, select No filter (show all values).

Filtering and Ranking a Geographical Map

Create a Filter for a Geographical Map

To create a filter for the geographic hierarchy in a geographical map, complete these steps:

- In Edit mode, right-click in the geographical map, and then select Filter and Rank or in View mode, click on the map toolbar, and then select Filter and Rank.
 The Filter and Rank dialog box appears.
- 2. Select the Category Filters tab.
- 3. In the **Categories** list, select the geographic hierarchy. This field displays the geographic hierarchy along with any currently active filters.
- 4. Select the **Filter** option.
- 5. Select items in the **Available values** list. You can select and deselect items individually, or you can use the **Select All** or **Deselect All** buttons.
- 6. Click OK.

Create a Measure Filter for a Geographical Map

Note: The Measure Filter or Rank tab is not available in Edit mode.

To create a measure filter, complete these steps:

- 1. In View mode, click on the map toolbar, and then select **Filter and Rank** to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.
- 2. Select the Measure Filter or Rank tab.
- 3. Select the **Filter** option.
- 4. In the **Show values of** drop-down list, select the geographic hierarchy.
- 5. Select the **Measure** that is being used in the geographical map.
- 6. Select an **Operator**.
- 7. Enter a **Value**. (Do not include the currency symbol.)
- 8. Click OK.

Create a Ranking for a Geographical Map

Note: The **Measure Filter or Rank** tab is not available in Edit mode.

To create a ranking for the measure used in a geographical map, complete these steps:

1. In View mode, click on the map toolbar, and then select **Filter and Rank** to open the Filter and Rank dialog box.

- 2. Select the Measure Filter or Rank tab.
- 3. Select the **Rank** option.
- 4. In the **Show** field, select **Top** or **Bottom**, and then type a value next to the option that you chose.
- 5. (Optional) Choose one of these options:
 - To evaluate the data as a percentage, select the **percent(%)** option, and then enter a value. The value cannot exceed 100.
 - To exclude tied rankings, select the Exclude ties option. For example, by default, if you request the top five geographic areas for total revenue and there are three areas tied for fifth place, then seven geographic areas are shown on the geographical map. If you select the **Exclude ties** option, then only five geographic areas are shown on the geographical map.
- 6. In the Show values of drop-down list, select the geographic hierarchy.
- 7. Select the **Measure** that is being used in the geographical map.
- 8. Click OK.

Remove a Filter or Ranking from a Geographical Map

To remove a filter or ranking from a geographical map, complete these steps:

- 1. In Edit mode, right-click in the geographical map, and then select Filter and Rank or in View mode, click and on the map toolbar, and then select Filter and Rank. The Filter and Rank dialog box appears.
- 2. Remove the geographic hierarchy filter, the measure filter, or the ranking as follows:
 - On the Category Filters tab, select the geographic hierarchy, and then select No filter.
 - On the Measure Filter or Rank tab, select No filter (show all values).
- 3. Click OK.

Browsing or Searching for Filter Values

About Browsing and Searching

There are two ways to select values from a data item:

- You can browse all the values that are available and then select from a list.
- You can enter search arguments to narrow the list of values and then select from that

The **Browse** and **Search** tabs have a different appearance depending on whether the data items are in a relational data source or a multidimensional data source.

The **Browse** and **Search** tabs let you search for values when you are doing the following:

- constructing an unprompted filter that uses either the Equal to or Not equal to operators
- constructing a prompted filter whose prompt type is **Create a list of values** and whose operator is **Equal to**, **Not equal to**, **Between**, or **Not between**

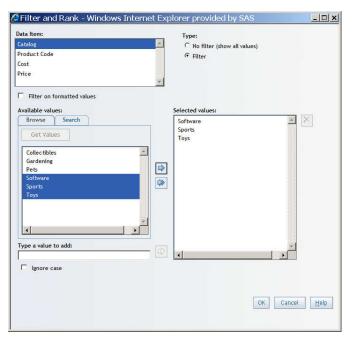
The **Filter on formatted values** check box determines whether the search is for formatted or unformatted (actual) values.

Browse for Relational Data Items

You can use the **Browse** tab to browse all the values that are available in the data source and then select one from a list. To browse the values in a relational data source, complete these steps:

- 1. Click Get Values to run a query and display the values.
 - Note: The Get Values button is disabled if the data item does not allow values to be displayed, the data item values have already been retrieved, or the data item values cannot be retrieved.
- Select a value (or values) from the Browse tab. Click to move one or more values
 to the Selected values list. You can select a range of values using the SHIFT or the
 CTRL key. Use to move all values in the Browse list to the Selected values list.

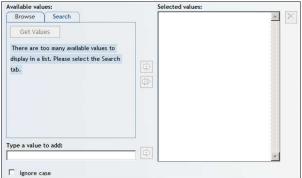
Figure 17.6 Filter and Rank Dialog Box with Values Moved from the Browse Tab to the List of Selected Values



If there are too many values to display, then a message displays. In this case, the **Search** tab is accessible, so you can search for the values.

Available values: Selected values: Browse Search Get Values

Figure 17.7 Example of the Message When There Are Too Many Values to Display



Search for Relational Data Items

You can use the Search tab to enter search arguments to narrow the list of values and then select a value from that list. To search for the values in a relational data source, complete these steps:

1. Select a **Search criteria** from the drop-down list. The following operators are available:

Search Operator	Description Specifies that the value contains the search argument.		
Contains			
Exactly matches	Specifies that the value matches the search argument exactly.		
Starts with	Specifies that the value starts with the search argument.		
Ends with	Specifies that the value ends with the search argument.		
Matches pattern	Lets you create a pattern for the search argument. Use the question mark (?) as a substitute for a single letter and an asterisk (*) as a substitute for zero or more letters.		

The search argument is case-sensitive for formatted values and not case-sensitive for unformatted (actual) values.

- 2. Enter a value to search for in the field to the right of the **Search criteria** list.
- 3. Click **Search**. The search results display in the table below the button. If the table contains more than 50 entries, a page control appears above the table to let you move to the next or previous set of entries.
- 4. Select a value (or values) in the table. Click to move one or more values to the list of Selected values. You can select a range of values using the SHIFT or the CTRL key. Use to move all values to the list of **Selected values**.

Create Custom Filter - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS Custom filter City • Is equal to • Filter on formatted values Selected values: Search Alpharetta Atlanta Search criteria: Starts with ▼ B Search Bakersfield Baltimore Basking Ridge Baytown Beaufort Dipolechia Type a value to add: I lenore case OK Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Figure 17.8 Moving Search Values to the Selected Values List in the Create Custom Filter Dialog Box

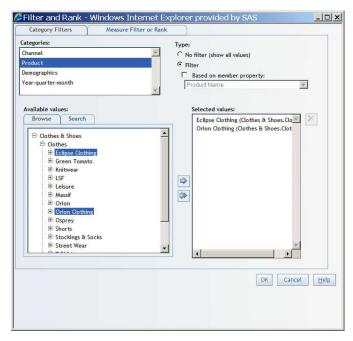
Browse for Multidimensional Data Items

When the **Browse** tab displays for multidimensional data, a tree representing the hierarchy of the data items expands to the first available level. Note that when portions of the tree are expanded, there might be a slight delay in populating the list, because the data in the tree is loaded on an as-needed basis.

To browse the values in a multidimensional data source, complete these steps:

1. Select a value (or values) from the **Browse** tab. Click to move one or more values to the list of **Selected values**. You can select a range of values using the SHIFT or the CTRL key. Double-clicking expands or collapses the tree, depending on the state of the tree node when you click it. Use to move all values in the **Browse** list to the list of **Selected values**. If an area of the tree is not expanded, then the values in the subtree under that tree value are not moved to the **Selected values** list.

Figure 17.9 Filter and Rank Dialog Box with Values Moved from the Browse Tab to the List of Selected Multidimensional Values



2. (Optional) Remove values from the **Selected values** by clicking X. You can also double-click a value to remove it. You can select a range of values using the SHIFT or the CTRL key. To remove all values, select all of the items and then click X.

Search for Multidimensional Data Items

You can use the Search tab to enter search arguments to narrow the list of values and then select a value from that list. To browse the values in a multidimensional data source, complete these steps:

1. Select a **Search criteria** from the drop-down list. The following operators are available:

Search Operator	Description	
Contains	Specifies that the value contains the search argument.	
Exactly matches	Specifies that the value matches the search argument exactly.	
Starts with	Specifies that the value starts with the search argument.	
Ends with	Specifies that the value ends with the search argument.	
Matches pattern	Lets you create a pattern for the search argument. Use the question mark (?) as a substitute for a single letter and an asterisk (*) as a substitute for zero or more letters.	

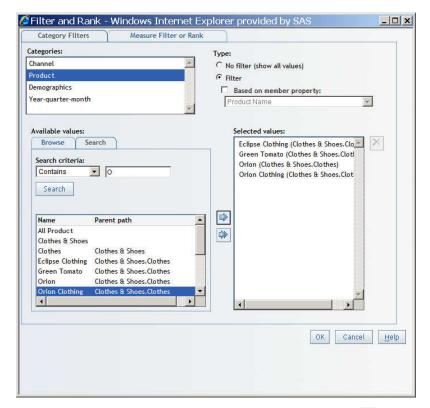
The search argument is always case-sensitive, because multidimensional values are formatted.

- 2. Enter a value to search for in the field to the right of the Search criteria list.
- 3. Click **Search**. The search results display in the table below the button. If the table contains more than 50 entries, a page control appears above the table to let you move to the next or previous set of entries.

In the table, Name is the data item value and Parent path is a list of the levels from the top of the hierarchy to the value. Because multidimensional data sources are hierarchical, data values need to be placed into the context of the hierarchies in which they reside. For example, your cube could contain both [New York]. [Rochester] and [Minnesota]. [Rochester]. If you see just the value Rochester, you need additional information to know in which state the city is located. In this example, the Parent path for one data value will be New York and Minnesota for the other data value.

4. Select a value (or values) in the table. Click to move one or more values to the list of **Selected values**. You can select a range of values using the SHIFT or the CTRL key. Use to move all values to the list of **Selected values**.

Figure 17.10 Moving Multidimensional Search Values to the Selected Values List in the Filter and Rank Dialog Box



5. (Optional) Remove values from the **Selected values** by clicking X. You can also double-click a value to remove it. You can select a range of values using the SHIFT or the CTRL key. To remove all values, select all of the items and then click X.

Chapter 18

Drilling and Expanding

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How Drilling and Expanding Can Help with Analysis

If you want to visibly compare parent and child values at the same time, then drilling and expanding values can help you analyze the data. For example, suppose you want to see the overall sales revenue for last year, as well as the quarterly sales revenue, for your company. You could use the drill and expand feature in a crosstabulation table to help analyze both the annual and quarterly revenue.

Drill or Expand Hierarchies in a Crosstabulation Table

You can perform these tasks on a crosstabulation table that is based on multidimensional data:

• Click
■ to expand a member of a hierarchy level. You see the values for the current member and the values for the next hierarchy level down for that member.

Figure 18.1 In the Hierarchy Level Year, the Member 2007 Has Been Expanded to Display Values for the Quarter Hierarchy Level



Click 1 to drill a member of a hierarchy level. You see only the values for the next
hierarchy level down for that member. Note that a bread crumb appears above the
table when you drill down in a hierarchy. Use the bread crumb to move up a level in
a hierarchy.

Figure 18.2 In the Hierarchy Level Year, the Member 2007 Has Been Drilled to Display Values for the Quarter Hierarchy Level



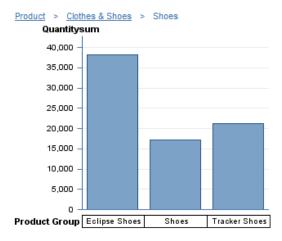
- Right-click a hierarchy level heading, and then select Expand All. In the display here, you would click on the hierarchy level Quarter.
- Right-click a hierarchy level heading, and then select Collapse All.

Drill or Expand Hierarchies in a Graph

You can drill in a graph that is based on multidimensional data. Right-click the name of a member in the graph, and then select **Drill down on <member>**. You see only the values for the next hierarchy level down for that member.

Note: If a section is synchronized, then a graph that exists in a synchronized section with a table expands if an expand operation is performed on the table. For more information about synchronization, see "Overview of Synchronized Filtering, Sorting, Drilling, and Expanding" on page 85.

Figure 18.3 In the Hierarchy Level Product, the Member Clothes & Shoes Has Been Drilled to Display Values for the Shoes Hierarchy Level



In Figure 18.3 on page 207, to undo the drilling, you select Clothes & Shoes above the graph, which is the next hierarchy level up. To go back to the top level of the hierarchy, select Product.

Note: You cannot drill into the X-axis category values for a progressive bar chart with a multidimensional data source if the chart includes an initial or final bar. However, you can still drill into the chart. You can remove the initial and final bars, drill into the chart, and then add back the initial and final bars. If your section is synchronized, you can drill into a different report element, because the drills are shared across report elements in a synchronized section. You can also drill into any horizontal or vertical series data items, because only the X-axis category value has drilling restrictions.

Drill or Expand the Geographic Hierarchy in a **Geographical Map**

The following display is an example of a geographical map that has geographic hierarchies defined.

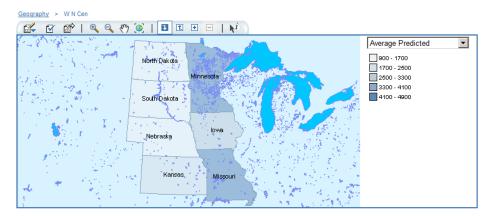
Figure 18.4 The US Regions Hierarchy Level



You can perform these tasks on a geographical map to drill or expand the geographic hierarchy:

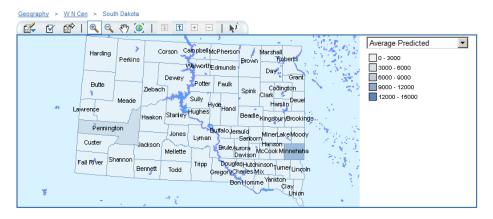
• Click • and then click a colored geographical map region (which is a member in the currently displayed geographic hierarchy level). The geographical map is redrawn to display the regions (members) for the next hierarchy level down while keeping the context of the current hierarchy level. For example, if you select the Midwestern states in Figure 18.4 on page 207, then the geographical map retains the context of the selected region and uses that information to determine which states should appear in the following display. The legend to the right of the geographical map changes to display the values for the expanded region.

Figure 18.5 In the US Regions Hierarchy Level, the West N. Central Member Has Been Expanded to Display Values for the State Hierarchy Level



- Click and then click an expanded region to collapse it.
- Click 1 and then click a colored geographical map region (which is a member in the currently displayed geographic hierarchy level). The geographical map is redrawn to display the regions (members) for the next hierarchy level down. For example, if you select the state of Iowa in Figure 18.5 on page 208, then the geographical map retains the context of the selected state and uses that information to determine which counties should appear in the following display. The legend to the right of the geographical map changes to display the values for the drilled state.

Figure 18.6 In the US Regions Hierarchy Level, the West N. Central Member Has Been Drilled to Display Values for the County Hierarchy Level



Click to remove the last drill-down action that you performed.

How Drilling and Expanding Affects Other Table, Graph, and Geographical Map Features

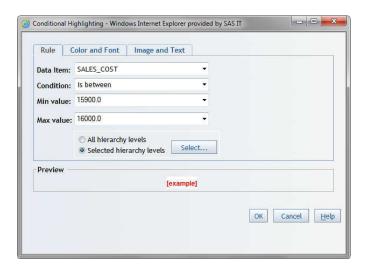
How Drilling and Expanding Affects Filtering and Ranking

SAS Web Report Studio shows if a filter or rank has been defined for a data item. In either the **Categories** or **Data Item** list in the Filter and Rank dialog box, you see the funnel icon () if the filter is in effect. If you have performed a drill or expand operation on a data item that has masked the effect of the filter, then this icon becomes dimmed. This tells you that the filter is defined, but it is not currently in effect. If you select a data item with a disabled filter, a message tells you that the filter is not in effect and gives a general explanation of why.

How Drilling and Expanding Affects Conditional Highlighting in Tables and Graphs

When you define conditional highlighting, there is an option to apply the rule either to the selected levels of displayed dimensions or to any level of displayed dimensions. In the Conditional Highlighting dialog box, there are two selections for rule assignment: **All hierarchy levels** or **Selected hierarchy levels**.

Figure 18.7 Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box with the Selected Hierarchy Levels Option Selected



Note that if you choose the **Selected hierarchy levels** option, then you can click **Select** to open the dialog box that lets you specify your selections. For more information about table values, see "Managing Conditional Highlighting for Table Values" on page 226. For more information about graph values, see "Managing Conditional Highlighting for Graph Values" on page 232.

As you expand or drill and display different levels in a table or a graph, conditional highlighting rules continue to be applied based on the rule assignment that you specified.

How Drilling and Expanding Affects Totals and Subtotals in Tables

When you specify totals or subtotals, they are applied and affect every level of the displayed table. As you navigate the table by drilling and expanding, the total, subtotal, or both are reflected at the currently displayed level.

How Drilling and Expanding Affects Percent of Total Calculations in **Tables**

When you drill and expand in a table, any percent of total calculations are updated to reflect the values that are relevant to the currently displayed hierarchy level.

How Drilling and Expanding Affects Panning and Zooming in a Geographical Map

You can indirectly remove panning or zooming in a geographical map by drilling or expanding. For example, you drill into a region (or pan to a certain area) and then use the breadcrumb to drill up. The drill-up operation takes you back to the state that the geographical map was in before you performed the drill and pan operations. You are not positioned in the panned results when you drill up.

Chapter 19

Sorting

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How Sorting Can Help with Analysis

Information is easier to understand when it appears in an expected order. Applying a sort order to one or more data items enables you to arrange rows and columns in tables and axis labels on charts in some order, such as alphabetically or highest to lowest numerically. Interactively changing the order of data can provide you with a different perspective that often facilitates valuable insight. For example, in a report, sales employees who are initially arranged alphabetically can be re-sorted by geography or by sales amount. Seeing the most recent year first in a table can help you find the most relevant information faster. However, you can spot trends more quickly in a line plot if you order the years ascending chronologically. You can also sort data by multiple data items to show sales employees who generated the most to the least revenue, within an alphabetical list of the region. SAS Web Report Studio enables report authors to easily set or change the sort order of the dates, the text, and the numbers that are presented in tables and graphs to facilitate understanding.

Sorting Data in a List Table

Sort Values in a List Table

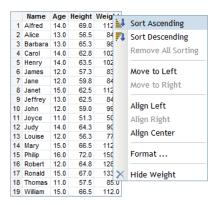
To sort individual columns in a list table, the sort priority is in reverse selection order. For example, if you select *Order Year* descending, then *Product Name* ascending, and

then *Country* ascending, the priority will be *Country*, then *Product Name*, and then *Order Year*.

To specify a sort order for values in a list table, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click a column heading in the list table, and then select either **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**.
- 2. To sort additional columns in order of priority, right—click each column heading and then select either **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**.

Figure 19.1 Sort Ascending and Sort Descending Menu Options for a List Table



Specify a Sort Priority for Values in a List Table

If you are working with a relational list table in Edit or View mode, then you can specify a sort order for the values. To specify a sort priority for values in a list table, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the table and select **Sort Priority**. This opens the Sort Priority dialog box.

Figure 19.2 Sort Priority Menu Item for List Tables in Edit Mode

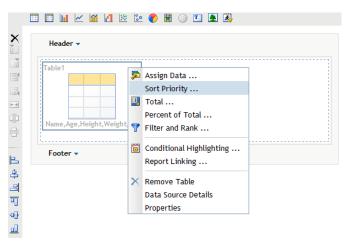
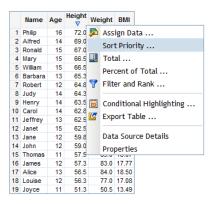
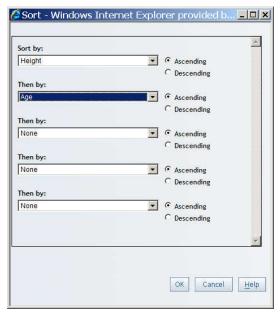


Figure 19.3 Sort Priority Menu Item for List Tables in View Mode



2. In the Sort dialog box, specify which item you want sorted first. You can sort multiple columns. In the following display, the list table is sorted first by height and then by age.

Figure 19.4 Sort Dialog Box with the Height and Age Columns Selected



Note: The Sort Priority option is not available for list tables in a synchronized group.

Sort Data in a Crosstabulation Table

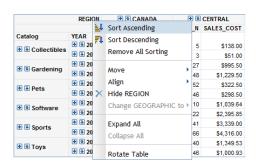
In crosstabulation tables, right-click a column heading to sort data. You can also sort categories, rather than measures, by clicking the category name.

Note: If measures in the crosstabulation table have been placed on the rows instead of the columns, then you are sorting the rows.

To specify a sort for values in a crosstabulation table, complete these steps:

1. To sort by category values in a crosstabulation table, right-click a column or row heading and then select either **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**.

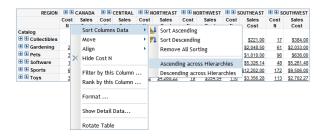
Figure 19.5 Sort Ascending and Sort Descending Menu Options for a Crosstabulation Table



 To sort by measure values in a multidimensional crosstabulation table, right-click a column or row heading and then select Sort Ascending, Sort Descending, Ascending across Hierarchies, or Descending across Hierarchies.

Note: There is a difference between the **Sort Ascending** and **Sort Descending** options and the **Ascending across Hierarchies** and **Descending across Hierarchies** options. The **Ascending across Hierarchies** and **Descending across Hierarchies** options are available only for measures. You can sort either row or column data. However, the sort is relevant only for the measure that you select. For example, in the following display, the *Cost N* column for Canada is selected, so it will be the measure that is sorted when you select either the **Ascending across Hierarchies** or **Descending across Hierarchies** option. You can sort across a hierarchy or within a hierarchy depending on the measure that you select.

Figure 19.6 Sorting Options for a Multidimensional Crosstabulation Table



Sorting Data in a Graph

Sort Ascending or Descending Values in a Graph

Right-click the name of a category or hierarchy level in a graph, and then select either **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**.

To specify a sort order for values in a graph, complete these steps:

1. Right-click the name of a category or hierarchy level in a graph to sort the category or hierarchy level by the values of the measure used in the graph.

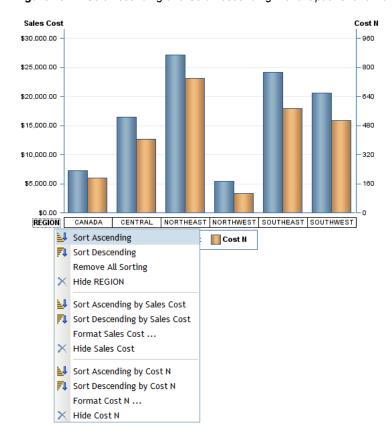


Figure 19.7 Sort Ascending and Sort Descending Menu Options for a Bar Chart

2. If the graph has more than one measure, you can choose which one to sort by.

Sort by Measure Values in a Graph

Right-click the name of a category or hierarchy level in a graph to sort the category or hierarchy level by the values of the measure used in the graph.

To specify a sort order for values in a graph, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click the name of a category or hierarchy level in a graph to sort the category or hierarchy level by the values of the measure used in the graph. If the graph has more than one measure, you can choose which one to sort by.
- 2. To sort by measure values in a graph based on a multidimensional data source, select either Sort Ascending by <column-name> or Sort Descending by <column**name>**, where **<column-name>** is the name of the column that you selected. For example, in the following display, the Sort Descending by Total Sales Summary option was selected.

Remove All Sorting for Tables or Graphs

You can remove all sorting that has been applied to a table or a graph. Right-click the name of a category or hierarchy level in the graph or table and select Remove All Sorting.

Chapter 20

Adding Total, Subtotal, and Percent of Total Calculations

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How Totals, Subtotals, and Percent of Total Calculations Can Help with Analysis

Summarizing data provides a fast way to understand how a group of data values are performing and how subgroups compare to one another. SAS Web Report Studio enables you to display the measures summarized, such as a summation or average, at one or multiple levels within tables. A summary for all values is called a *total* and a summary for a subgroup of values is called a *subtotal*. These totals and subtotals can be displayed above or below the group of values (for multidimensional data sources only). You can choose to add totals and subtotals for rows, columns, or both. When you need to understand how an individual item contributes to a group of values, you can add table cells to display the percent that value represents of the overall total, subtotal, or both. Totals, subtotals, and percent of total calculations help you evaluate metrics at higher levels and compare groups at the same level to determine where to focus your analysis.

Understanding the Relationship between Totals, Subtotals, and Percent of Totals

For a multidimensional crosstabulation table, if you want to identify any percent of total items, then you also need the corresponding total or subtotal items. For example, if you create a percent of row subtotal data item, then you also need the row subtotals.

If you have not already specified any necessary total or subtotal values, then SAS Web Report Studio adds them automatically. For example, if you have not yet specified any totals or subtotals when you create a percent of row subtotal data item, then the Row Subtotals option is already selected when you open the Total dialog box.

If you use the Total dialog box to remove any totals or subtotals, then any percent of total data items that depend on these totals and subtotals are automatically removed. Before this occurs, however, you see a warning and must confirm that you want to remove the totals and subtotals.

Managing Totals and Subtotals in Tables

About Totals and Subtotals

Totals can be positioned at the top, at the bottom, on the left, or on the right of a table element (for multidimensional data sources). By default, total and subtotal values are displayed in boldface type. In addition, their table cells have a light blue background. For more information about how to change the properties for displaying totals, see "Specify Style Properties for Total and Subtotal Values" on page 142.

Here is an example of a multidimensional crosstabulation table with totals:

Figure 20.1 Multidimensional Crosstabulation Table with Formatted Column Total Values

		Order Count	Total Sales Summary
Product Category	Continent		
	♣ ♣ Africa	4	\$209.50
		16	\$2,203.18
	♣ Australia/Pacific	4,033	\$406,164.80
	± ■ Europe	44,947	\$4,706,523.41
	■ North America	19,365	\$1,973,361.39
	♣ ♣ Africa	14	\$2,078.10
∄ ∄ Shoes	♣ Australia/Pacific	405	\$59,018.13
■ Snoes	⊕ 3 Europe	37,848	\$5,994,375.53
	♣ North America	6,584	\$1,064,536.61
Total		113,216	\$14,208,470.65

Here is an example of a multidimensional crosstabulation table with totals and subtotals:

Figure 20.2 Multidimensional Crosstabulation Table with Formatted Row Total, Column Subtotal, and Column Total Values

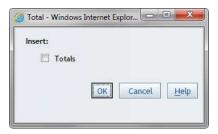
		Order Count		Total Sales Summary	
Product Line		Clothes & Shoes	Total	Clothes & Shoes	Total
Order Channel	Continent				
	★ Australia/Pacific	2,639	2,639	\$283,425.40	\$283,425.40
Retail Sale	± ∃ Europe	69,121	69,121	\$8,867,479.08	\$8,867,479.08
	◆ ◆ North America	25,043	25,043	\$2,896,984.59	\$2,896,984.59
Subtotal: Retail Sale		96,803	96,803	\$12,047,889.07	\$12,047,889.07
	♣ ♣ Africa	13	13	\$1,933.20	\$1,933.20
0-4-1	♣ ♣ Asia	14	14	\$2,131.20	\$2,131.20
Catalog Sale	★ Australia/Pacific	899	899	\$94,215.43	\$94,215.43
ouio	★ Europe	7,520	7,520	\$1,006,522.24	\$1,006,522.24
	■ North America	453	453	\$71,298.63	\$71,298.63
Subtotal:	Catalog Sale	8,899	8,899	\$1,176,100.70	\$1,176,100.70
	♣ ♣ Africa	5	5	\$354.40	\$354.40
		2	2	\$71.98	\$71.98
Internet Sale	★ Australia/Pacific	900	900	\$87,542.10	\$87,542.10
00.0	∄ Europe	6,154	6,154	\$826,897.62	\$826,897.62
	◆ ◆ North America	453	453	\$69,614.78	\$69,614.78
Subtotal: Internet Sale		7,514	7,514	\$984,480.88	\$984,480.88
Total		113,216	113,216	\$14,208,470.65	\$14,208,470.65

Show or Hide Totals for List Tables

To show or hide totals for list tables, complete these steps:

1. Right-click on the list table, and then select **Total** to open the Total dialog box.

Figure 20.3 Total Dialog Box for List Tables



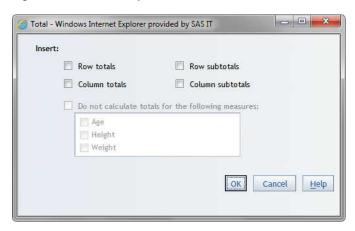
- 2. Select or deselect the **Totals** check box.
- 3. Click OK.

Show or Hide Totals and Subtotals for Crosstabulation Tables

To show or hide totals for crosstabulation tables, complete these steps:

1. Right-click on the crosstabulation table, and then select **Total** to open the Total dialog box.

Figure 20.4 Total Dialog Box for Crosstabulation Tables



2. Select one or more of these **Insert** options:

Row totals

Select this option to display row totals.

Row subtotals

Select this option to display row subtotals.

Column totals

Select this option to display column totals.

Column subtotals

Select this option to display column subtotals.

Do not calculate totals for the following measures

Select this option to specify which measure (or measures) should not have totals calculated.

3. Click OK.

Show or Hide Totals and Subtotals for Multidimensional Crosstabulation Tables

To show or hide totals and subtotals for crosstabulation tables that use multidimensional data, complete these steps:

1. Right-click on the crosstabulation table, and then select **Total** to open the Total dialog box.

_ D X Total - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS IT Insert: Row totals Row subtotals Column subtotals Do not calculate totals for the following measures: Sales Cost Cost N Display: On top (left) On bottom (right) Type: Visual totals Derive totals from the values included in the output Parent totals Retrieve parent values from the data source Itemize values across hierarchies Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Figure 20.5 Total Dialog Box for Multidimensional Crosstabulation Tables

2. Select one or more of these **Insert** options:

Row totals

Select this option to display row totals.

Row subtotals

Select this option to display row subtotals.

Column totals

Select this option to display column totals.

Column subtotals

Select this option to display column subtotals.

Do not calculate totals for the following measures

Select this option to specify which measure (or measures) should not have totals calculated.

- 3. Choose where the totals and the subtotals appear. You can select either **On top (left)** or **On bottom (right)**. The default is **On bottom (right)**.
- 4. Select the **Type** option. The default is **Visual totals**.

You can choose whether totals and subtotals are based on all available multidimensional data or only the data that is being displayed. You can select either Parent totals (for totals and subtotals that include all data in the cube, not just what is shown in your table) or Visual totals (for totals and subtotals that are based on just the values being shown in your table). For example, if your table contains a filter so that it shows data from only 2012 but your cube contains data for 2008-2013, then Visual totals provides a total for just 2012 values while Parent totals provides a total that includes data from all four years.

5. (Optional) If you specify any totals or subtotals, you see an **Itemize values across** hierarchies check box. If you select this check box and if you have more than one category on rows or columns, then in addition to grand totals, your table contains additional subtotal values for the outer categories.

Order Count Total Sales Summary Clothes Total Clothes & Total Shoes ΑII Order Continent ■ Australia/Pacific 2,639 2,639 \$283,425.40 \$283,425.40 Retail **Europe** 69.121 \$8.867.479.08 \$8.867.479.08 69.121 Sale **■** North America 25.043 25.043 \$2 896 984 59 \$2,896,984,59 Subtotal: Retail Sale 96,803 96,803 \$12,047,889.07 \$12,047,889.07 ★ Africa 13 13 \$1,933.20 \$1,933.20 \$2,131.20 \$2,131.20 14 14 Catalog 899 899 \$94,215,43 \$94,215,43 **∄ ∄** Europe ΑII 7,520 7,520 \$1,006,522.24 \$1,006,522.24 Channel **★** North America \$71,298,63 \$71,298,63 Subtotal: Catalog Sale 8,899 8,899 \$1,176,100.70 \$1,176,100.70 \$354.40 \$354.40 5 2 2 \$71.98 \$71.98 900 900 \$87,542.10 \$87,542.10 **3** Europe 6,154 6,154 \$826.897.62 \$826.897.62 ■ North America \$69,614,78 \$69,614,78 453 453 Subtotal: Internet Sale 7,514 7,514 \$984,480.88 \$984,480.88 Subtotal: Africa \$2,287.60 \$2,287.60 Subtotal: Asia 16 16 \$2,203,18 \$2,203,18 Subtotal: Australia/Pacific 4,438 All Channel 4,438 \$465,182.93 Subtotal: Europe 82,795 82,795 \$10,700,898.94 \$10,700,898.94 Subtotal: North 25,949 25,949 \$3,037,898.00 \$3,037,898.00 America 113,216 113,216 \$14,208,470.65 \$14,208,470.65 Total

Figure 20.6 Multidimensional Crosstabulation Table with Itemized Values across Hierarchies

Managing Percent of Total Calculations in Tables

About the Different Calculations That You Can Create

For tables that use relational data, you can add a column that shows a selected measure as a percentage of a grand total. For relational crosstabulation tables, you can show a selected measure as a percentage of a grand total, a column total, a row total, or a subtotal. For multidimensional crosstabulation tables, you can show a selected measure as a percentage of a grand total, a column total, a row total, a column subtotal, or a row subtotal.

Add a Percent of Total Calculation to a Table

To add a percent of total calculation to a table, complete these steps:

- Right-click on the table, and then select **Percent of Total** to open the Percent of Total dialog box. The **Percent of Total** menu item is not available if either of these conditions exists:
 - The table does not contain any measures that can be used in a grand total.
 - The table is in a synchronized group.
- 2. In the **For measure** drop-down list, select a measure for the calculation. The list does not contain existing percent of total calculations.
- 3. In the **Show percent of** drop-down list, select an option, depending on the type of
 - For list tables, the **Column Total** option is the only type of percent of total that is supported.

- For relational crosstabulation tables, for the selected measure, select the type of percentage that you want to show. Your predefined choices are Grand Total, **Column Total**, and **Row Total**. The drop-down list also contains these options:
 - one option for the subtotal of each category in the columns of the table. The options are listed in order from the top down.
 - one option for the subtotal of each category in the rows of the table. The options are listed in order from the outside inward.
- For multidimensional crosstabulation tables, for the selected measure, select the type of percentage that you want to show. The available choices are Grand Total, Column Total, Column Subtotal, and Row Subtotal.
- 4. Type a **Label** for the calculation that you are creating. You can use a maximum of 30 characters. The Label field is initially blank. The Add button is not available until you enter a value into this field.
- 5. Click **Add** to add your percent of total calculation.
- 6. Click OK.

When the measure that is used in the calculation appears in a column, the new calculation appears immediately to the right of the measure. When the measure that is used in the calculation appears in a row, the new calculation appears immediately below the measure.

Note: If you add any percent of total items in a multidimensional crosstabulation table, you also see the corresponding total or subtotal items.

Order Channel Retail Sale Catalog Sale Internet Sale roduct Category **3 2006** \$1,000,302.83 \$96,138.15 8.30% 8.17% \$52,626.00 5.35% \$1,149,066.98 **∄ 3** 2007 \$1,142,902.24 9.49% \$116,976.94 9.95% \$77,258.98 7.85% \$1,337,138.16 \$1,410,479.49 \$98,736.21 **± 3** 2009 \$1 161 442 40 9.64% \$131 612 07 11 19% \$110 463 63 11 22% \$1,403,518,10 **₽ ₽ 2010** \$1,309,034.70 10.87% \$102,531.70 8.72% \$137,294.96 13.95% \$1,548,861.36 8.61% 8.16% \$1,248,130.80 **3** 2006 \$1,037,383,60 \$130 440 70 11.09% \$80,306.50 **∄ 3** 2007 \$1,174,764.64 9.75% \$125,275.93 10.65% \$89,621.65 9.10% \$1,389,662.22 **№ 3 2008** \$1,359,760.15 11.29% \$125,022.23 10.63% \$111,424.02 11.32% \$1,596,206.40 \$1,084,318.37 \$114,245.07 9.71% \$106,497.30 9.00% 10.82% \$1,305,060.74 \$1,367,500.66 11.35% \$93,195.92 7.92% \$120,251.63 \$12,047,889.07 100.00% \$1,476,100.70 100.00% \$984,480.88

Figure 20.7 Crosstabulation Table with a Percent of Total Calculation

If you use the Properties dialog box to convert a crosstabulation table to a list table, then the following happens:

- All percent of grand total items become percent of column items.
- Any other percent of total items are removed, because they are not supported for list tables. You are asked to confirm the removal of these percent of total items.

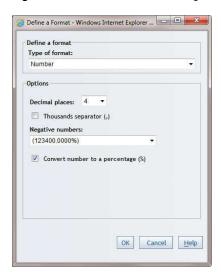
Modify the Number of Decimal Places for a Percent of Total Calculation

By default, percent of total calculations have two decimal places. To change the number of decimal places, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click the percent of total column heading, and then select **Format**.
- 2. In the Define a Format dialog box, change the value in the **Decimal places** field.

In this example, the number of decimal places has changed from 2 to 4.

Figure 20.8 Define a Format Dialog Box for Numbers



3. Click OK.

Remove a Percent of Total Calculation from a Table

To remove a percent of total calculation from a table, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click on the table, and then select **Percent of Total** to open the Percent of Total dialog box.
- 2. Select a calculation.
- 3. Click Remove.
- 4. Click OK.

Note: If you use the Select Data dialog box to remove a data item from your query, then any percent of total calculations that depend on it are automatically removed from your table.

Chapter 21

Applying Conditional Highlighting

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How Conditional Highlighting Can Help with Analysis

Conditional highlighting is used to direct a report viewer's attention to specific report results. For example, a report author might design a report on suppliers so that table cells that contain delivery times that are greater than 14 days are automatically highlighted with a red background. You can also add, modify, or delete conditional highlighting when you view a report. For example, you might want to highlight delivery times that are less than five days instead of greater than 14 days.

For tables, SAS Web Report Studio has a variety of options for highlighting results that meet the specified conditions. In addition, an image or user-supplied text can be placed to the right or left of the revenue value, or they can replace the revenue values.

Note: Category highlighting applies only to character data items.

In the following display, total sales values that are greater than \$130,000 are bold.

Figure 21.1 Total Sales Values That Are Greater Than \$130,000 Are Highlighted

Product > Clothes & Shoes > Shoes				
Gender		🛨 🗷 Female		
		Total Salessum	Total Salessum	
Product Group	Order Channel			
	Retail Sale	\$1,691,543.74	\$1,565,771.26	
	Catalog Sale	\$152,807.70	\$144,032.00	
	Internet Sale	\$129,838.00	\$126,114.55	
	Retail Sale	\$734,915.46	\$690,097.29	
♣ ♣ Shoes	Catalog Sale	\$70,005.42	\$72,640.34	
	Internet Sale	\$62,871.68	\$54,108.88	
	Retail Sale	\$572,564.90	\$768,834.77	
Tracker Shoes	Catalog Sale	\$65,506.80	\$83,187.59	
	Internet Sale	\$56,443.46	\$78,724.53	

Graphs use shading as the highlighting method. In the following display, shoe product groups with revenues that are between \$1 million and \$2 million are highlighted.

Figure 21.2 Shoes with Revenues That Are between One and Two Million Dollars Are Highlighted



For more information about conditional highlighting, see "Working with Conditional Highlighting" on page 316.

Managing Conditional Highlighting for Table Values

Add Conditional Highlighting to Table Values

For tables, measure or category data items can be used in conditional highlighting.

Some conditional highlighting rules have priority over other rules. The conditional highlighting rules that you define for measures have the highest priority, regardless of where those measures appear in the table. Conditional highlighting rules that you define using a category on a row have a higher priority than a rule for a category on a column. In a crosstabulation table, the conditional highlighting rules that you define using category A will have a higher priority than those that you define using category B, if category A is inside category B.

The styles that you specify for colors and fonts are not merged among conditional highlighting rules. However, if you add highlighting using an image or text, then those conditions are merged if they are not specified in a conditional highlighting rule with a higher priority.

To specify conditional highlighting for values in a table, complete these steps:

1. Right-click in the table, and then select **Conditional Highlighting** to open the Conditional Highlighting dialog box.

Note: Hidden data items are not displayed in the Conditional Highlighting dialog box.

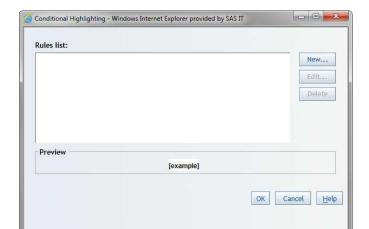
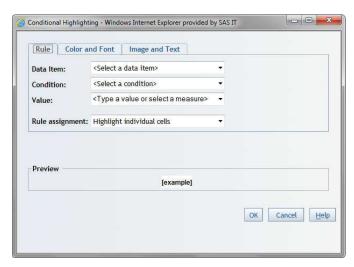


Figure 21.3 Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box

2. Click New.

Three tabs appear in the Conditional Highlighting dialog box: Rule, Color and Font, and Image and Text.

Figure 21.4 Rule Tab in the Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box for a List Table Using Relational Data



- 3. On the **Rule** tab, complete these steps:
 - a. Select an alphanumeric category or a measure in the **Data Item** field.
 - b. Select the **Condition** that you want the selected data item to match.

Note: When a category data item is selected, the available conditions are **Is** equal to and **Is not equal to**.

c. In the Value field, type in a value or select a measure in the drop-down list. When you click Select for a table that uses multidimensional data, you can select the specific values that the rule applies to.

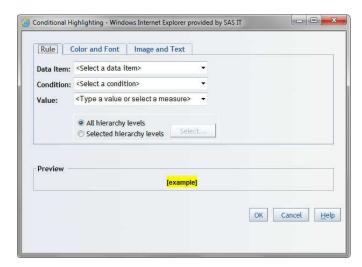
If you selected **Is between** as the condition, then type a **Min value** and a **Max value**. If you selected **Is missing value** as the condition, then this field is unavailable.

Note: If you are creating a condition for percentages, you must enter the conditional value as a decimal number. For example, if you want to filter for values above 50%, enter .5 as the conditional value.

d. For list tables, the **Rule assignment** option lets you specify either **Highlight** individual cells or **Highlight entire row**.

For multidimensional tables, the **Rule assignment** option lets you specify which hierarchy level the rule will be applied to.

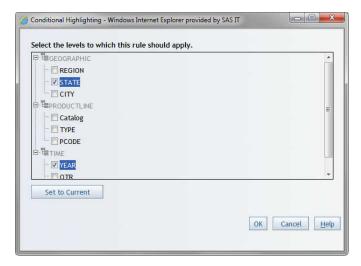
Figure 21.5 Rule Tab in the Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box for a Table Using Multidimensional Data



You can specify one of the following:

- All hierarchy levels, which applies the rule to all hierarchy levels.
- Selected hierarchy levels, which applies the rule only to the hierarchy levels that you specify. Click **Select**. Select the specific hierarchy levels for the rule. Click OK.

Figure 21.6 Selected Hierarchy Levels in the Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box

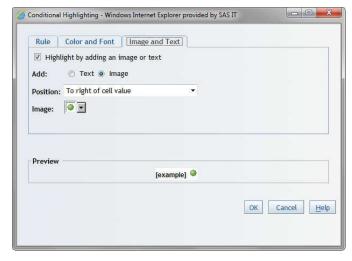


- 4. (Optional) On the Color and Font tab, complete these steps to change the default settings:
 - a. Select the Font, including the font size and font color, that you want to use to highlight values that meet the specified condition. By default, the values that meet the conditional highlighting rule appear in bold.
 - b. Select the **Font style** that you want to use to highlight values that meet the specified condition.

Figure 21.7 Color and Font Tab in the Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box for Tables

- 5. (Optional) On the **Image and Text** tab, complete these steps:
 - a. Select the **Highlight by adding an image or text** option.
 - b. Indicate whether you want to add an **Image** or **Text** when the specified conditions are met.
 - c. Specify a **Position** for the image or text. Indicate whether you want the image or text to appear to the right or left of each cell that contains a value that meets the condition or in place of the value.
 - d. If you are using an image, select the **Image** that you want to use to highlight values that meet the specified condition.

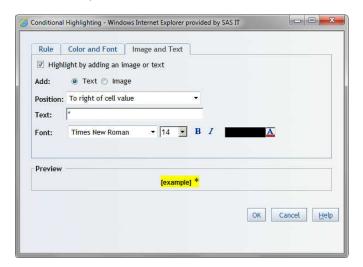
Figure 21.8 Image and Text Tab in the Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box for Tables with an Image Selected



e. If you are using text to highlight values, type the text into the **Text** field. Then select the **Font** and **Font style** information.

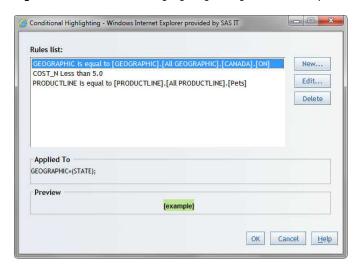
In the following display, an asterisk (*) is used as the text.

Figure 21.9 Image and Text Tab in the Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box for Tables with Text Specified



6. To finish creating or editing the conditional highlighting rule, click **OK**. The **Rules list** appears in the Conditional Highlighting dialog box.

Figure 21.10 Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box with Multiple Rules Displayed



7. To close the Conditional Highlighting dialog box, click **OK**.

Remove Conditional Highlighting from Table Values

To remove conditional highlighting from table values, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click in the table, and then select Conditional Highlighting to open the Conditional Highlighting dialog box.
- 2. In the **Rules list**, select a rule.
- 3. Click Delete.
- 4. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK** to delete the rule.
- 5. Click OK.

Managing Conditional Highlighting for Graph Values

Add Conditional Highlighting to Graph Values

In graphs, conditional highlighting is measure-based. The graph must include at least one measure that can be used in the condition.

To specify conditional highlighting for values in a graph, complete these steps:

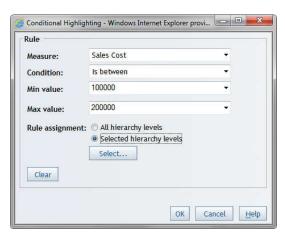
1. Right-click in the graph, and then select **Conditional Highlighting** to open the Conditional Highlighting dialog box.

Note: Hidden data items are not displayed in the Conditional Highlighting dialog box.

- 2. Select a Measure.
- 3. Select the **Condition** that you want the selected measure to match.
- 4. In the **Value** field, type in a value or select a measure in the drop-down list. If you selected **Is between** as the condition, then type a **Min value** and a **Max value**. If you selected **Is missing value** as the condition, then this field is unavailable.

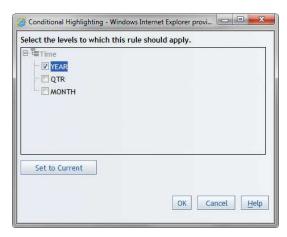
Note: If you are creating a condition for percentages, you must enter the conditional value as a decimal number. For example, if you want to filter for values above 50%, enter .5 as the conditional value.

Figure 21.11 Conditional Highlighting for Values between a Minimum and a Maximum Value



- 5. For graphs, the **Rule assignment** option lets you specify which hierarchy level the rule will be applied to. You can specify one of the following:
 - All hierarchy levels, which applies the rule to all hierarchy levels.
 - Selected hierarchy levels, which applies the rule only to the hierarchy levels that
 you specify. Click Select. Select the specific hierarchy levels for the rule. Click
 OK.

Figure 21.12 Conditional Highlighting Dialog Box for Select Levels



6. Click OK.

Remove Conditional Highlighting from Graph Values

To remove conditional highlighting from graph values, complete these steps:

- 1. Right-click in the graph, and then select Conditional Highlighting to open the Conditional Highlighting dialog box.
- 2. Click Clear.
- 3. Click OK.

Chapter 22

Displaying Information about the Data

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Display Data Source, Data Item, and Filter Details for a Table or a Graph

To display information about a table or a graph, right-click inside the table or graph, and then select **Data Source Details**. The Data Source Details dialog box contains the following information about the selected object:

Data source

This section contains the following information:

Name

This field displays the name of the data source that is being used for this table or graph.

Type

This field displays the type of data source (**Relational** or **Multidimensional**). The data source type determines which options are available for building and viewing reports.

Description

This field displays a description of the data source, if one is available.

Applied filters

This field displays the following information:

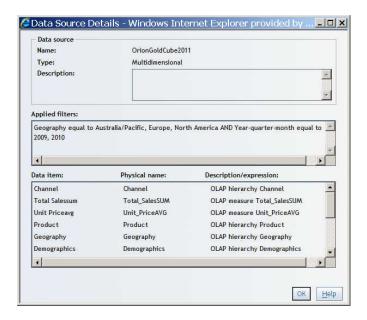
- The filters that are applied to the current report section. These filters affect all of the tables and graphs in the section that you are viewing.
- The filters and rankings that are applied to this table or graph only.
- The expression that specifies how the filters and rankings are applied.

Note: For synchronized objects, the **Applied filters** text refers to the filters for the object and not the synchronized query.

Data item, Physical name, Description/expression

For each data item in this table or graph, this box lists the name of the data item as it appears in the data source that was prepared by the data source administrator, the name of the data item in the original data source, and either a description (standard data items) or an expression (calculated data items).

Figure 22.1 Data Source Details Dialog Box



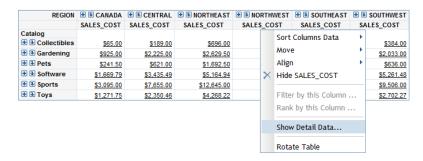
View the Detail Data behind the Values in a Crosstabulation Table

Multidimensional data sources sometimes enable users to see the detail data behind a specific aggregated value or behind the aggregated values in an entire row or column. The data is displayed in a separate dialog box. You can export the data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Your data administrator determines whether detail data is available. If detail data is available, the aggregated values in the crosstabulation table will be underlined if they are linked. If report linking and drill-to-detail are enabled, then the aggregated values that are linked will not be underlined. You can right-click a cell value and then select either Click to view linked content or View Detail.

To view detail data, complete these steps:

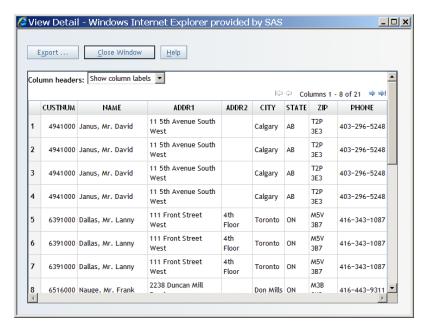
- 1. Perform one of these tasks to open the View Detail dialog box:
 - To see the detail data behind an aggregated value in the crosstabulation table, click the value (which is underlined).
 - To see the detail data behind a row or a column in the crosstabulation table, rightclick the row or column heading in the innermost level of the innermost hierarchy in the row or column, and then select Show Detail Data.

Figure 22.2 Show Detail Data Option for the Sales Cost Column



Note: If report linking has been enabled for the values in the crosstabulation table, then when you click on a value, you are prompted either to view detail data or to follow the report link.

Figure 22.3 View Detail Dialog Box



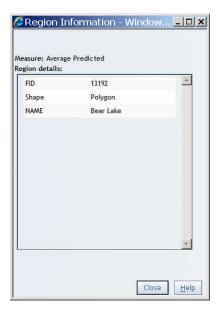
- 2. (Optional) For Column headers, select either Show column names or Show column labels.
- 3. (Optional) To export the data into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet or to a Microsoft Word document, click **Export** to open the Export dialog box. To export the data, click **OK**. When prompted, choose either to open the file or to save it. For more information about exporting, see "Exporting Reports and Report Data" on page 301.
- 4. To exit the View Detail dialog box, click Close Window.

Display Field Names, Values, and Measure Information for a Region in a Geographical Map

To view information about a selected region on a geographical map, complete these steps:

- 1. On the geographical map toolbar, click $\mathbf{x}i$ and then click a geographical map region.
- 2. In the Region Information dialog box, view the details.

Figure 22.4 Region Information for a Geographical Map



In addition to details about the underlying data, such as field names and values, this dialog box displays the name and aggregated value for the measure currently being used.

3. Click Close.

Part 6

Managing Reports

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Chapter 23

Maintaining and Organizing Reports

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Overview of Managing Reports

The File Management window enables you to complete many tasks related to managing reports. To access the File Management window, select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files**. The following tasks can be performed only from the File Management window:

- access a list of the reports that you have scheduled and distributed.
- from the Scheduled and Distributed Reports dialog box, schedule and distribute reports. You can also delete scheduled or distributed reports.
- move, copy, and delete multiple selected reports.
- · delete multiple selected report folders.
- schedule all reports in a selected folder.

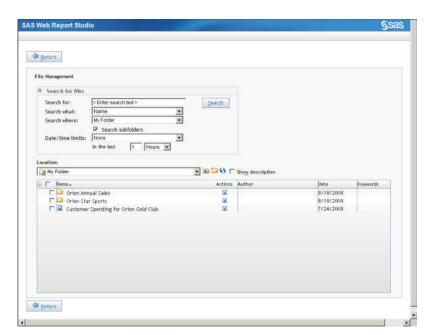
Note: You must have advanced permissions to copy, move, or delete multiple reports or folders. Contact your system administrator about permissions.

Note: Scheduling features are not available if a scheduling server is not available or if you do not have authorization to schedule reports.

Depending on your role and capabilities, the File Management window also enables you to do the following tasks:

- · search for files
- update resources in a report
- print reports
- · export reports
- e-mail reports
- add comments to reports or folders

Figure 23.1 File Management Window



Archiving Reports

About Report Archiving

Authorized users can specify that they want to maintain an archive for a manually refreshed report. Archived reports are saved as PDF output and can be opened from the Open dialog box or from the File Management window. Files are named by using the date that they were archived; for example, output that was saved on May 19, 2010, would be named 2010 05 19.pdf.

Only one copy of a report can be saved per day. If a report is saved multiple times in one day, then only the next-to-last saved report is used as that day's archived copy. The earliest archived copy is automatically removed when the user-specified number of archived copies has been saved.

Anyone authorized to view reports can view an archived copy of a report.

Note: Your role might enable you to save reports but not to archive reports.

Archive a Report

Note: Users who have the capability to schedule reports can also archive reports as they schedule them.

To maintain an archive of a specific report, complete these steps:

- 1. Display the report that you want to archive in either Edit mode or View mode.
- 2. Select **File** ⇒ **Save As** to open the Save As dialog box.
- 3. In the **Type** drop-down list, select **Data can be manually refreshed**.
- 4. Select **Retain previous instances of output not to exceed**, and then type the number of archived reports that you want to maintain.

Note: If you have the capability to schedule reports and have already specified a number of reports to retain, then the number that you enter here will overwrite the number you previously specified.

Save As - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS _ | U × Orion Star Sports Overview Data can be manually refreshed • Type: My Folder 💽 🛍 🗀 😘 🗆 Show description Name Author Date Keywords Autos 9/9/2008 9/5/2008 Tests 9/22/2008 Orion Star Sports Overview 9/22/2008 OrionStarCube2008 Ad Hoc Report 9/15/2008

Figure 23.2 Save As Dialog Box for Archiving a Report

5. Click Save.

Description

Keywords:

Retain previous instances of output not to exceed

Automatically replace if file already exists

6. When you are prompted to replace the existing report, click **OK**. (The existing report is saved as PDF output.)

Make read-only

Save Cancel <u>H</u>elp

View an Archived Copy of a Report

To view an archived copy of a report, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit mode, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File** ⇒ **Open** to open the Open dialog box.
 - Select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to open the File Management window.
- 2. Next to the name of the report that has the archived copy that you want to view, click in the **Actions** column, and then select **Archived Output**.

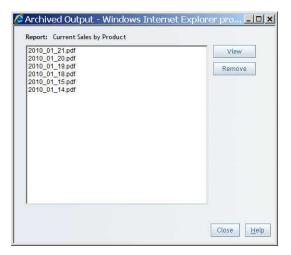
Note: Archived reports are identified by this icon:

💪 Open - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS _ | D | X | ▼ Search for files Location: 📝 🐚 🗀 😘 🗆 Show description My Folder Actions Author Autos 9/9/2008 Orion Gold Ţ 9/5/2008 Tests 9/22/2008 Orion Star Sports Overview Archived Output ... 9/26/2008 OrionStarCube2008 Ad Hoc Report 9/15/2008 Edit ... Move ... Copy ... Delete Rename ... E-mail ... Open Close Help

Figure 23.3 Open Dialog Box with the Archive Output Menu Item Selected

3. In the Archived Output dialog box, select the archived copy that you want to view and then click View.

Figure 23.4 Archived Output Dialog Box



A PDF version of the report opens in a new web browser window.

4. To close the Archived Output dialog box, click Close.

Delete an Archived Copy of a Report

To delete an archived copy of a report, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit mode, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File** \Rightarrow **Open** to open the Open dialog box.

- Select File

 Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Next to the name of the report that has the archived copy that you want to delete, click in the **Actions** column, and then select **Archived Output**.

Note: Archived reports are identified by this icon:

- 3. In the Archived Output dialog box, select the archived copy that you want to delete and then click **Remove**.
- 4. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK** to delete the archived copy.
- 5. Click Close.

Copying Reports

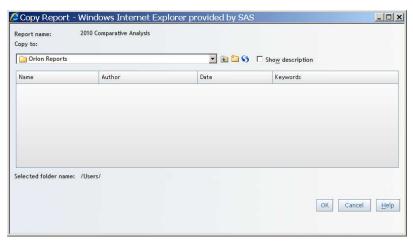
Copy Individual Reports

To copy an individual report, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window, Edit mode, or View mode, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File** ⇒ **Open** to open the Open dialog box.
 - Select File

 Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Navigate to the folder that contains the report that you want to copy.
- 3. Next to the name of the report that you want to copy, click in the **Actions** column, and then select **Copy** to open the Copy Report dialog box.

Figure 23.5 Copy Report Dialog Box



4. Select a folder location, either **My folders** (your private folder area) or another folder in the **SAS Folder** tree.

If you copy a report to the same folder that contains the original report, then the copied report is renamed by prepending Copy of to the report name. For example, if you copy a report named Orion Star Sales Forecast, then the copied report is renamed Copy of Orion Star Sales Forecast.

If you copy a report to a different folder that already contains a report with the same name, then you are asked if you want to replace the existing report with the copied report.

Note: When you copy a report, the name cannot have more than 56 characters. Trailing characters are truncated.

Note: To create a new folder, click <u>*</u>

- 5. Click OK.
- 6. If you used the Open dialog box, click **Close**.

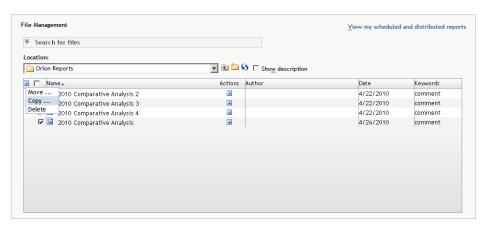
Copy Multiple Reports

Note: Only advanced users can copy multiple reports. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

To copy multiple reports, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit mode, select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to access the File Management window.
- 2. Select the check box next to each report that you want to copy.
- 3. At the top of the check box column, click \blacksquare and then select Copy.

Figure 23.6 File Management Window with Copy Menu Item Selected



4. Select a folder location, either **My folders** (your private folder area) or another folder in the **SAS Folder** tree.

If you copy the reports to the same folder that contains the original reports, then the copied reports are renamed by prepending Copy of to the report name. For example, if you copy a report named Orion Star Sales Forecast, then the copied report is renamed Copy of Orion Star Sales Forecast.

If you copy the reports to a different folder that already contains reports with the same names, then you are asked if you want to replace the existing reports with the copied reports. If some of the reports have the same name but some do not, you can click **Cancel** in the message box to cancel copying the reports with the same name. Reports that do not have conflicting names are still copied.

Note: To create a new folder, click <u>*</u>

5. Click OK.

Creating Report Templates

Overview of Report Templates

You can save report templates that contain one or more sections. Report templates can contain the following content:

- tables, graphs, images, text, and their last saved properties
- links from images and text to websites and reports
- · a header and a footer
- stored process objects (without the stored process selected)
- positioning information

SAS Web Report Studio comes with a selection of templates. You can also create your own templates that you can share or keep private.

This section explains how to save a template, delete and edit your own templates or shared templates that are not saved as read-only, and share or hide templates.

Note: Only authorized users can save templates. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

Save a Report as a Template

To save a report template that is based on the currently active report, complete these steps:

- 1. In Edit or View mode, select **File** \Rightarrow **Save As** to open the Save As dialog box.
- Type the Name that you want to give to this new template. For more information about valid names, see "Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates" on page 311.
- 3. For the **Type** of report, select **Template**.

Note: If you are viewing a manually refreshed report, then refresh the data to make the **Template** report type available.

4. Select a **Location**, either **Shared templates** or **My templates** (your private folder area).

Report templates in the **Shared templates** folder can be used by other report users, and reports in the **My templates** folder can be used only by you and your system administrator.

- 5. (Optional) Type a template **Description**. The description is displayed in the Select a Template dialog box. You cannot use these characters: < > & #
- 6. (Optional) Select the **Automatically replace if file already exists** option if you want to replace an existing template without being prompted to confirm this action.
- 7. (Optional) Select the **Make read-only** option to prevent other users from deleting or modifying this template. (You will still be able to perform these actions on your own template.)
- 8. Click OK.

If you saved the template from View mode, the currently displayed report is replaced by the template. Because the template does not include any data selections, you might see invalid graph, table, and map icons, depending on which objects the report contained. At this point, you can click Edit to add data and create a new report based on the template that you created, or you can open another report.

Deleting Reports and Templates

Delete Individual Reports

To delete an individual report, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File** ⇒ **Open** to open the Open dialog box.
 - Select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to access the File Management window.
- 2. Navigate to the folder that contains the report. Next to the name of the report that you want to delete, click [] in the **Actions** column, and then select **Delete**.
- 3. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK** to delete the report.
- 4. If you used the Open dialog box, click Close.

Note: You cannot delete a report that is currently open.

Delete Multiple Reports

Note: Only advanced users can delete multiple reports. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

To delete multiple reports, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, select File ⇒ Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Navigate to the folder that contains the report. Select the check box next to each report that you want to delete.
- 3. At the top of the check box column, click **and** then select **Delete**.
- 4. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK** to delete the reports.

Note: You cannot delete a report that is currently open.

Delete a Report Template

To delete one of your own report templates or a shared template that is not saved as readonly, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks to open the Select a Template dialog box:
 - From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, select File ⇒ New ⇒ New using Template.
 - In Edit mode, select Edit \Rightarrow Apply a template.

- 2. Depending on which type of template you want to delete, select either the **Shared templates** tab or the **My templates** tab.
- 3. Select a template.
- 4. Click Delete.
- 5. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK**.
- 6. To close the Select a Template dialog box, click **Cancel**.

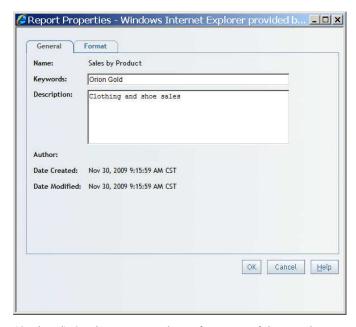
Modifying Report Properties

To set or change the report style, filter display, keywords, and description for a viewed report, complete these steps:

- In Edit or View mode, select File ⇒ Properties to open the Report Properties dialog box.
- If you are authorized to save changes to the report, on the General tab, set or modify keywords and the description. Separate multiple keywords with commas. Keywords cannot use these characters: < > & # / \

For information about valid keywords, see "Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates" on page 311.

Figure 23.7 General Tab of the Report Properties Dialog Box



3. (Optional) On the **Format** tab, perform any of these tasks:

Note: The **Format** tab is not available if the report needs to be refreshed.

Note: Although only authorized users can save the changes, all users can make changes on the **Format** tab for viewing purposes.

 Select one of four standard styles to use for the current report: Plateau, Meadow, Seaside, or Festival. Styles affect the color and font style used in graphs, tables, and geographical maps. Style changes do not affect text formatted in group breaks, headers, and footers.

Note: Existing reports might use a Custom style. If you change the Custom style to one of the SAS Web Report Studio styles, then you cannot reset the report to the Custom style.

Select a **Graph skin** to use for the current report. The following options are available: None, Pressed, or Sheen. Pressed is the default for new reports and **None** is the default for legacy reports.

Note: A graph skin cannot be applied to the scatter plot, the bubble plot, the tile chart, or the geographic map.

Specify whether you want to use the report style colors or customized colors. The report style colors are the default colors for the report. When the graph is rendered, the color that you selected is used for the bars, lines, and so on.

For the Use customized colors option, select a color square to access the color palette. Then select a color. You can customize a color using the Color value field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312. The color that you select fills the color square.

Specify whether you want to display applied filter information with the report. You can also specify the text color for the filter text. The filter information is included in printed reports.

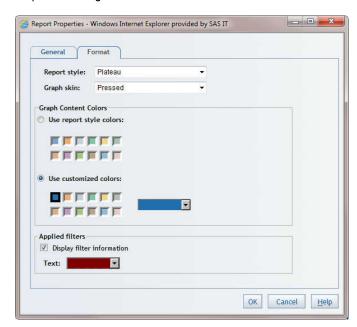
Select **Display filter information** to show all of the filters that are active for a given report. Clear the **Display filter information** check box if you do not want the text to appear. The **Applied filters** field in the report displays the following information:

- The filters that are applied to the current report section. These filters affect all of the tables and graphs in the section that you are viewing.
- The filters and rankings that are applied to this table or graph only.
- The expression that specifies how the filters and rankings are applied.

The applied filter information displays above each table or graph that appears in a section. If there are no filters for a given table or graph or the section as a whole, the following text appears above the table or graph: Applied filters: None. The filter information is included in the printed reports.

If the **Display filter information** check box is selected, then you can specify the color for the filter text in the report. Select the **Text** drop-down list to open the color palette. Then select a color for the filter text. You can customize a color using the Color value field. For more information, see "Customizing Colors" on page 312.

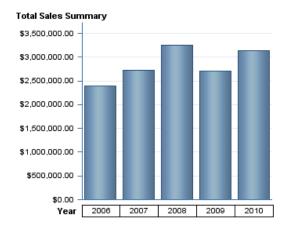
Figure 23.8 A Customized Text Color Specified in the Format Tab of the Report Properties Dialog Box



4. Click OK.

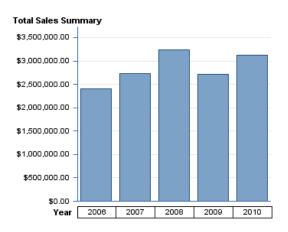
Here is an example of a bar chart that uses the **Plateau** report style and the **Pressed** graph skin.

Figure 23.9 A Bar Chart Using the Plateau Report Style and the Pressed Graph Skin



Here is an example of the same bar chart that uses the Plateau report style without a graph skin.

Figure 23.10 A Bar Chart Using the Plateau Report Style without a Graph Skin



Moving Reports

Move Individual Reports

To move an individual report, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File** ⇒ **Open** to open the Open dialog box.
 - Select File

 Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Next to the name of the report that you want to move, click in the **Actions** column, and then select Move.
- 3. In the Move Report dialog box, select a folder location, either My folders (your private folder area) or another folder in the SAS Folder tree.

If you move a report to a folder that already contains a report with the same name, then you are asked if you want to replace the existing report with the moved report.

Note: To create a new folder, click <u>*</u>

- 4. Click OK.
- 5. If you used the Open dialog box, click Close.

Note: You cannot move a report that is currently open.

Move Multiple Reports

Note: Only advanced users can move multiple reports. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

To move multiple reports, complete these steps:

- From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, select File ⇒ Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Select the check box next to each report that you want to move.
- 3. At the top of the check box column, click **■** and then select **Move**.
- 4. In the Move Report dialog box, select a folder location, either **My folders** (your private folder area) or another folder in the **SAS Folder** tree.

If you moved reports to a folder that already contains reports with the same names, then you are asked if you want to replace the existing reports with the moved reports.

If some of the reports have the same name but some do not, you can click **Cancel** in the message box to cancel moving the reports with the same names. Reports that do not have conflicting names are still moved.

Note: To create a new folder, click *____.

5. Click OK.

Note: You cannot move a report that is currently open.

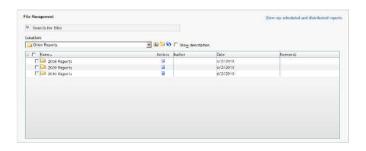
Organizing Reports

About Folders

You can use folders to organize reports. For example, you could create a folder to contain sales reports for a specific year and then create subfolders to hold reports for specific regions.

There are two types of folders: personal folders and shared folders. Personal folders are in the **My Folder** area. Your system administrator creates a secure folder structure for SAS Web Report Studio users who create new folders. For more information, see "Overview of Shared Locations" on page 265.

Figure 23.11 A Folder Structure to Contain Orion Sales Reports by Year



Create a Folder

You can create a new folder when you copy a report, move a report, or save a report. You can also create a new folder by clicking in the Open dialog box or in the File Management window.

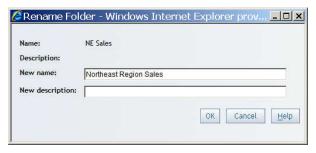
Rename a Folder

To rename a folder, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File ⇒ Open** to open the Open dialog box.
 - Select File

 Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Next to the name of the folder that you want to rename, click 📘 in the Actions column, and then select Rename.
- 3. In the Rename Folder dialog box, type the new name. For more information about valid names, see "Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates" on page 311.

Figure 23.12 Rename Folder Dialog Box



- 4. Click OK.
- 5. If you used the Open dialog box, click Close.

Note: You cannot rename a folder that contains a report that is currently open.

Deleting Folders

Delete Individual Folders

To delete an individual folder, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File** \Rightarrow **Open** to open the Open dialog box.
 - Select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to access the File Management window.
- 2. Next to the name of the folder that you want to delete, click [] in the **Actions** column, and then select Delete.
- 3. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK** to delete the folder.

Figure 23.13 Delete Folder Confirmation Message Box



4. If you used the Open dialog box, click Close.

Note: You cannot delete a folder that contains a report that is currently open.

Delete Multiple Folders

Note: Only advanced users can delete multiple reports. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

To delete multiple folders, complete these steps in the File Management window:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to access the File Management window.
- 2. Select the check box next to each folder that you want to delete.
- 3. At the top of the check box column, click and then select **Delete**.
- 4. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK** to delete the folders.

Note: You cannot delete a folder that contains a report that is currently open.

Rename a Report

To rename a report, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit or View mode, perform one of these tasks:
 - Select **File** ⇒ **Open** to open the Open dialog box.
 - Select File ⇒ Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Next to the name of the report that you want to rename, click [in the Actions column, and then select Rename.
- 3. In the Rename Report dialog box, type the new name of the report.

Figure 23.14 Rename Report Dialog Box



For more information about valid names, see "Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates" on page 311.

- 4. Click OK.
- 5. If you used the Open dialog box, click **Close**.

Note: You cannot rename a report that is currently open.

Updating Resources in a Report

There are times when you might need to replace resources in a report. For example, if an information map referenced in a report has been moved, renamed, or both, then you will need to update resource information in your report.

Note: You must have advanced permissions to update resource information in reports. Contact your system administrator about permissions.

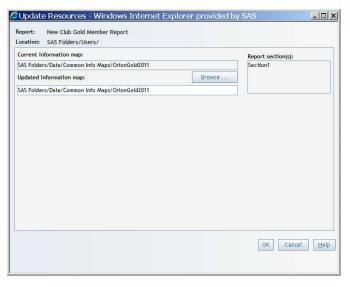
To update resource information in a report, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit mode, select File ⇒ Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Next to the name of the report that you want to update, click [in the **Actions** column, and then select Update resources.
- 3. In the Update Resources dialog box, if message text saying **not found** appears beside the original information map, then the information map resources need to be updated. Click **Browse** to the right of the **Updated information map** label to open the Select Information Map dialog box.

CAUTION:

Do not use the Browse button to choose a different information map. Only use the Browse button to locate the original information map that has been moved or renamed.

Figure 23.15 Update Resources Dialog Box



- 4. Navigate through the tree structure and select the information map that was renamed or moved.
- 5. Click **OK**. The information map that you selected appears under the **Updated** information map label.
- 6. Click OK.

Working with Comments in a Report

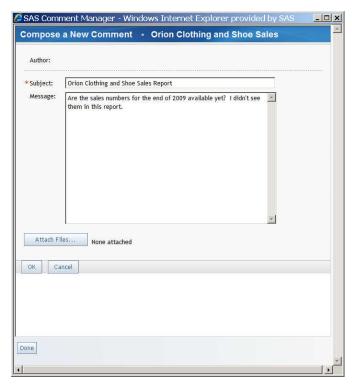
There might be times when you want to add comments to a report that a co-worker has created. For example, you might want to suggest that some information be added to the report. Or, you might want to add comments to a report that you have created.

Note: Comments are not exported with a report.

To add a comment to a report, complete these steps:

- 1. In Edit or View mode, select **File** ⇒ **Comments**.
- 2. In the SAS Comment Manager window, click New Comment.
- 3. Type a Subject and a Message.
- 4. (Optional) Click **Attach Files** to include files with the comment.

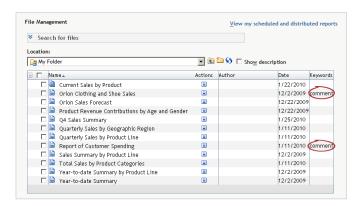
Figure 23.16 Compose a New Comment Dialog Box



- 5. Click OK.
- 6. Click **Done** to return to SAS Web Report Studio.

When a comment (or comments) have been added to a report, you will see the word comment in the **Keywords** column in the File Management window.

Figure 23.17 File Management Window Showing That Comments Exist for Reports

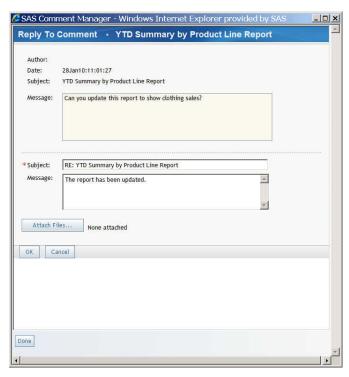


When you are in Edit or View mode, comments are indicated on the toolbar by this icon: 킺.

To respond to an existing comment in a report, complete these steps:

- 1. In Edit or View mode, select File ⇒ Comments.
- 2. In the SAS Comment Manager window, click Reply.
- 3. Type a Subject and a Message.
- 4. (Optional) Click **Attach Files** to include files with the comment.

Figure 23.18 Reply to Comment Dialog Box



- 5. Click OK.
- Click **Done** to return to SAS Web Report Studio.

For information about appending comments to a printed report, see "Print a Report" on page 307.

Chapter 24

Maintaining Multi-Section Reports

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Overview of Report Sections

Any report can have multiple sections. Multiple sections can be used to present different views of the data to the person who views the report. Each section has one information map data source. However, it can use data from many different sources by including multiple stored processes. There is no limit to the number of sections that can be included in a report. Once you have created sections in a report, you can choose to independently view, link to, or distribute a specific report section.

You can use a group break to divide report sections by distinct category or hierarchy level values when you are using a relational or multidimensional data source. When you set a group break, it applies to all elements in the section. For more information about group breaks, see Chapter 14, "Grouping Query Results," on page 123.

Add a Section to a Report

You can add sections to any type of report, including reports that were created in another SAS reporting application. To add a new section to a report, complete these steps:

- 1. In the **Table of Contents** panel in Edit mode, select **Options** ⇒ **Insert a New Section** or select **Insert** ⇒ **New Section** to open the New Section dialog box.
- 2. In the **New section name** field, type a name for the section.

3. Under **Data**, select one of these options:

Get new data

Select this option if you want the data for the new section to come from a different data source. For more information about data sources, see Chapter 12, "Defining Queries to Obtain Results," on page 89. For more information about stored processes, see Chapter 9, "Including Stored Process Output," on page 75.

Copy data from

Select this option if you want the new section to use the same data as another section in the report. Select the existing section from the drop-down list.

- 4. Under **Header**, select **Blank** if you do not want the new section to contain a header. To use the same header as an existing section, select **Copy header from** and select the section from the drop-down list.
- Under Footer, select Blank if you do not want the new section to contain a footer.
 To use the same footer as an existing section, select Copy footer from and select the section from the drop-down list.

Figure 24.1 New Section Dialog Box



6. Click OK.

Rename a Report Section

To rename a report section, complete these steps:

- 1. In the **Table of Contents** panel in Edit mode, select the section that you want to rename.
- 2. Select **Options** ⇒ **Rename Section**.
- 3. In the Rename Section dialog box, type the new name.

Figure 24.2 Rename Section Dialog Box



Copy a Report Section

SAS Web Report Studio enables authorized users to save the current view of one or more reports within a section. This is helpful for ad hoc analysis. For example, say that you want to save a view of the data as you filter and drill. As you explore the data source, you discover a potential problem. You can save this view as part of the same report and e-mail it to your co-workers to discuss.

When you copy a section, everything in the section is copied to a new section. However, if the section contains a stored process that has been run, then the new section will contain only a reference to the stored process as it appears in the report definition. If a section contains embedded data (for example, a report that is saved as a manually refreshed report or a scheduled report that has already run), then the section cannot be copied.

Note: You cannot copy sections that contain externally created content, such as section content created in SAS Enterprise Guide or generated from SAS Output Delivery System (ODS).

To copy an existing report section, complete these steps:

- 1. To open the Copy Section dialog box, perform one of these tasks:
 - In Edit mode, select Edit ⇒ Sections ⇒ Copy this Section or in the Table of **Contents** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Copy Section**.
 - In View mode, in the **Table of Contents** panel, select **Options** ⇒ **Copy Section** or select Edit ⇒ Sections ⇒ Copy this Section.

Note: The **Copy Section** option is not available for manually refreshed reports in View mode.

2. In the Copy Section dialog box, specify a Section name. Then specify which section it should come Before or After.

Figure 24.3 Copy Section Dialog Box



3. Click OK.

Reorder Report Sections

To change the order in which the report sections appear, complete these steps:

- 1. In the **Table of Contents** panel in Edit mode, select **Options** ⇒ **Reorder Sections**.
- 2. In the Reorder Sections dialog box, move the sections.

Figure 24.4 Reorder Sections Dialog Box



3. Click OK.

Delete a Section from a Report

To delete a section from a report, complete these steps:

- In the Table of Contents panel in Edit mode, select the section that you want to delete.
- 2. Select **Options** ⇒ **Delete Section**.

Note: The **Delete** option is not available if the report has only one section.

3. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK** to delete the section.

Chapter 25

Sharing Reports

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Overview of Shared Locations

In general, reports in folders in the **SAS Folder** tree, except **My Folder**, can be viewed by other report users. Your system administrator can also create subfolders that are restricted to a specific group of users. For example, the administrator might create a subfolder named **Human Resources** that is restricted to human resources employees. For more information, see "Save a Report" on page 58.

Your administrator can set a property for a **Company preferred folder**. If the property is set, then this folder is the default for all users.

Reports in the **My Folder** area can be viewed only by you and your system administrator. The name of your personal folder is derived from your user ID and is visible only to your system administrator.

When you save, copy, or move a report, you can place the report either in a shared folder or in your personal folder.

E-mail a URL for a Report Definition Snapshot

You can open a report, make modifications, and e-mail the URL for the report definition snapshot. The *report definition snapshot* is a customized report that is created from an

original SAS Web Report Studio report and then e-mailed to a recipient. Group break information is included in a snapshot.

Note: The e-mail option is available only for saved reports.

The report definition snapshot is always associated with the original report, but the original report remains unchanged when the snapshot is created with modified content and e-mailed to a recipient. If the original report is deleted, any snapshots that are associated with that original report are automatically deleted. This feature is useful when you want to create a custom report (without altering the original report) and share the customized report with other users by e-mailing them the URL for the snapshot.

In View mode, you can select **File** ⇒ **E-mail**. The default e-mail application (for example, Microsoft Outlook) opens, and the generated URL for the report is automatically copied into an e-mail message. In this case, the section that you are currently viewing appears when the recipient clicks the link in the e-mail message. If prompt values exist, they are set to the values that you are using when you are viewing the snapshot. You will not see the Define Section and Prompt Values dialog box, unless a prompt has an unassigned value.

Here is an example of an e-mail message with the URL for a snapshot.

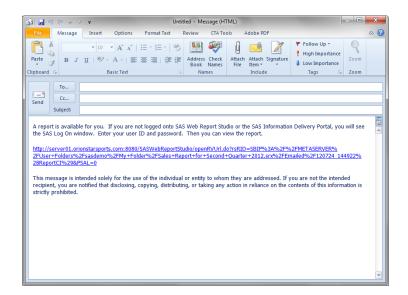


Figure 25.1 An E-Mail Message with a URL for a Snapshot

Note: System administrators can set a system option, which specifies that standard text appears in e-mail messages with a generated URL for a snapshot. In this example, the standard text appears both before and after the generated URL.

Here is the generated URL for the snapshot in the preceding example: http://server01.orionstarsports.com:8080/SASWebReportStudio/openRVUrl.do?rsRID=SBIP%3A%2F%2FMETASERVER%2FUser+Folders%2Fsasdemo%2FMy+Folder%2FSales+Report+for+Second+Quarter+2012.srx%2FEmailed%2F120724 144922%28ReportCI%29=0

When the recipient clicks on the URL in the e-mail, SAS Web Report Studio opens in their browser. If the recipient is not logged on, then they are prompted to enter their user ID and password. After logging on, the snapshot appears. The name of the report definition snapshot is displayed in this format:

Sales Report for Second Quarter 2012/Emailed/120724_131850

The filename includes a timestamp in the YYMMDD HHMMSS format (which is YearYearMonthMonthDayDay HourHourMinuteMinuteSecondSecond).

The snapshot filename also appears in the Welcome window and in the list of recent files when you select **File** ⇒ **Open Recent** for both the user who sent the snapshot and the recipient after they clicked on the link in the e-mail message.

Here is an example of how snapshots appear in the Welcome window.

Figure 25.2 Welcome Window with Snapshot Filenames



E-mail a URL for a Report Using the File **Management Window**

The preferred way to e-mail a URL is using a report definition snapshot. For more information, see "E-mail a URL for a Report Definition Snapshot" on page 265. However, sending an e-mail from the File Management window is still supported.

Note: The e-mail option is available only for saved reports.

Note: Report definition snapshots cannot be scheduled.

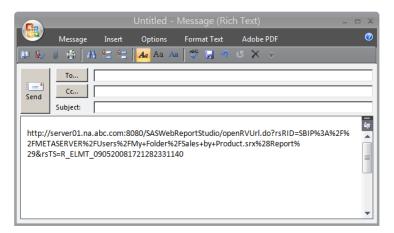
To e-mail the URL for a report using the File Management window, complete these steps:

1. In View mode, select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to access the File Management window.

2. Next to the name of the report that you want to e-mail, click [in the Actions column, and then select E-mail.

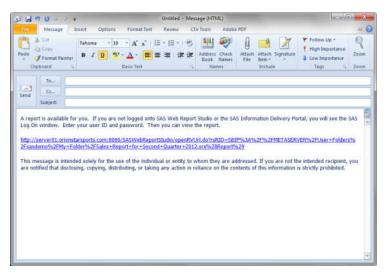
If the report does not contain multiple sections or prompts, then the default e-mail application (for example, Microsoft Outlook) opens. The generated URL for the report is automatically copied into an e-mail message.

Figure 25.3 An E-Mail Message with the Generated URL for a Report



System administrators can set a system option, which specifies that standard text appears in e-mail messages with a generated URL for a report. In this example, standard text appears both before and after the generated URL.

Figure 25.4 An E-Mail Message with Standard Text



If the report has multiple sections or prompts, then instead of the default e-mail application, a dialog box appears. You can select a section, specify prompt values, or both. Complete these additional steps:

- a. In the Define Section and Prompt Values dialog box, complete either of these tasks:
 - For a report that has multiple sections, select a section from the Open to section drop-down list. This is the section of the report that appears when the user clicks the link.
 - For a report with prompts, the prompt values are available for you to select.
 There will be scroll bars for multiple prompts. You can scroll to answer more prompts.

b. Click **E-mail Report**. The default e-mail application (for example, Microsoft Outlook) opens, and the generated URL for the report is automatically copied into an e-mail message.

If the URL with parameters, section information, or both is too long to send, then an error message displays. You can download a shortcut to a file that can be used to open the report.

Figure 25.5 Error Message If the URL Is Too Long



You can either attach the downloaded file to an e-mail message or save the shortcut file to disk and then send a link to the shortcut. If you click **OK** in the error message, a File Download dialog box appears. Click Save to save the files to disk. The prefix of **OPEN** is added to the filename. The file type is HTML. You can attach this file to an e-mail message.

3. Send the e-mail message.

You can view different copies of the report that you have sent via e-mail. Using the File Management window, navigate to the report that you have e-mailed. Next to the report name, click in the Actions column, and then select E-mailed Reports. The E-mailed Reports dialog box enables you to view and delete copies of the e-mailed report.

Note: When you click **Remove** in the E-mailed Reports dialog box, a confirmation message displays to let you know that you are deleting the selected copy of the emailed report.

Publish a Report to Publication Channels

A publication channel is an information repository that has been established by using the SAS Publishing Framework. It can be used to publish information to users and applications. (An administrator creates the publication channels.) If you publish your report to one or more publication channels, then authorized users and applications can access your report by subscribing to the channel.

In SAS Web Report Studio, you can control the life cycle of a published report. You can specify that a report be deleted from publication channels after a certain number of days. You can set the report's expiration date either in the Save As dialog box, in the Schedule Report Wizard (Step 1), or in the Recipients and Distribution Rules dialog box., For more information about the Schedule Report Wizard, see "Schedule a Report, Stored Process, or Folder for the First Time" on page 294. For information about the Recipients and Distribution Rules dialog box, see "Distribute a Report for the First Time" on page

To publish a report to one or more publication channels (if they are available), complete these steps:

1. Select **File** ⇒ **Save As** to open the Save As dialog box.

2. Type the Name that you want to give to this new report. Names cannot use these characters: \ / : * ? " < > | @ # &

For more information about valid names, see "Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates" on page 311.

- 3. For the Type of report, select Static report (.pdf format).
- 4. Select the **Publication Channel** to which you want to publish the report.

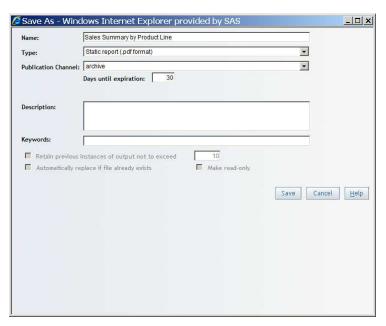
Note: The **Publication Channel** settings are available only when your system administrator has defined publication channels and you set the report type to **Static report (.pdf format)**.

Note: You can select multiple publication channels. Your browser determines how you make multiple selections. For example, you might be able to use the CTRL key to make multiple selections.

- 5. (Optional) Enter a number in the **Days until expiration** field. The default is 90 days. The number that you entered will be saved with your user profile. It will be filled in automatically the next time you open the Save As dialog box.
- 6. (Optional) Type a report **Description**. You cannot use these characters: < > & #
- 7. (Optional) Type **Keywords**. Separate multiple keywords with a comma. Keywords cannot use these characters: < > & # / \

For information about valid keywords, see "Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates" on page 311.

Figure 25.6 How the Save As Dialog Box Appears with a Publication Channel Specified



8. Click Save.

Distributing Reports

About Distributing Reports

The Distribute Report Wizard enables you to distribute reports by using e-mail with a PDF attachment or as embedded HTML. Reports can be distributed multiple times. Reports with group breaks can be distributed to targeted recipients based on the breaks. For example, you have a sales report with group breaks on regions. Each sales manager in the recipient list could receive information about his or her respective region only. A recipient list contains the e-mail addresses that you want to use for distributing a report.

Note: Only advanced users can distribute reports or manage recipient lists. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

The distributed output is external only; it is not saved to the report repository.

To distribute a report, a scheduling server must be available and you must have the authorization to distribute reports. If you have the capability to distribute any report, then you will see the distributions that you have created, as well as those created by other employees at your company. For more information about authorization and capabilities, contact your system administrator.

Prepare for Distribution

For information about preparing for report distribution, see the SAS Web Report Studio information in the SAS Intelligence Platform: Web Application Administration Guide.

Distribute a Report for the First Time

If a report does not have any distributions associated with it, then the first page of the Distribute Report Wizard lets you define the execution time, date, and recurrence. However, if one or more distribution plans are associated with a report, then the first page of the Distribute Report Wizard lets you choose a distribution. For more information, see "Edit or Delete a Distribution Using the Distribute Report Wizard" on page 279.

Note: You cannot prepare for distribution and distribute a report during the same report distribution process.

Follow these steps to distribute a report that has prompts but no distribution plans associated with it. The Distribute Report Wizard has only three steps when there are no prompts in the report.

- 1. To launch the Distribute Report Wizard, perform one of these tasks:
 - When a report is displayed in View mode, select **File** ⇒ **Distribute**.
 - In the File Management window, next to the name of the report that you want to distribute, click in the **Actions** column, and then select **Distribute**.

The first wizard page appears.

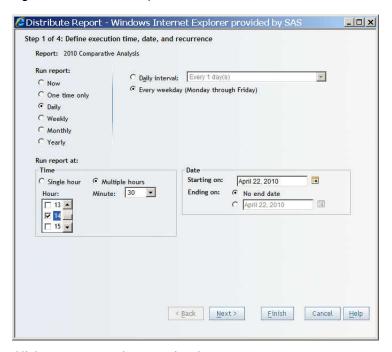
Note: You cannot distribute a stored process.

2. Specify the interval for running the report.

The rest of the information that you must provide depends on your selection. If you select **Now**, then you do not need to select any other options.

3. For any **Run report** option other than **Now**, specify the time that you want to run the report. You can also specify the starting and ending (if applicable) date range for the distribution.

Figure 25.7 Distribute Report Wizard: Define Execution Time, Date, and Recurrence



4. Click **Next** to go to the next wizard page.

Note: If the report has prompts that are not optional, then you must specify prompt values before exiting.

5. If the report has prompts, a wizard page displays those prompts.

Distribute Report - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS _ | U X Step 2 of 4: Select prompt values Select prompt values: MailOrderInfo_promptRegionSingle_gchart Reset to Defau Enter a region Prompt user to enter/type region SOUTHEAST Enter a region value (in all caps; like SOUTHWEST) < Back Next> Finish Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Figure 25.8 Distribute Report Wizard: Select Prompt Values

- 6. After you enter the required prompt values, click **Next** to go to the next wizard page.
- 7. Specify whether you want to distribute the report as a PDF attachment or as embedded HTML.
- 8. (Optional) Enter text for the subject line of the e-mail.
- 9. (Optional) If your report contains group breaks, you can select the **Include group** break value in the subject line check box.
- 10. Enter the Sender e-mail address. If your e-mail address is stored in metadata, then this field is automatically filled in. If you type another e-mail address here, then the address is stored in the repository and filled in the next time you distribute a report.
- 11. (Optional) Enter a Sender display name. If your e-mail address is stored in metadata, then this field is automatically filled in. If you type another display name here, then the name is stored in the repository and filled in the next time you distribute a report.
- 12. (Optional) For **Message**, enter text for an e-mail message to accompany the report.

Distribute Report - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS Step 3 of 4: Specify output and recipient rules Output Include report as: • .pdf file attachment C Embedded .html Subject line text: Comparative Analysis Report Sender e-mail: sales@orionstarsports.com Sender display name: Company Sales The updated comparative analysis report is attached. Recipients and Distribution Rules .. Recipient list: OrionSalesUpdates Cancel <u>H</u>elp < Back Next > Einish

Figure 25.9 Distribute Report Wizard: Specify Output and Recipient Rules

13. If you want to change a currently selected recipient list, the currently set group break division, or the section that a report is distributed on, then click **Recipients and Distribution Rules**.

Note: If a recipient list is already selected, the list name appears next to the **Recipients and Distribution Rules** button.

Complete these steps in the Recipients and Distribution Rules dialog box:

a. Select a recipient list. The contents of the list are displayed beneath the selection box. (Recipient lists are created by your system administrator.)

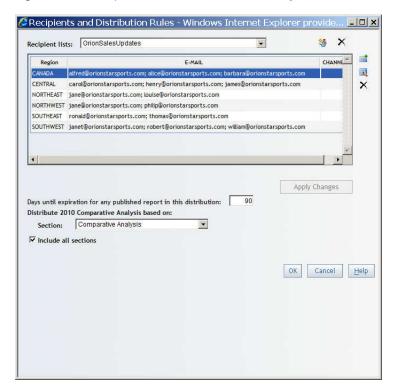


Figure 25.10 Recipients and Distribution Rules Dialog Box

- b. If the report has more than one section, select the section of the report that contains the group break information that you want to distribute. You can select the Include all sections check box to distribute all sections.
- c. Either clear the **Group break** option, or select the option and choose a group break from the drop-down list. This option only appears if you selected a section that contains group breaks.
- d. If you selected the Group break option, then assign each available group break to a column in the recipient list. The number of group breaks that are available depends on which group break level you selected in Step 12c. For example, if you selected the third group break level in Step 12c, then three group break levels are available to assign to columns. If you selected the first group break level, then only that level is available to assign to a column.

Recipients and Distribution Rules - Windows Internet Explorer provide... Recipient lists: OrionSalesUpdates 14 × CHANNE carol@orionstarsports.com; henry@orionstarsports.com; ja × NORTHEAST jane@orionstarsports.com; louise@orionstarsports.com NORTHWEST jane@orionstarsports.com; philip@orionstarsports.com SOUTHEAST ronald@orionstarsports.com; thomas@orionstarsports.com SOUTHWEST janet@orionstarsports.com; robert@orionstarsports.com; william@orionstarsports.com Apply Changes Days until expiration for any published report in this distribution: Distribute 2010 Comparative Analysis based on: Section: Channel Trends ✓ Include all sections ☑ Group break: Region 7 Corresponding Column (from the Recipient List) Group break: Region Region • OK Cancel <u>H</u>elp

Figure 25.11 Recipients and Distribution Rules Dialog Box with Group Break Selected

Note: The associations between group breaks in the report and columns in the recipient list should make sense. For example, it makes sense to assign a *Product Category* group break to a *Product Category* column in the recipient list.

e. Click **OK** to return to the wizard page.

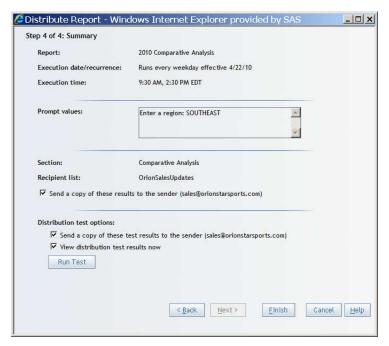
Note: If you are a system administrator, then the Recipients and Distribution Rules dialog box also contains a icon that opens the New Recipient List dialog box where you can create a recipient list based on the current report. The icon opens the Edit Recipient dialog box where you can edit the e-mail addresses and publication channel for a recipient list. The icon removes a recipient list. For more information about creating and removing recipient lists, see the SAS Web Report Studio information in SAS Intelligence Platform: Web Application Administration Guide.

14. Click **Next** to go to the next wizard page, or click **Finish**.

If you click **Next**, the summary page appears. The summary page might contain the following information, depending on your selections on the previous wizard pages:

- name of the report
- time (or times) that the report is scheduled to run
- any prompt values
- report section that contains the group break that you are using to divide the report
- group break that you are dividing the report on
- targeted recipient list

Figure 25.12 Distribute Report Wizard: Summary



- 15. (Optional) Perform one or more of these tasks:
 - Send a copy of the distributed report to the **Sender e-mail** address that you selected on the previous wizard page.
 - Test your distribution settings. You can send the results to the Sender e-mail address, and you can view the results when the test is complete. Click **Run Test** to run the test.

Note: To make changes to your selections on previous wizard pages, click **Back**.

16. Click **Finish** to save your settings and exit the wizard.

View a List of Distributed Reports

To view a list of the reports that you have distributed, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit mode, select File ⇒ Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Open the Scheduled and Distributed Reports dialog box. The name of the link that opens the dialog box depends on your role:
 - If you do not have permission to schedule or distribute reports, you will not see a
 - If you can schedule but not distribute reports, then click View my scheduled reports.
 - If you can both schedule and distribute reports, then click View my scheduled and distributed reports.

The Scheduled and Distributed Reports dialog box contains the following information:

Last updated

This field displays the date on which the list of scheduled and distributed reports was last updated.

Refresh lists

Select this option to update the list of reports.

Schedule, Actions, Schedule Definition

This field displays the name of each scheduled and distributed report and the time at which each report is scheduled to run or be distributed. It also displays the prompt values if the report is prompted.

To see a menu of options for editing and deleting a specific distributed report, click in the **Actions** column.

Occurrence, Status, Date/Time

This field displays the status of the last three occurrences of each scheduled and distributed report, either **Failed**, **Executed**, or **Running**. The **Date/Time** column displays the date and time for each successful or failed execution. The number of occurrences for each report listed, not including occurrences with the status of **Running**, depends on the number specified in the **Maximum number of history occurrences to display** field.

If the status is **Failed**, take these actions to try to resolve the problem:

- rerun the schedule or distribution
- · delete the schedule or distribution, re-create it, and then run it again
- contact your system administrator

Maximum number of history occurrences to display

This field specifies the maximum number of history occurrences that you want to retrieve. After you change the value, click **5 Refresh lists** to make sure the value takes effect. The value that you enter is stored with your user profile, so it will appear the next time the dialog box opens.

Note: The system limit for the value is 10. If the value is 0 (zero), then all history records are retrieved.

Note: The distributing features are not available if a scheduling server is not available or if you do not have authorization to distribute reports.

Scheduled and Distributed Reports - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS Last updated: Apr 22, 2010 4:25:27 PM EDT C5_Refresh lists Schedule: Schedule Definition: Actions: Runs every weekday effective 4/22/10 @ 9:15 AM, 3:15 PM 2010 Comparative Analysis (Enter a region: SOUTHEAST) Customer tile chart Runs on: 4/21/10 @ 3:25 PM Runs every weekday effective 4/22/10 @ 9:30 AM, 12:30 PM, Orion Sales Summary 3:30 PM Date/Time: . 4/22/10 3:30 PM Orion Sales Summary Executed Orion Sales Summary Executed 4/22/10 12:30 PM 4/21/10 3:25 PM Customer tile chart Executed Maximum number of history occurrences to display: Close <u>H</u>elp

Figure 25.13 A List of Scheduled and Distributed Reports

3. When you are finished viewing the information, click **Close**.

Updating a Distribution Plan

Edit or Delete a Distribution Using the Distribute Report Wizard

If there is at least one distribution associated with a report, then you can edit or delete the distribution using the Distribute Report Wizard.

Note: You cannot prepare for distribution and distribute a report during the same report distribution process.

To edit or delete a distribution for a report, complete these steps:

- 1. To launch the Distribute Report Wizard, perform one of these tasks:
 - When a report or stored process is displayed in View mode, select **File** ⇒ Distribute.
 - In the File Management window, next to the name of the report that you want to distribute, click [] in the **Actions** column, and then select **Distribute**.

The first wizard page appears.

Step 1 of 4: Choose or create a distribution
Report: 2010 Comparative Analysis

View only my distributions
Use the icons to add, edit, or delete a distribution.

Name
Schedule Definition
2010 Comparative Analysis Runs every weekday effective 4/22/10 @ 9:30 AM, 2:30 PM (Enter a region: SOUTHEAST)

Figure 25.14 Distribute Wizard: Choose or Create a Distribution

Note: You cannot distribute a stored process.

- (Optional) If you have the capability to distribute any report, then you can select the View only my distributions check box. For more information about authorization and capabilities, contact your system administrator.
- 3. To add a new distribution, click the **iii** icon.
- 4. To edit the existing distribution, select the row and then click the sicon.
- 5. To delete a distribution, click the x icon.

Edit or Delete a Distribution Using the Scheduled and Distributed Reports Dialog Box

Note: Only authorized users can edit or delete reports that they have distributed. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

To edit or delete a distribution for a report, complete these steps:

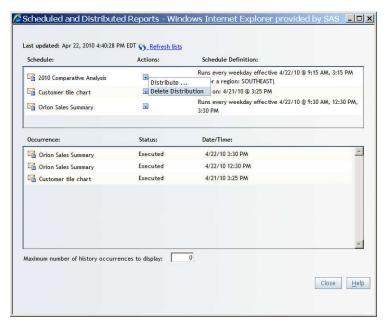
1. From the Welcome window or Edit mode, select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to access the File Management window.

Note: You can also use the Choose or Create a Distribution page in the Distribute Report Wizard to edit or delete distributions.

- 2. Open the Scheduled and Distributed Reports dialog box. The name of the link that opens the dialog box depends on your role.
 - If you do not have permission to schedule or distribute reports, you will not see a link.
 - If you can schedule but not distribute reports, then click View my scheduled reports.
 - If you can both schedule and distribute reports, then click View my scheduled and distributed reports.

3. Next to any report or folder of reports that you want to edit, click 🗐 in the Actions column.

Figure 25.15 Scheduled and Distributed Reports Dialog Box



- 4. If you want to edit the distribution for a report, select **Distribute**. Make your changes in the Distribute Report Wizard.
- 5. If you want to delete the distribution, select **Delete Distribution**. Click **OK** in the confirmation dialog box.

Note: When you delete a distribution, all references to executing the distribution are also removed from the Occurrence, Status, Date/Time box.

6. Click Close.

Chapter 26

Linking Reports

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Overview of Report Linking

Report links allow you single-step access to a report or web page that is related to a report that you are currently viewing. For example, you might be looking at a bar chart that has sales information for each geographical region of your company. If you click the bar for the Northeast region, then a report link associated with the graph could take you to a different report that provides information about employees in each region. And, if the destination report contains a prompted filter, then it could open a table containing information about the Northeast region only. A link at the top of a destination report enables you to return to the previous report. If a destination report contains multiple sections, then you are able, when defining the link, to choose the initial section of the destination report that you want to open.

When you click the report link in the current report, values associated with what you clicked can be supplied as values to the prompts in the destination report.

Note: To pass values from a geographical map to another report, you have to use the select region tool () to select the geographical category value that you want to pass to the report.

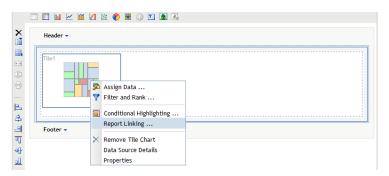
Creating a Link to a Report, a Web Page, or Another SAS Application

Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Images, Tables, or Graphs

You create report links by using the Report Linking dialog box while in Edit mode. To create a report link for images, tables, or graphs, complete these steps:

1. Right-click the report object, and then select **Report Linking** to open the Report Linking dialog box.

Figure 26.1 Report Linking Menu Item for a Tile Chart



2. For a link to an existing report, continue with the steps described in "Linking to an Existing Report or Stored Process" on page 285. For a link to a web page, continue with the steps described in "Linking to a Web Page" on page 288.

Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Text Objects

You create report links by using the Report Linking dialog box while in Edit mode. To create a report link for text objects, complete these steps:

- 1. In Edit mode, right-click on the text object, and then select **Edit** to open the Edit Text dialog box.
- 2. Enter the complete text that you want to display. Then highlight the text that you want to link from. Do not select anything other than plain text (no formatting changes).

Edit Text - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS ▼ 11 **B** I U E = ■ <u>₹</u> During the year that ended in March 2013, sales at Orion Star Sports & Outdoors were [Total Sales]. This is an increase of 15.2% from 2012, when the company's sales were 12.7 million fourth consecutive year of sales increases. For more information, see the 2012.Gom [6901]. The retail sales channel led growth, to more than 75% of overall sales since 2005. The sales force has been given a 2013 goal of increasing internet sales in order to balance overall earnings across all divisions in the company Insert dynamic text: Total Sales Insert Measure value: Prompt value: None

Figure 26.2 Edit Text Dialog Box with Selected Text

Be careful not to select all the text in a paragraph. Selecting the entire paragraph also selects the underlying HTML tags, which results in an error message stating that the selected text cannot be made into a link.

OK Cancel <u>H</u>elp

- If you are using Internet Explorer, and you want to create a link from text that is already a web address (such as www.mycompany.com) or an e-mail address (such as myname@mycompany.com), do this instead: First, type in a temporary name that is not a valid URL (for example, wwwXmycompany.com), and select it. Click and fill in the Report Linking dialog box as described in "Linking to a Web Page" on page 288. Then click **OK**. Finally, change the temporary name in the text to the desired text (for example, change wwwXmycompany.com to wwwmycompany.com).
- 3. Click **a** to open the Report Linking dialog box.
- 4. To link to a web page, continue with the steps described in "Linking to a Web Page" on page 288.

Choosing a Link Destination

Linking to an Existing Report or Stored Process

When you link reports, you can associate data item values and prompts so that the prompt window is bypassed for the target report and the target report is automatically subset based on the values in the source report. You can associate values and prompts in the Set Up Destination Report dialog box, which is explained in Step 6 here.

For multidimensional crosstabulation tables, SAS Web Report Studio can pass the following values to a prompt in a target relational report:

- category values that are visible in the table
- group break or filter criteria, if the data item is manually associated with a related prompt

For multidimensional reports only, you can also pass hidden data item values to the prompts in a linked report. The hidden values can be categories that are not visible in the table.

To link to an existing report or stored process, complete these steps:

- 1. Start with the steps described in
 - "Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Images, Tables, or Graphs" on page 284

- "Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Text Objects" on page 284
- Select the Include report links check box to confirm that you want to create a report link.
- 3. Select a link destination of **An existing report or stored process**.
- 4. Select an existing report. The report name displays in the **Report** field.

Figure 26.3 Report Linking Dialog Box for a Link to an Existing Report



Note: If the **Set Up Destination Report** button is dimmed, then you cannot add report links.

- 5. (Optional) Add content to the **Tool-tip text** field. The default tooltip text is **Click** to **view linked content**.
- 6. If the destination report contains multiple sections or prompts, then click **Set Up Destination Report** to open the Set Up Destination Report dialog box and assign data items in the source report to prompts in the target report.

If the destination report contains multiple sections, the **Open to section** drop-down list contains the names of the sections in the destination report. Select the section that you want to appear when a user clicks to follow a link.

If the destination report contains any prompts or if the report object in your source report contains suitable data items, then the box contains a drop-down list of **Data Items** for each prompt in the destination report. The data item that you select has to be compatible with the prompt. Data items that are incompatible cannot be assigned. For example, a character prompt for age groups, such as child and adult, cannot accept numeric data item values, such as 5 or 35. For more information about compatibility between prompts and data items, see "Defining Prompts in Report Linking" on page 317. If you do not assign a data item value to each prompt, the prompt window appears and you must confirm the current values or enter new ones.

Note: You can select the same data item value for multiple prompts.

If none of the available items in the drop-down list provides the intended value for a given prompt, then leave the drop-down list unchanged.

🧟 Set Up Destination Report - Windows Internet Explorer... 💶 🗖 🗴 Destination report: Orion Sales Forecast Section1 Y Open to section: Prompts: Data Items: Product Product Line Select Company Channel.Order_Type Forecast Variable Forecast Months None OK Cancel Help

Figure 26.4 Set Up Destination Report Dialog Box

If you get unexpected results in the target report, here are some potential ways to remedy the situation:

- If a table or graph in the target report unexpectedly displays the message: No values were returned, then you can check the prompt values that were actually used by clicking the Refresh Data option. The prompt window for the current section of the target report appears with the values that were actually used. Sometimes the format of the values used by prompts can affect the results. In such cases, you should verify that the formats of the values delivered from the source report agree with the formats expected by the prompts. For example, unexpected results could occur if a target prompt expected values in uppercase and the source report delivered the values in lowercase. You could simply correct the values on the prompt screen. Alternatively, you could adjust the source or target or both reports so that the values passed from the source agree with the expectations for the target prompt or prompts.
- If the prompt window unexpectedly appears when you are linking to a target report and messages with particular prompts indicate their values are invalid, then review the setup of the source and target report. Here are some potential inconsistencies that you might encounter:
 - A prompt that allows only one value is passed multiple values from a hidden data item in a source report.
 - A missing value is passed to a prompt that does not allow missing values.
 - A value that is 10 characters long is passed to a prompt that allows values with no more than 7 characters.

The following are special considerations for linking text and image objects:

Text objects uniquely enable you to create multiple report links, but the Set Up **Destination Report** button does not appear in the Report Linking dialog box.

For image objects, if the destination report has multiple sections or contains
prompts, the Set Up Destination Report button is available, but you cannot
specify the data items corresponding to prompts in the destination report.

Click **OK** to close the Set Up Destination Report dialog box.

7. Click **OK** to close the Report Linking dialog box.

Linking to a Web Page

Type the URL for the web page that you want to link to. When the user clicks to follow the link, the web page opens in a separate browser window. Complete these steps:

- 1. Start with the steps described in
 - "Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Images, Tables, or Graphs" on page 284
 - "Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Text Objects" on page 284
- 2. In the Report Linking dialog box, select the check box to make a link. (The name of the check box depends on the type of report object.)
- 3. Select A Web page for the Link destination.
- 4. Enter a value for the **Web page URL**.

Figure 26.5 Report Linking Dialog Box for a Graph



- 5. (Optional) Add content to the **Tool-tip text** field. The default tooltip text is **Click** to **view linked content**.
- 6. Click **OK** to close the Report Linking dialog box.

Linking to Another SAS Application

The ability to link to another SAS application is available only from tables and graphs that are based on information map data sources. This feature has to be set up in advance

by a system administrator. Only users with the appropriate role and capability can link to another SAS application. If you have questions about your role or capabilities, contact your system administrator.

To link to another SAS application, follow these steps:

- 1. Start with the steps described in
 - "Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Images, Tables, or Graphs" on page
 - "Access the Report Linking Dialog Box for Text Objects" on page 284
- 2. In the Report Linking dialog box, select the check box to make a link. (The name of the check box depends on the type of report object.)
- 3. Select **Another SAS application** for the Link destination.
- 4. Select the SAS application(s).
- 5. (Optional) Add content to the **Tool-tip text** field. The default tooltip text is Click to view linked content.

Figure 26.6 Report Linking Dialog Box for Another SAS Application



Creating a Link for a Group Break

To link to a report from a group break, complete these steps:

- 1. In the Table of Contents panel in Edit mode, select Options

 Group Breaks **Report Linking** to open the Report Linking dialog box.
- 2. Specify what you want to link to by selecting an item (or items) in the Assign link(s) to: list.

🌈 Report Linking - Windows Internet Explorer provided b... Assign link(s) to: A **▼** Name Link destination: An existing report or stored process C A Web page C Another SAS application SAS Folders 🗎 🗟 My Folder Current Sales by Product Orion Clothing and Shoe Sales Orion Sales Forecast Product Revenue Contributions by Age and Gender Quarterly Sales by Geographic Region Quarterly Sales by Product Line Report of Customer Spending Sales Summary by Product Line **Total Sales by Product Categories** Year-to-date Summary by Product Line Report: Tool-tip text: Click to view linked content Set Up Destination Report ... OK Cancel Help

Figure 26.7 Report Linking Dialog Box for Group Breaks

3. For a link to an existing report, continue with the steps described in "Linking to an Existing Report or Stored Process" on page 285. For a link to a web page, continue with the steps described in "Linking to a Web Page" on page 288.

Identifying Links in Reports

Reports, stored processes, tables, graphs, geographical maps, images, or pieces of text can contain links. If linkable, text or the data cells in a table are underlined. For graphs, you must know whether the markers are linked. You also must know whether there is a link in a geographical map.

Understanding the Run-Time Behavior of Links

When you follow a link to another report or to a web page, the way they display is different:

- When you follow a web link, a new browser window opens. The source report is not closed, so there is no link to return you to it.
- When you follow a link to another report in SAS Web Report Studio, the target
 report displays in the primary SAS Web Report Studio window. A Return to
 previous report link is available. The return link also displays the name of the
 source report that you will return to. Click the link to return to the source report.

When you follow a link to another SAS application, you might see a prompt window or a report might appear. A return link is available to return you to SAS Web Report Studio.

Chapter 27

Scheduling Reports

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Overview of Scheduling Reports

Scheduling report generation automates the process of delivering updated content to report users. You can schedule reports to generate once or at recurring intervals, such as daily, multiple times daily, weekly, or monthly. In addition, scheduling reports gives you the ability to schedule a time to pre-generate content during non-peak hours. SAS Web Report Studio provides an easy-to-use interface for scheduling reports.

Scheduling Reports, Stored Processes, and Folders

About Scheduling

For faster rendering, you can schedule a time for queries to be pre-generated for selected reports and stored processes, including an entire folder of reports. If a report does not have any schedules associated with it, then the first page of the Schedule Report Wizard lets you define the execution time, date, and recurrence. However, if one or more schedules are associated with a report, then the first page of the Schedule Report Wizard lets you choose a schedule.

Scheduling always produces a manually refreshed report. If the report was originally saved as automatically refreshed and a schedule runs for that report, then the report

becomes manually refreshed. Output from a scheduled report is always stored in the same place. If you run multiple schedules on a report, then the report reflects the state of the last scheduled run.

To schedule a report, a scheduling server must be available and you must have the authorization to schedule reports. For more information, contact your system administrator.

How the Preferred Locale for Reports Affects Scheduling

The locale preference that is specified in the SAS Preferences Manager is applied to SAS Web Report Studio. The SAS Preferences Manager is a web application that provides a common mechanism for managing preferences for all SAS web applications. In previous versions of SAS Web Report Studio, the locale preference specified in your browser was applied to the report.

If the preferred locale is not specified in the SAS Preferences Manager, then the locale specified in the browser is applied. If a locale is not specified in the browser, then the default locale for the Java environment is applied. For scheduling and distributing reports, your locale preference is applied. The browser default is not available for these operations, because there is no browser.

SAS Information Delivery Portal users can specify locale preference by selecting **Options** \Rightarrow **Preferences** and accessing the SAS Preferences Manager. For more information, see the Help for SAS Information Delivery Portal.

SAS Web Report Studio users can access the SAS Preferences Manager directly. To display the SAS Preferences Manager application and specify your preferred locale, use the following URL: http://server:port/SASPreferences. Here is an example: http://orion.com:8080/SASPreferences.

To set the locale in the SAS Preferences Manager, follow these steps:

- 1. Select **Regional** in the left panel.
- 2. Under the **Regional** heading in the main panel, select a value in the **User locale** drop-down list.
- 3. Click **OK**. The SAS Preferences Manager closes, and returns you to the standard logon window for SAS applications.

For more information about the SAS Preferences Manager, see SAS Intelligence Platform: Middle-Tier Administration Guide.

Schedule a Report, Stored Process, or Folder for the First Time

To schedule a report, stored process, or folder, complete these steps:

- 1. To launch the Schedule Report Wizard, perform one of these tasks:
 - When a report or stored process is displayed in View mode, select File ⇒
 Schedule.
 - In the File Management window, next to the name of the report, stored process, or folder that you want to schedule, click in the Actions column, and then select Schedule.

The first wizard page appears.

2. Specify the interval for running the report, stored process, or folder.

The rest of the information that you must provide depends on your selection. If you select **Now**, then you do not need to select any other options.

- 3. For any **Run report** option other than **Now**, specify the time that you want to run the report. You can also specify the starting and ending (if applicable) date range for the schedule.
- 4. (Optional) To archive the report, select Retain previous instances of output not to **exceed.** Archived reports are saved as PDF output and can be opened from the Open dialog box or from the File Management window.

Note: Only one copy of a report can be saved per day. If a report is saved multiple times in one day, then only the next-to-last saved report is used as that day's archived report.

Note: If you have the capability to archive reports and have already specified a number of report instances to retain for an archived report, then the number that you enter here will overwrite that number.

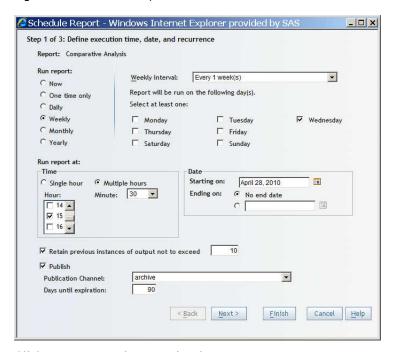
Note: This option is not available for folders.

(Optional) If publication channels are defined, then select the **Publication Channel** to which the report should be saved. The list of available channels is supplied by your system administrator.

Note: A publication channel is an information repository that has been established by using the SAS Publishing Framework. It can be used to publish information to users and applications. If you publish your report to a publication channel, then authorized users and applications can access your report by subscribing to the channel.

Specify a number in the **Days until expiration** field. The default is 90 days. The number that you entered is saved with your user profile. It is filled in automatically the next time you open the Schedule Report Wizard.

Figure 27.1 Schedule Report Wizard: Define Execution Time, Date, and Recurrence

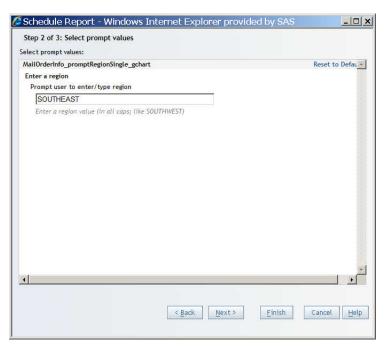


6. Click **Next** to go to the next wizard page.

Note: If the report has prompts that do not have defaults, then you must specify prompt values before exiting.

7. If the report has prompts, a wizard page appears, displaying those prompts.

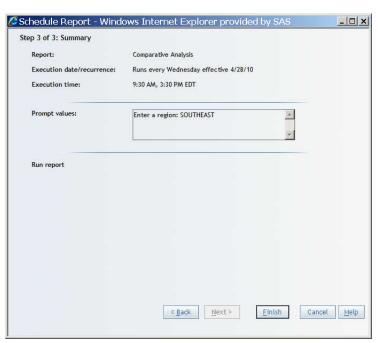
Figure 27.2 Schedule Report Wizard: Select Prompt Values



8. After you enter the required prompt values, click **Next** to go to the next wizard page, or click **Finish**. The summary page displays the name of the report, the time or times that it is scheduled to run, and any prompt values.

Note: To make changes to your selections on previous wizard pages, click Back.

Figure 27.3 Schedule Report Wizard: Summary



9. Click **Finish** to save your settings and exit the wizard.

Note: When you schedule a stored process, SAS Web Report Studio saves the results in a report with the same name as the stored process. The report is saved in the same folder as the stored process.

View a List of Scheduled Reports

To view a list of the reports that you have scheduled, complete these steps:

- 1. From the Welcome window or Edit mode, click File ⇒ Manage Files to access the File Management window.
- 2. Open the Scheduled and Distributed Reports dialog box. The name of the link that opens the dialog box depends on your role:
 - If you do not have permission to schedule or distribute reports, you will not see a
 - If you can schedule but not distribute reports, then click View my scheduled reports.
 - If you can both schedule and distribute reports, then click View my scheduled and distributed reports.

The Scheduled and Distributed Reports dialog box contains the following information:

Last updated

This field displays the date that the list of scheduled reports was last updated.

Refresh lists

Select this option to update the list of reports.

Schedule, Actions, Schedule Definition

This field displays the name of each scheduled report and the time that each report is scheduled to run. It also displays the prompt values if the report is prompted.

To see a menu of options for editing and deleting a specific scheduled report, click in the **Actions** column.

Occurrence, Status, Date/Time

This field displays the status of each occurrence of each scheduled report, either Failed, Executed, or Running. The Date/Time column displays the date and time for each successful or failed execution.

If the status is **Failed**, take these actions to try to resolve the problem:

- rerun the schedule
- delete the schedule, re-create it, and then run it again
- contact your system administrator

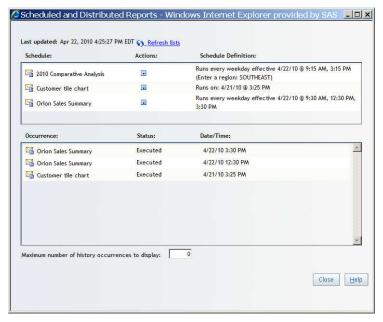
Maximum number of history occurrences to display

Each report can have multiple occurrences listed, not including occurrences with the status of **Running**. The system limit for the value is 10. If the value is 0(zero), then all history records are retrieved.

After you change the value, click **S** Refresh lists to make sure the value takes effect. The value that you enter is stored with your user profile, so it appears the next time the dialog box opens.

Note: You cannot use the scheduling features if a scheduling server is not available or if you do not have authorization to schedule reports.

Figure 27.4 A List of Scheduled Reports



3. When you are finished viewing the information, click Close.

Updating a Schedule

Edit or Delete a Schedule Using the Schedule Report Wizard

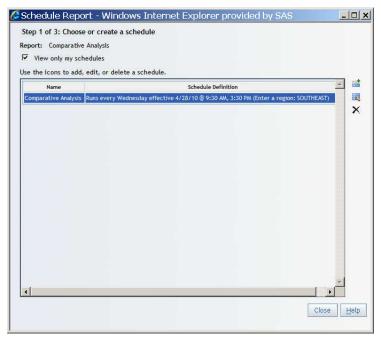
If there is at least one schedule associated with a report, stored process, or folder, then you can update the schedule using the Schedule Report Wizard.

To edit or delete a schedule using the Schedule Report Wizard, complete these steps:

- 1. To launch the Schedule Report Wizard, perform one of these tasks:
 - When a report or stored process is displayed in View mode, select File ⇒ Schedule.
 - In the File Management window, next to the name of the report or stored process that you want to schedule, click in the **Actions** column, and then select **Schedule**.

The first wizard page appears.

Figure 27.5 Schedule Report Wizard: Choose or Create a Distribution



- 2. (Optional) If you have the capability to schedule any report, then you can select the View only my schedules check box. For more information about authorization and capabilities, contact your system administrator.
- 3. To add a new schedule, click the **is** icon.
- 4. To edit the existing schedule, select the row and then click the 式 icon.
- 5. To delete a schedule, click the X icon.

Edit or Delete a Schedule Using the Scheduled and Distributed Reports Dialog Box

To edit or delete a schedule associated with a report, stored process, or folder, complete these steps:

Note: Only authorized users can edit or delete reports that they have scheduled. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator.

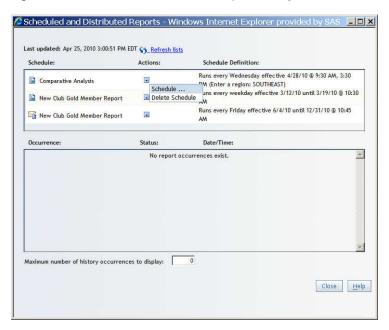
1. From the Welcome window or Edit mode, click File ⇒ Manage Files to access the File Management window.

Note: You can also use the Choose or Create a Distribution page in the Schedule Report Wizard to edit or delete schedules.

- 2. Open the Scheduled and Distributed Reports dialog box. The name of the link that opens the dialog box depends on your role:
 - If you do not have permission to schedule or distribute reports, you will not see a link.
 - If you can schedule but not distribute reports, then click View my scheduled reports.

- If you can both schedule and distribute reports, then click **View my scheduled** and distributed reports.
- 3. Next to any scheduled occurrence of the report or folder of reports that you want to edit, click in the **Actions** column.

Figure 27.6 Scheduled and Distributed Reports Dialog Box



- 4. If you want to edit the schedule for a report, select **Schedule**. Make your changes in the Schedule Report Wizard.
- 5. If you want to delete a schedule, select **Delete Schedule**. In the confirmation message box that appears, click **OK**.

Note: When you delete a schedule, all references to executing the schedule are also removed from the **Occurrence**, **Status**, **Date/Time** box.

6. Click Close.

Chapter 28

Printing and Exporting

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Overview of Printing and Exporting

SAS Web Report Studio provides several mechanisms that give you output that can be delivered to report consumers. Entire reports or targeted parts of a report can be saved as PDF output or in Microsoft Excel format for future viewing or printing. This output can be saved locally on disk or sent to a printer.

The report name and any applied filter information is exported with a table or a graph.

Note: Comments are not exported with a report.

Exporting Reports and Report Data

Export the Contents of an Entire Report

To export the entire contents of a viewed report, complete these steps:

- 1. To create the zipped file that contains all the necessary reporting elements, perform one of these tasks:
 - From the Welcome window or Edit mode, select **File** ⇒ **Manage Files** to access the File Management window.

Next to any report that you want to export, click **[]** in the **Actions** column, and then select **Export**.

- In View mode, select File

 Export.
- When you are prompted, save the zipped file to a location such as your hard drive or a network drive.
- Extract the report files to a folder in a location such as your hard drive or a network drive.

After the extraction, the folder contains the following contents:

- sasExport_files contains the auxiliary files needed to display the report. You do not interact with the files in this folder.
- sasExport.html enables you to open the report in a web browser.
- **sasExport.xls** enables you to open the report in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Note: When opening files in Microsoft Excel, you might receive a warning that the files are not in the expected location. Click **Yes** in the message box to acknowledge the warning.

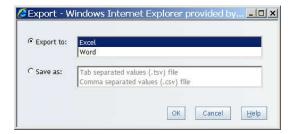
For advanced layout options when exporting entire reports (for example, selecting which tables and graphs to display), use SAS Add-In for Microsoft Office. For more information, see the online Help for SAS Add-In for Microsoft Office. If you do not have SAS Add-In for Microsoft Office, contact your on-site SAS support personnel.

Export Data from a Graph

To export data from a graph, complete these steps in View mode:

 Right-click in the graph and select Export Graph Data to open the Export dialog box.

Figure 28.1 How the Export Dialog Box for Graphs Appears for Exporting to Microsoft Excel



- 2. Choose one of the following export options:
 - With the **Export to** radio button selected, choose the **Excel** option to export the graph data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
 - With the **Export to** radio button selected, choose the **Word** option to export the graph data to a Microsoft Word document.
 - Select the Save as radio button. Then select either Tab separated values (.tsv) file or Comma separated values (.csv) file to create a data file.
- 3. Click OK.
- 4. When you are prompted, choose either to open the file or to save it.

Export Data from a Geographical Map

To export data from a geographical map, complete these steps in View mode:

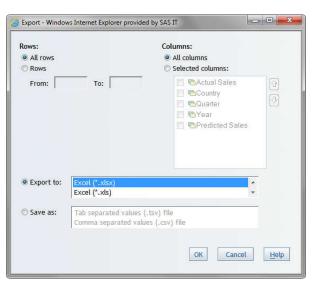
- 1. Click on the map toolbar to open the Export dialog box.
- 2. Choose one of the following export options:
 - With the **Export to** radio button selected, choose the **Excel** option to export the graph data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
 - With the **Export to** radio button selected, choose the **Word** option to export the graph data to a Microsoft Word document.
 - Select the Save as radio button. Then select either Tab separated values (.tsv) file or Comma separated values (.csv) file to create a data file.
- 3. Click OK.
- 4. When you are prompted, choose either to open the file or to save it.

Export Data from a List Table

To export data from a list table, complete these steps in View mode:

1. Right-click in the list table and select **Export Table** to open the Export dialog box.

Figure 28.2 How the Export Dialog Box for List Tables Appears for Exporting to Microsoft Excel



- 2. Choose one of the following export options for rows:
 - Select the All Rows radio button to export all rows.
 - Select the **Rows** radio button to specify a range of rows to export. Enter a number in the From and To fields.
- 3. Choose one of the following export options for columns:
 - Select the **All columns** radio button to export all columns.

- Select the **Selected columns** radio button to specify which columns to export. Then select the check box to the left of the column or columns that you want to export. You can use for to change the order of the selected columns.
- 4. If you select the **Export to** radio button, then choose one of the following options:
 - Select Excel (*.xlsx) to export the table data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
 - Select Excel (*.xls) to export the table data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
 - Select **Word** (*.doc) to export the table data to a Microsoft Word document.
- 5. If you select the Save as radio button, choose one of the following options:
 - Select **Tab separated values (.tsv) file** to create a data file for Notepad.
 - Select Comma separated values (.csv) file to create a data file for Microsoft Excel.
- 6. Click OK.
- 7. When you are prompted, choose either to open the file or to save it.

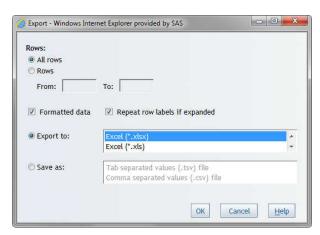
Export Detail Data from a Crosstabulation Table

Note: If you want to see the detail data before you export it, then see "View Detail Data in a Crosstabulation Table" on page 305.

To export detail data from a crosstabulation table, complete these steps in View mode:

1. Right-click in the crosstabulation table and select **Export Table** to open the Export dialog box.

Figure 28.3 How the Export Dialog Box for Crosstabulation Tables Appears for Exporting to Microsoft Excel



- 2. Choose one of the following export options for rows:
 - Select the **All Rows** radio button to export all rows.
 - Select the Rows radio button to specify a range of rows to export. Enter a number in the From and To fields.
- 3. If you select the **Export to** radio button, then choose one of the following options:
 - Select Excel (*.xlsx) to export the table data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
 - Select Excel (*.xls) to export the table data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
 - Select **Word** (*.doc) to export the table data to a Microsoft Word document.

- 4. If you select the **Save as** radio button, choose one of the following options:
 - Select **Tab separated values (.tsv) file** to create a data file for Notepad.
 - Select Comma separated values (.csv) file to create a data file for Microsoft Excel.

You can also select (or deselect) the following check boxes related to the Save as option:

- Specify Formatted data to save formatted data in the data file.
- Specify Repeat row labels if expanded to repeat row labels for expanded levels in the data file.
- 5. Click OK.
- 6. When you are prompted, choose either to open the file or to save it.

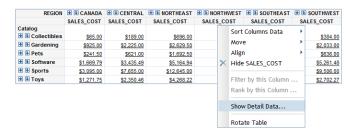
View Detail Data in a Crosstabulation Table

Note: You cannot view detail data in a crosstabulation table if the data source has not been set up to support this feature by your data source administrator. In addition, whether the column show the column label or the column name is controlled by a system administrator.

To view detail data in a crosstabulation table before you export it, complete these steps:

- 1. Perform one of these tasks to open the View Detail dialog box:
 - To see the detail data behind a value in a crosstabulation table, click the value (which will be underlined).
 - *Note:* If report linking has been enabled for the values in the crosstabulation table, then when you click on a value, you are prompted either to view detail data or to follow the report link.
 - To see the detail data behind a row or a column in a crosstabulation table, click the row or column heading in the innermost hierarchy level in the row or column and then select **Show Detail Data**.

Figure 28.4 View Detail Option for the Sales Cost Column



2. In the View Detail dialog box, you can review the data by selecting either Show column labels or Show column names.

You can also click **Export** to export the data.

View Detail - Windows Internet Explorer provided by SAS Export ... Close Window Help Column headers: Show column labels ADDR2 CITY STATE ZIP 11 5th Avenue South T2P 4941000 Janus, Mr. David Calgary AB 403-296-5248 West 3E3 11 5th Avenue South 11 5th Avenue South T2P 4941000 Janus, Mr. David Calgary AB 403-296-5248 3E3 11 5th Avenue South 403-296-5248 Calgary West 111 Front Street 6391000 Dallas, Mr. Lanny Toronto ON 416-343-1087 West Floor 111 Front Street West Floor 111 Front Street M5V 6391000 Dallas, Mr. Lanny Toronto ON 416-343-1087 2238 Duncan Mill 6516000 Nauge, Mr. Frank 416-443-9311

Figure 28.5 View Data Dialog Box for a Crosstabulation Table

3. Click Close Window to return to the report.

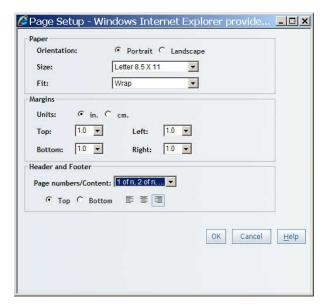
Printing Reports

Specify Printing Preferences

To specify printing preferences such as margins, page size, page orientation, and whether to print page numbers, complete these steps:

- 1. Select **File** ⇒ **Page Setup** to open the Page Setup dialog box.
- 2. For Orientation, specify Portrait or Landscape.
- 3. Select the Size.
- 4. (Optional) For Fit, specify Wrap or Fit width.
- 5. (Optional) Select a value from each drop-down list to specify **Margins** for the top, bottom, left, and right. You can enter values as inches or centimeters.
- 6. (Optional) Specify **Header and Footer** information. You can enter values as inches or centimeters.
 - a. For the Page numbers/Content, specify 1, 2, 3; 1 of n, 2 of n; 1/n, 2/n, 3/n; or None.
 - b. Select where the page numbers will appear.
 - c. Select the alignment of the page numbers.

Figure 28.6 Page Setup Dialog Box



7. Click OK.

Print a Report

Note: New report sections that are added to reports that were originally created in SAS Enterprise Guide do not include a static report creation date in the printed output.

To print a report, complete these steps:

- 1. Depending on your location, perform one of these tasks to open the Print dialog box:
 - In View mode, select File ⇒ Print.
 - In the File Management window, next to the name of the report that you want to print, click in the **Actions** column, and then select **Print**.

Note: If this is a manually refreshed report, then you must refresh the data before you can select printing options. However, you can click Print to PDF in the Print dialog box to print the report with the current options.

2. Specify a **Print range** by using these options:

Current page (includes all table rows and columns)

Select this option if you want to print only the content that is currently shown in View mode. This means that only the content within the currently displayed group break value (if the report author chose to break a new page for each value) and within the current section is printed.

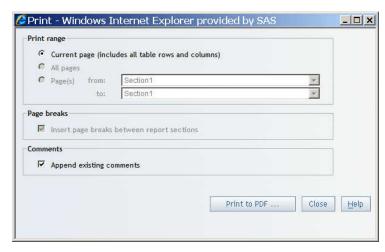
All pages

Select this option if you want to print the entire report.

Select this option if you want to print a portion of the report. After you select this option, you can then select where you want the printed portion to begin and end by using the two drop-down lists.

3. (Optional) Select **Page breaks** to insert page breaks between report sections.

Figure 28.7 Print Dialog Box



- 4. (Optional) Select **Append existing comments** to append comments to the end of the report.
- 5. To display the PDF output that you can print or save, click **Print to PDF**.
- 6. In Adobe Acrobat, complete these steps:
 - a. Select **File** \Rightarrow **Print** to open the Print dialog box.
 - b. To send the report to the specified printer, click **OK**.
 - c. To exit Adobe Acrobat, select File ⇒ Close.
- 7. To close the Print dialog box, click **Close**.

Part 7

Appendixes

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Appendix 2 Browsers and SAS Web Report Studio
Appendix 3 Data Refresh: Manual versus Automatic
Appendix 4 Data Sources: Relational versus Multidimensional
Appendix 5 What to Do If You Are Prompted for Credentials
Appendix 6 What to Do If Your Data Source Is Invalid
Appendix 7 Incomplete Tables and Graphs

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Naming Reports, Folders, and Templates

Here is some information about naming conventions in SAS Web Report Studio:

Uniqueness requirements

Names are not case-sensitive. For example, you cannot have a report named 2012 *Vendor Costs* and a report named 2012 *VENDOR COSTS* in the same folder.

Character restrictions

Report, folder, and template names cannot contain these characters: \ / : * ? " < > | @ # &

Length requirements

Report, folder, and template names must be 56 characters or less in length. Use spaces if your names are long. If you use a 56-character name with no spaces in it, then the browser cannot word-wrap the name to fit the normal-width Name column in the files

list. You must resize the dialog box to make it wide enough to see all of the content and the **OK** button.

If you make a copy of a report that has a name longer than 56 characters, the trailing characters that exceed the maximum of 56 are dropped. For example, a report named abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzabcd is saved as Copy of abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyzabcdefghijklmnopgrstuv.

Keywords

Keywords must be 60 characters or less in length. Use spaces if your keywords are long. If you use a 60-character keyword with no spaces in it, then the browser cannot wordwrap the keyword to fit the normal width Name column in the files list. You must resize the dialog box to make it wide enough to see all of the content and the **OK** button.

Keywords cannot contain these characters: < > & # / \

Note: Keywords do not apply to report templates.

Closing Dialog Boxes in SAS Web Report Studio

When you exit a dialog box without performing an action, such as saving changes, click Cancel instead of the button. Clicking Cancel enables the application to reclaim resources and memory.

Customizing Colors

SAS Web Report Studio enables you to customize colors anywhere that you can change a color. For example, you might want to use a custom color if your company always uses a company-specific color in its reports.

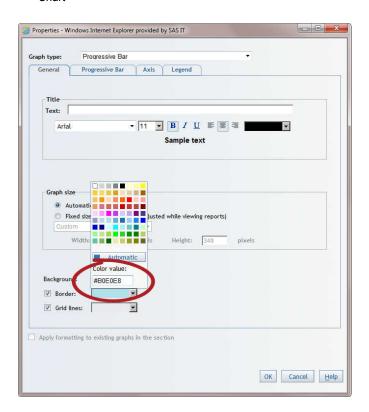
You can customize a color using the Color value field in any color palette. The color value must be a six-digit, hexadecimal number specified in an RGB (red, green, and blue) format. The first two digits are the red value, the second two digits are the green value, and the last two digits are the blue value. You can specify a value from 000000 (black) to FFFFFF (white).

Type a value in the Color value field and press ENTER. You must press ENTER so that SAS Web Report Studio can validate the color. If there is a problem with the color value, then an error message appears, and the value returns to its previous state. If you do not press ENTER, then the customized color is not applied.

Note: A number sign (#) always appears before the six numbers or characters in the **Color value** field. The number sign is added when you type only six characters in the field.

In the following example, a user has specified a custom color for the border of a progressive bar chart.

Figure A1.1 A Custom Color Specified in the Properties Dialog Box for a Progressive Bar



Working with Stored Process Prompts

If you manually clear a non-required stored process prompt that has a default value, the cleared prompt filters the results based on the default value. If the prompt is set to use all possible values as its default, then the results are not filtered.

Searching for Reports and Stored Processes

Here is some information about searching for reports and stored processes in the Open dialog box or the File Management window:

Case sensitivity

The search is not case-sensitive. For example, if you search for *profit* in the report, your search results include results such as Sports Equipment Profits as well as Company profits last year.

Results based on single words

If you search for a single word, then SAS Web Report Studio assumes a wildcard character before and after the word. For example, if you perform a search with low in the **Search for** field, then the search results include results with names like *Low Activity*, Regions with Lowered Sales, and Monthly Allowance.

Scope of the search

Searching does not include content. If you end the search argument with an asterisk (*), then the "starts with" filter is used. If you place an asterisk at the beginning of a search argument, then the "ends with" filter is used.

Hiding Data Items

Here is some information about hiding data items in tables, graphs, and geographical maps:

Restrictions on hiding data items

Data items that are selected for group breaks are automatically hidden. You cannot assign the data items to different functions.

Consequences of hiding data items

- If you hide the geographic hierarchy in a report section that contains a geographical map, then the geographical map becomes invalid.
- If you hide a category that is used in a report-linking prompt, then the prompt association is removed. The report link still works, but the user must answer the prompts to display the target report.
- If you hide a data item that is used in a conditional highlighting rule, then the conditional highlighting rule is removed from the table or graph. If you hide a time hierarchy, then any custom data items that are based on relative time are also hidden.
- A crosstabulation table measure filter or ranking that is based on a category or hierarchy that is located on the outermost column or the outermost row is removed if the category or hierarchy is hidden. This is because the filter or ranking is tied to the location of the data item. If the data item is removed from that location, then the filter or ranking is also removed.
- If you hide a data item that is used in a sort, then the list table or graph is re-sorted, but the sorting information is saved with the data item. Here are some additional details:
 - If the hidden data item was the only sorted column, then the list table or graph is re-sorted to use its defaults as determined by the underlying data source. If you reassign the hidden data item to a function in the table or graph, the sort is restored.
 - For example, for list tables, if the hidden data item is the first out of three sorted columns, then the table is re-sorted so that the second sorted data item becomes the first priority and the third sorted data item becomes the second priority. If you reassign the first sorted data item to the Columns function, then the reassigned data item becomes the third priority in the sort.

Formatting Measure Data Items

You can right-click any measure in a table and select **Format** to change its format. Using the Define a Format dialog box, you can select a different format. For example, you can modify the number of decimal places for a percent of total calculation.

You can right-click any category on the X axis in a graph and select Format <measure**name>** to change the format of a measure.

Creating Section Filters

Here is some information about creating section filters:

Restrictions on filtering

- You can create section filters only for categories in a relational data source.
- You cannot create section filters for data items that are defined as hyperlinks in an information map.
- You cannot use the characters < > in filter names, prompt names, or default values.

Working with formatted and unformatted values

Some data items enable you to apply the filter using formatted values instead of unformatted values. If the Filter on formatted values option is available and you select it, then formatted values are loaded into the Available values box when you click Get **Values.** In this case, any values that you type must also be formatted. To load unformatted values into the Available values box, deselect the Filter on formatted values option and click Get Values again. In this case, you must type unformatted values. Regardless of your formatting choice, the query results are formatted.

Note: Depending on how the data item is defined in the data source, the formatted values might be the same as the unformatted values.

Using prompt names and prompt text

Usually, the prompt name is the same as the filter name but not always. For example, the user might not need to know the location of a source city, but, as the filter creator, you need to distinguish between the two filters in the Section Filters dialog box. In this case, you might name the two filters Canadian Source City and US Source City but give them both the same prompt name of *Source City*.

Be as specific as possible when entering the prompt text for users. For example, if you use the **Not equal to** operator for the prompt, then users need to know that their selections will be excluded from the report. A descriptive prompt name also helps users enter the correct information.

Filter expressions

The filter combination expression is automatically updated as you select and deselect filters in the Section Filters dialog box. If your changes result in a filter combination expression that is not valid, you receive a warning. For more information about how to create a valid expression, see "Combine Section Filters" on page 120.

When you are creating a section filter that uses the **Between values** or **Not between** values operator, keep in mind that filters are evaluated based on the data type (character or numeric) of the selected data item and the locale that is currently active for the browser. For example, as a character string, the number 23 is considered higher than 1345 in the U.S. English locale. By default, filters are joined by the **AND** operator, which means that results are returned only if all selected filters are true.

When you can query for values

The data source administrator determines whether you can query data items in the data source for available filter values and whether you can create a filter that allows users to dynamically generate values.

Previewing filter results

To preview filtered results, select **Data** ⇒ **Preview Section Data** to open the Preview Data dialog box. All columns and up to 100 rows are displayed at one time. For more information, see "Preview or Export Query Results" on page 102.

Working with Conditional Highlighting

Here is some information about applying conditional highlighting to tables and graphs:

Requirements

For graphs, conditional highlighting is measure-based. The graph must include at least one measure that can be used in the condition. For tables, conditional highlighting is based on measures or categories. The table must include at least one measure or category that can be used in the condition.

Using category values for conditional highlighting

Highlighting on category values is always case sensitive. You might need to create more than one conditional highlighting rule to account for all the variations of a value.

How conditions are evaluated

Highlighting conditions are evaluated based on raw values. The use of raw values affects how conditions are applied to rounded values. For example, in your table or graph, you have formatted product prices so that they are rounded up or down. The actual cost of a pair of Eclipse running shoes is \$49.65. In the table or graph, the \$49.65 price is rounded up to \$50. If you specify that you want to highlight all products that cost less than \$50, the Eclipse running shoes are highlighted because their actual price is less than \$50.

Creating conditions for percentages

If you are creating a condition for percentages, you must enter the conditional value as a decimal number. For example, if you want to filter for values above 50%, enter .5 as the conditional value.

Creating rules

In general, there are two types of rules that you can create:

Rules that compare a measure to a fixed value. For example, you might create a rule for Sales > 1000.

Rules that compare one measure value relative to another measure value. For example, you might create a rule for Sales > Budget.

SAS Web Report Studio processes these rules in the following ways:

- For the first type of rule, the condition is applied at the current level of the data source. For example, if you drill down into the data and then specify conditional highlighting, the condition applies to the level that is currently displayed.
- For the second type of rule, the condition is applied at all levels of the data source, regardless of the current level.

Defining Prompts in Report Linking

Here is some information about defining prompts in report linking:

Restrictions on defining prompts

You can create a report based on a multidimensional data source as the source report in the report-linking operation. You can pass the parameters from the multidimensional report to a relational report.

When you create a link to pass values to parameters in a destination report or a stored process, the following constraints must be satisfied:

- 1. Prompts in destination reports have types. The common prompt types are character, numeric, date, time, and timestamp. There are other types, but they are not used in report linking.
- 2. Data items in the source report have types. Each data item has two types associated with it. If a data item has a format applied to it, then its formatted values are the character type. Unformatted values for data items can be character, numeric, date, time, or timestamp types.
- 3. Data types for the prompt and the source data item must be compatible. When you choose a parameter in a destination report to pass values to, the values must be a type that is compatible with a prompt. When you assign a data item to a prompt in the destination, the type associated with the data item's value must also be compatible with the prompt. Data items with incompatible types will not be presented in the drop-down menu for a given prompt.

Prompts are compatible in the following ways:

- Character prompts can accept the formatted values of all data items.
- Character prompts can accept the unformatted values of all character data items.
- Numeric prompts can accept the unformatted values of numeric data items (category or measure).
- Date prompts can accept the unformatted values of date data items.
- Time prompts can accept the unformatted values of time data items.
- Timestamp prompts can accept the unformatted values of timestamp data items.

Verifying prompt associations

SAS Web Report Studio does not check that your associations make sense, so make sure that you assign an appropriate data item value to each prompt. For example, you might

link a Product Name group break in the primary report to a prompt for Product Name in the target report, but you would not link a Gender group break to a prompt for Order Year.

Conditions that cause the prompts window to appear

If you assign a value to each prompt in the target report, then the prompts window is bypassed when the user clicks the link in the primary report. If you do not assign a value to each prompt in the target report, then the prompts window appears. The user can then confirm the current prompt values or enter new ones.

If you remove or hide a category or hierarchy that is used in a report-linking prompt, then the prompt association is removed. The user must answer the prompts to display the target report.

Interaction with manually refreshed reports

If you link to a report that is manually refreshed, the prompt values sent from the primary report are not used for the target report. Instead, SAS Web Report Studio displays the results of the last query run for the target report.

Filtering and Ranking Tables, Graphs, and Geographical Maps

Here is some information about filtering and ranking tables, graphs, and geographical maps:

Working with formatted and unformatted values

If you are filtering on unformatted values, then you must enter values that match the casing of the values in the data source. If you select the **Filter on formatted values** option, then you must enter the formatted values. If the filter does not return any results, then try using a different casing. Note that you can select the **Ignore case** check box if you are working with relational data.

How time periods are counted

When filtering dates, times, and timestamps in tables and graphs, you can specify time periods such as days, weeks, months, and years. When SAS Web Report Studio counts by these time periods, it treats each period as a unit and begins counting from the beginning of the specified period type in which the current date falls. For example, if you use **Months** as the period type, SAS Web Report Studio counts the specified number of whole months from the current month, regardless of where the current date falls within the current month.

Here are two examples that illustrate how time periods are counted in this type of filter:

• Today is December 20, 2009, and you want to filter a table so that it includes sales that were posted before three months ago. If you use **Months** as the period type, the table includes data from sales that were posted before September 1, 2009. SAS Web Report Studio counts back three whole months from the current month and returns data before the first day of that month. To filter the table so that it includes sales that were posted 90 days before December 20, 2009 use **Days** as the period type. If you specify 90 days, the table includes sales that were posted before September 21, 2009.

Today is December 20, 2009, and you want to filter a graph so that it includes employees who were born more than 10 years ago. If you use Years as the period type, the graph includes employees who were born before January 1, 1999. SAS Web Report Studio counts back 10 whole years from the current year and returns data before the first day of that year. To filter the graph so that it includes employees who were born 3,650 days (365 * 10) before December 20, 2009, use **Days** as the period type. If you specify 3,650 days, the graph includes employees who were born before December 23, 1999.

What time is used for time and date filters

When you create time or date filters, the filter is relative to the time that the section query is generated, not to the time that the filter is imposed on the table or graph.

When filters and rankings are applied

When filtering a table or graph based on relational data, measure filters are applied after category filters. This behavior is explained in the Filter and Rank dialog box, which contains the following text: The measure filter will be applied after any category filters.

However, when filtering a table or graph based on multidimensional data, measure filters are applied to the values of the underlying cube instead of to the values that are visible in the table or graph. For this reason, you might see values in the table or graph that you would not see whether the measure filter had been applied based on visible category filters.

Restrictions on filtering and ranking

You cannot create filters that use categories and hierarchies that are assigned to group breaks.

You cannot filter data items that are defined as hyperlinks in an information map.

You cannot filter on percent of total values.

You cannot create a percentage ranking for relational data.

For scatter plots or bubble plots, you cannot create a measure filter or ranking if there is no category or hierarchy assigned to the optional marker group function.

When you can select category values

For data items in relational data sources, the availability of the Get Values button is controlled by your data administrator.

Consequences of changing data assignments in a crosstabulation table

If you add or hide a category or hierarchy column, then any row filters and rankings that are based on a column measure are removed. Filters are not affected by adding or hiding measures.

If you add or hide a category or hierarchy row, then any column filters and rankings that are based on a row measure are removed. Filters are not affected by adding or hiding measures.

Filters are retained if you move all the data items that are currently on rows to the columns and all the data items that are currently on the columns to the rows. In this case, any existing filters remain and are evaluated based on the new positions.

Consequences of turning percent of totals off

If a table contains percent of totals for rows that are based on row subtotal values, then those percent of totals are removed when you turn off subtotals for the table.

If a table contains percent of totals for rows that are based on row total values, then those percent of totals are removed when you turn off subtotals for the table.

If a table contains percent of totals for columns that are based on column subtotal values, then those percent of totals are removed when you turn off subtotals for the table.

If a table contains percent of totals for columns that are based on column total values, then those percent of totals are removed when you turn off subtotals for the table.

The basis for ranking is different between section filters and report object filters

When you use a section filter, the rank is based on only the filtered data. However, when you use a report object filter, then the rank is based on all of the data.

Working with Text Objects, Headers, and Footers

The text formatting tools in the Edit Text, Edit Header, and Edit Footer dialog boxes can be affected by your browser. Here is some information for working with text objects, headers, and footers:

Restoring the default background color

Once a block of text has been given a background color, if you select all or part of it and choose **automatic** (or if you select the transparent color in the drop-down palette), the background color does not change. Instead, apply the actual background color (white).

Inserting text before or after a single dynamic item using the mouse

If there is no text preceding a dynamic item in a paragraph, then clicking in front of the gray box selects the whole box instead of putting the caret in front of it. The same behavior happens if there is no text after a dynamic item. Instead, press the left or right arrow keys.

Receiving an error message that selected text cannot be made into a link

You might see this message if you select all of the text in a paragraph and then click . To work around this issue, type an extra space at the end of the paragraph and then do not include the extra space when you select the text for the hyperlink. This same error can occur if the selected text is immediately adjacent to a dynamic item. Always type at least one space after a dynamic item before you insert another one.

Using SHIFT+TAB does not shift the focus out of the edit box

Use the Tab key to navigate instead.

Choosing a new foreground or background color seems to do nothing when the cursor is blinking

When you change the style while you are at an insertion point, there will be no visible effect until you type a character. Note that if you move the insertion point (for example, using the mouse or arrow key) before Entering a character, then the pending style change is automatically canceled.

Changing the color of a new empty line does not work

When you press ENTER at the end of a line of colored text, the next line is the same color because you have created a new paragraph. You can change the color of individual paragraphs, but the paragraph must have at least one character so that you can select it. Be sure to select the entire paragraph. You can use SHIFT+END to do this. You can remove empty paragraphs at the end of the text by using the arrow keys to navigate to the end of the paragraph and then press Backspace.

Receiving an error message that the format change cannot be made to more than one paragraph

Pressing ENTER creates a new paragraph. You cannot apply a style change across paragraphs. However, you can select each paragraph and apply the same style to each

Receiving an error message that a dynamic item cannot be inserted while another dynamic item is selected

You cannot have one dynamic item immediately adjacent to another dynamic item. Instead, type a space between the existing dynamic item and where you want to insert another dynamic item.

Clicking a dynamic item shows vertical gray bands at the ends of the dynamic item

This is how the browser displays reverse-video selection for the particular HTML that is used to represent the dynamic item.

Using Reports Created with a Previous Version of **SAS Web Report Studio**

Here is some information about using reports that were created with a previous version of SAS Web Report Studio:

How to use prompt names

Prompted filters now have prompt names. The prompt name appears in both the prompts window and in the Report Linking dialog box when a prompted filter is in the destination report. In previous versions of SAS Web Report Studio, the prompt name was the data item label. SAS Web Report Studio now allows multiple filters per data item, which lets you customize the prompt name and lets the report viewer distinguish among prompted filters based on the same data item. New filters have the same filter name as the prompt name. Old prompted filters still have the data item label as the prompt name. If you change old filters to prompted filters, then the prompt name is blank. If the prompt name is blank and you save the filter, then the filter name is used as the prompt name.

Browsers and SAS Web Report Studio

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Browser Limitations

The web browsers that are supported for use with the SAS Foundation are also supported for use with SAS Web Report Studio. For more information, see support.sas.com/resources/thirdpartysupport/.

You should not attempt to connect to SAS Web Report Studio in more than one tab of any browser. Also, you should not attempt to connect multiple browsers on the same computer to SAS Web Report Studio. Either of these situations causes unpredictable results.

In SAS Web Report Studio, use of the browser's **Back** button is not supported. If you use the **Back** button, you will get unexpected results when performing the following tasks:

- re-entering prompt values
- navigating linked reports
- returning to a previous drill state
- navigating between sections

To correctly perform these tasks, do the following:

- Click the Refresh Data link to redisplay the prompt window and then enter your new values.
- Click the **Return to previous report** link to return to the previous report.
- Use the drill icon in the table to return to a previous drill state.
- Use the **Table of Contents** panel.

Using Internet Explorer with SAS Web Report **Studio**

Run Internet Explorer in compatibility mode. Do not force it into standard mode.

Using Firefox with SAS Web Report Studio

Pop-Up Windows

You must enable JavaScript and pop-up windows in order to use SAS Web Report Studio. For more information, see the browser's documentation.

Access keys

If you want to use a SAS Web Report Studio access key in the Firefox browser, then use SHIFT+ALT+access key.

When working with text, Firefox does not allow the keyboard shortcuts for bold (CTRL +B), italics (CTRL+I), or underlines (CTRL+U). As a workaround, use the **B**, **I**, or **U** buttons on the editing toolbar.

Integrated location and search bar always is displayed in SAS Web Report Studio

If you use a version of Firefox with the integrated location and search bar (which is similar to Chrome's address bar), then it always is displayed. No workaround is available.

Using Chrome with SAS Web Report Studio

Pop-Up Windows

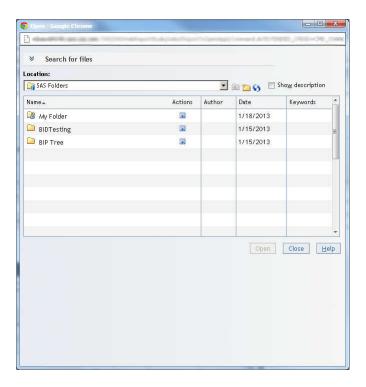
You must enable JavaScript and pop-up windows in order to use SAS Web Report Studio. For more information, see the browser's documentation.

The address bar (which is sometimes called the "omnibox") is always displayed, even in dialog boxes

No workaround is available.

The following display shows how the address bar in Chrome appears in the Open dialog box in SAS Web Report Studio.

Figure A2.1 Open Dialog Box in the Chrome Browser



Data Refresh: Manual versus Automatic

If you have permission, you can save a report either to be manually or automatically refreshed. If you have questions about your authorization, contact your system administrator. The following table explains the consequences of each option.

Table A3.1 Comparison of Refresh Options in the Save As Dialog Box

Refresh Option Selected in the Save As Dialog Box	Consequences
Data is automatically refreshed	A large report might take a long time to open. However, it takes less time to save a large report.
	When the report is opened (and any required prompts are answered), the report automatically includes the most current data in the underlying data source that the viewer is authorized to see.
Data can be manually refreshed*	A large report that contains a lot of data might open more quickly. However, a large report might take a long time to save.
	The data that is shown in the report is updated to match the underlying data source only when the report viewer requests a refresh. Selecting Refresh Data in one section refreshes data in all report sections.
	While viewing the report, users can perform certain actions only after they have refreshed the data. For example, the report viewer would apply a filter to a crosstabulation table after the report has been refreshed with data.
	The report can be archived by authorized users.

^{*} Reports that are pregenerated on a schedule are also manually refreshed. (Not all report authors are authorized to schedule or refresh reports.)

Data Sources: Relational versus Multidimensional

The following table compares some of the functionality that might be available when designing and viewing reports that are based on relational and multidimensional data sources.

Table A4.1 Data Source Comparison

Functionality	Relational	Multidimensional	When Functionality Is Available	Comments
Filtering category values for section queries (by selecting predefined filters or by creating custom filters)	yes	yes, but only predefined section filters	designing	A data source administrator determines whether the data source supports this functionality.
Filtering and ranking data in tables, graphs, and geographical maps	yes	yes	viewing and designing	A data source administrator determines whether the data source supports this functionality. You cannot create measure filters or rankings for crosstabulation tables in Edit mode.
Sorting in tables and graphs	yes	yes	viewing and designing	A data source administrator determines whether the data source supports this functionality. When you are designing a report, only sorting for list tables is available. You cannot specify a sorting priority for multidimensional data.
Modifying detail and aggregation settings	yes	no	designing	For multidimensional data, records are always grouped and the aggregation method of a measure cannot be changed.
Viewing detail data	no	yes	viewing	A data source administrator determines whether the data source supports this functionality.

Functionality	Relational	Multidimensional	When Functionality Is Available	Comments
Drilling and expanding	no	yes	viewing	A data source administrator determines whether the data source supports this functionality.

What to Do If You Are Prompted for Credentials

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About the Request for Credentials

Some companies do not like to store user passwords in metadata. This is often true when third-party databases, such as Teradata, Oracle, or DB2, are used. For third-party databases, you might be given a credential directly in your metadata logon object or via a group membership with a shared credential. In either case, you will be notified that your database credential information is missing.

When you are denied access to view a report because of missing database credential information, SAS Web Report Studio gives you the opportunity to enter a valid user ID and password. When you enter your user ID and password, they are valid for the current session only because they are stored in memory, not in metadata.

Enter Credentials

If you are prompted for credentials when accessing a data source, an error message appears. Click **Manage Credentials** to open the Manage Credentials dialog box.

Figure A5.1 Missing Report Element Error Message

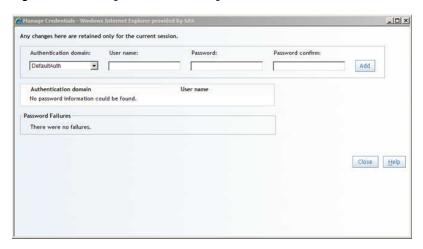


When you encounter a missing credentials situation, a **Manage Credentials** menu item is also added to the **File** menu. This menu item remains on the **File** menu for the rest of the current session. You can use the **Manage Credentials** menu item to access the Manage Credentials dialog box. By default, this menu item does not appear until it is needed. However, your system administrator can permanently enable this menu item.

Use the Manage Credentials dialog box to specify an authentication domain and to enter your user name and password. To enter your credentials, complete these steps:

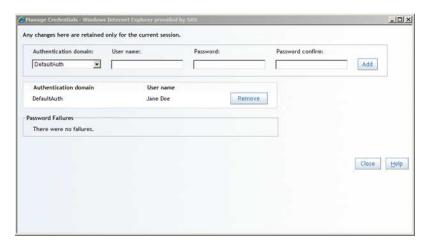
1. Select an Authentication domain.

Figure A5.2 Manage Credentials Dialog Box



- 2. Enter your User name.
- 3. Enter your **Password**.
- 4. Confirm your password in the **Password confirm** field.
- 5. Click **Add**. Your **Authentication domain** and **User name** display in the dialog box.

Figure A5.3 Manage Credentials Dialog Box with Credentials Added



- 6. (Optional) Add another authentication domain, user name, and password. Click Add.
- 7. Click Close.

Note: Your user ID and password are valid for the current session only. They are stored in memory, not in metadata.

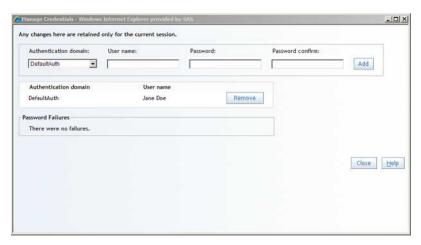
Remove Credentials

If you entered credentials during a login session, then you can use the Manage Credentials dialog box to remove an authentication domain, your user name, and your password. Normally, it is not necessary to remove credentials because they will be discarded from memory when you log off. This feature is provided for the special case when you need to stop using a password that you just added.

To remove your credentials, complete these steps:

1. Select **File** ⇒ **Manage Credentials** to open the Manage Credentials dialog box.

Figure A5.4 Manage Credentials Dialog Box with Credentials Displayed



2. Click Remove in the row where your Authentication domain and User name are displayed. The row is removed.

Figure A5.5 Manage Credentials Dialog Box with No Credentials Entered



- 3. (Optional) Remove another authentication domain, user name, and password by clicking Remove.
- 4. Click Close.

What to Do If Access Is Still Denied

If you follow the steps listed in "Enter Credentials" on page 331 and you still cannot enter your credentials, then contact your system administrator.

What to Do If Your Data Source Is Invalid

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When a Data Item, Filter, or Prompt Is Missing from a Report	336

About Invalid Data Sources and Data Items

Sometimes it is impossible to render one or more report elements in SAS Web Report Studio. These situations are usually related to one of these causes:

- A data source (information map) has been moved or renamed.
- A table or graph is incomplete. For more information, see Appendix 7, "Incomplete Tables and Graphs," on page 337.
- A data item, filter, or prompt is missing.

When a Data Source Has Been Moved or Renamed

A data administrator can use folders to help organize a large number of data sources (information maps). The administrator can also move, rename, and delete existing data sources. If a data source is deleted, then users are unable to open any reports that access the data source. If a data source has been moved, renamed, or both, then users with the appropriate role and access to the File Management window can use the repair report option to find the correct data source and redirect the report to use it.

For more information, see "Updating Resources in a Report" on page 257.

When a Data Item, Filter, or Prompt Is Missing from a Report

A report cannot be opened when one or more data items, filters, or prompts that are referenced in the report are missing. For example, this might happen when a column has been removed from the underlying table or when a filter is removed from an information map. Users with the appropriate capabilities can help recover a report when one or more data items that are referenced in the report are missing. If you have questions about capabilities, contact your system administrator.

The report recovery process only removes references to the missing data item (or items), so that the report can be opened in SAS Web Report Studio. It is up to the user to edit the report and to reference the correct data item (or items). Otherwise, error messages will appear when the report is viewed.

You are automatically notified that one or more data items, filters, or prompts are missing in these ways:

- The Update Resources dialog box appears if you selected **File** ⇒ **Open** or if you tried to open the report in Edit mode.
- The Report Resources Must Be Updated window appears if the File Management window or a recently used report triggers the error.

Note: Users are notified of missing data items even if they do not have the appropriate capability to recover the report.

For batch reports, the Report Resources Must Be Updated window is triggered when you attempt do either of the following:

- refresh the data for a report that references missing data items, filters, or prompts
- open the report in Edit mode

When the Update Resources dialog box or the Report Resources Must Be Updated window appears, you are asked if you want to remove the unresolved references and open the report. If you click **No**, then the attempt to open the report is abandoned. If you click **Yes**, then the references to the missing data items are removed and SAS Web Report Studio attempts to open the report again.

There are some times when SAS Web Report Studio cannot recover a report that has missing data items. In some cases, after SAS Web Report Studio removes the missing data item or data items, the report is valid but incomplete. For example, suppose that the missing data item is a measure in a bar chart. When prompted, you click **Yes** to have SAS Web Report Studio remove the missing data item from the report. Once SAS Web Report Studio removes the missing measure, your report is valid. However, a bar chart requires a measure, so the report is incomplete in its current state. You can switch to Edit mode and use the Assign Data dialog box to add a measure and make the bar chart complete.

Incomplete Tables and Graphs

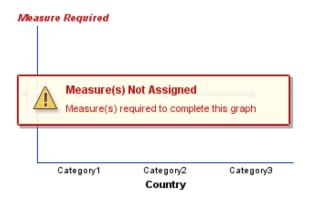
If a table or a graph (other than a geographical map) is missing one or more required role assignments, it appears with sample data and a message that indicates what is needed. The following display shows a crosstabulation table that cannot be fully rendered because no data items are assigned to the rows.

Figure A7.1 Example of an Incomplete Table



The following display shows a graph that cannot be fully rendered because no category data item is assigned to the X axis.

Figure A7.2 Example of an Incomplete Graph



Here are the requirements for tables and graphs:

- All data item labels must be unique.
- All multidimensional tables and graphs (other than scatter plots and bubble plots) require a category.
- All multidimensional tables and graphs require at least one measure.
- All bar-line charts and scatter plots require at least two measures.
- All bubble plots require three measures.
- All relational scatter plots and bubble plots require a category.
- All geographical maps require a geographical data item in a data source (information map).

Here are some ways that you can update an incomplete report element in View mode so that the report renders correctly:

- Select a data item in the Section Data panel, and then drag it where you want it in
 the report element. Hotspots appear over the report element to indicate the
 appropriate places to drop the data item.
- For a crosstabulation table, select a data item in a table, and then drag and drop it onto another location in the table.
- Right-click in the report element, and then select Assign Data to open the Assign
 Data dialog box. Then use drag and drop features to assign any missing data items.
 You can also use the Move Items drop-down list to assign any missing data items.
- If your original data selection does not have enough data items to complete a report element, select **Data** ⇒ **Select Data** to open the Select Data dialog box. Then select additional data items from the list of available data items in the data source.
- If there are duplicate data item labels, use the **Section Data** panel to rename the labels and make them unique.

Categories that are used as group break items cannot also be used as visual data items in a report element in View mode. In some cases, you might need to remove a group break to make a category available. Once the category is available, you can make it visible to complete the report element.

Glossary

aggregate function

a function that summarizes data and produces a statistic such as a sum, an average, a minimum, or a maximum.

aggregation

the act or process of grouping data, using an operation that produces a statistic such as a sum, average, minimum, or maximum. The term aggregation can also refer to the grouped data that results from such an operation. See also aggregate function.

alphanumeric character

any of the following types of characters: alphabetic letters, numerals, and special characters or blanks. Most computer systems store strictly numeric data differently from alphanumeric or textual data.

authentication domain

a SAS internal category that pairs logins with the servers for which they are valid. For example, an Oracle server and the SAS copies of Oracle credentials might all be classified as belonging to an OracleAuth authentication domain.

bar chart

a chart that consists of a grid and some vertical or horizontal columns (bars). Each column represents quantitative data.

bar-line chart

a bar chart with an overlaid line graph. See also bar chart and line graph.

category

a classification of data items. Category data items are used to group measure data items, using an applied aggregate function. For example, a category data item that contains the names of countries could be used to group a measure data item that contains population values.

child

within a dimension hierarchy, a descendant in level n-1 of a member that is at level n. For example, if a Geography dimension includes the levels Country and City, then Bangkok would be a child of Thailand, and Hamburg would be a child of Germany.

crosstabulation table

a two-dimensional table that shows frequency distributions or other aggregate statistics for the intersections of two or more categories. In a crosstabulation table,

categories are displayed on both the columns and rows, and each cell value represents the data result from the intersection of the categories on the specific row and column.

cube

a set of data that is organized and structured in a hierarchical, multidimensional arrangement. A cube includes measures, and it can have numerous dimensions and levels of data.

data item

an item in a data source that is either a logical view of a data field or a calculation. The author of a report decides which data items to use in a particular section of a report. There are three types of data items: hierarchies, categories, and measures.

data source

a collection of data items and filters that provides a user-friendly view of data. Users of query and reporting applications such as SAS Web Report Studio can easily build business reports by using data sources as the building blocks for their reports.

detail data

(1) for multidimensional data sources, nonaggregated data. (2) for relational data sources, every record in a selected data source. Duplicate records can be either excluded or included. See also multidimensional data source and relational data source.

dimension

a group of closely related hierarchies. Hierarchies within a dimension typically represent different groupings of information that pertains to a single concept. For example, a Time dimension might consist of two hierarchies: (1) Year, Month, Date, and (2) Year, Week, Day. See also hierarchy.

equivalent interval

one group in a range of data that has been divided into equal groups.

filter

criteria that restrict either the data that is returned from a query to a data source or the data that is displayed in a table, graph, or map.

geographic information system

a software application for organizing and analyzing data that can be referenced spatially - that is, data that can be associated with physical locations. Many types of data, such as data from marketing surveys and epidemiological studies, have a spatial aspect. Short form: GIS.

GIS

See geographic information system.

group break

a way to divide report sections by distinct category or hierarchy level values when you are using a relational or multidimensional data source.

hierarchy

an arrangement of members of a dimension into levels that are based on parent-child relationships. Members of a hierarchy are arranged from more general to more specific. For example, in a Time dimension, a hierarchy might consist of the members Year, Quarter, Month, and Day. In a Geography dimension, a hierarchy

might consist of the members Country, State or Province, and City. More than one hierarchy can be defined for a dimension. Each hierarchy provides a navigational path that enables users to drill down to increasing levels of detail. See also member and level.

histogram

a bar chart that displays the observed frequencies of data that have been binned (divided into contiguous, equally spaced intervals). The heights of the bars indicate the relative frequency of observations in each bin.

information map

See data source.

level

in a multidimensional database (or cube), an element of a dimension hierarchy. Levels describe the dimension from the highest (most summarized) level to the lowest (most detailed) level. For example, possible levels for a Geography dimension are Country, Region, State or Province, and City.

line graph

a graph that shows the relationship of one variable to another, often as movements or trends in the data over a period of time. Line graphs summarize source data and typically are used to chart response values against discrete categorical values.

list table

a two-dimensional representation of data, in which the data values are arranged in rows and columns.

locale

a setting that reflects the language, local conventions, and culture for a geographic region. Local conventions can include specific formatting rules for dates, times, and numbers, and a currency symbol for the country or region. Some examples of locale values are French_Canada, Portuguese_Brazil, and Chinese_Singapore.

mean

the arithmetic average, which is calculated by adding the values of a sample variable and dividing this sum by the number of observations.

measure

a classification of data items. The values of measure data items are aggregated (unless otherwise specified) and can be used in computations or analytical expressions. For example, a measure data item could contain age values that are grouped by gender and then averaged.

member

in a multidimensional database (or cube), a name that represents a particular data element within a dimension. For example, September 1996 might be a member of the Time dimension. A member can be either unique or non-unique. For example, 1997 and 1998 represent unique members in the Year level of a Time dimension. January represents non-unique members in the Month level, because there can be more than one January in the Time dimension if the Time dimension contains data for more than one year.

multidimensional data source

a collection of data items and filters that describes and provides a view of a cube. See also cube, data item, and data source.

natural break

a boundary in a range of data as determined by a histogram of data distribution. See also histogram.

operator

in a SAS expression, any of several symbols that request a comparison, a logical operation, or an arithmetic calculation.

parent

within a dimension hierarchy, the ancestor in level n of a member in level n-1. For example, if a Geography dimension includes the levels Country and City, then Thailand would be the parent of Bangkok, and Germany would be the parent of Hamburg. The parent value is usually a consolidation of all of its children's values.

pie chart

a circular chart that is divided into slices by radial lines. Each slice represents the relative contribution of each part to the whole.

progressive bar chart

a type of bar chart that shows how the initial value of a measure data item increases or decreases during a series of operations or transactions. See also bar chart.

prompted filter

a type of filter that enables a report viewer to select the criteria that will be used to restrict the data that appears in a report.

publication channel

an information repository that has been established using the SAS Publishing Framework and that can be used to publish information to users and applications.

quantile

any of the points or values that divide data into groups that contain equal numbers of observations, or any of those groups.

query

a set of instructions that requests particular information from one or more data sources.

ranking

the process of ordering observations according to values of particular measure data items. The observations that are ordered depend on the object that contains the data. For list tables, observations correspond to rows. For crosstabulation tables, if the measures are on the columns, then the ordered observations can be on the individual rows or on the row that contains the outermost category data item. For graphs, observations generally correspond to data points along a particular axis. See also category, crosstabulation table, data item, list table, and measure.

relational data source

a collection of data items and filters that describes and provides a view of twodimensional physical data, in which the data values are arranged in rows and columns. See also data item and data source.

report definition snapshot

a copy of a report definition that is fixed at the time that a report is requested. Snapshots can be shared with users by e-mail.

SAS report

a report that has been stored in the SAS Report Model format. A SAS report might be available for viewing in the portal if your organization has installed SAS Web Report Studio.

scatter plot

a two-dimensional plot that shows the joint variation of two data items.

standard deviation

a statistical measure of the variability of a group of data values. This measure, which is the most widely used measure of the dispersion of a frequency distribution, is equal to the square root of the variance.

stored process

a SAS program that is stored on a server and that can be executed as requested by client applications such as SAS Web Report Studio. The embedded SAS code can contain instructions for rendering report elements as part of a larger report or for rendering a complete report that includes queries, prompted filters, titles, images, and statistical analyses.

tile chart

a graph that represents the relative values of data by using rectangular areas. The color of each area represents the value of one measure in the query. The size of each area represents the value of the another measure in the query. The academic term for a tile chart is 'treemap.'

Time dimension

a dimension that divides time into levels such as Year, Quarter, Month, and Day.

timestamp

a data type or value that represents both a date and a time.

tooltip

descriptive text that appears when a cursor is placed over certain elements of a graphical user interface, such as the tool icons in a toolbar.

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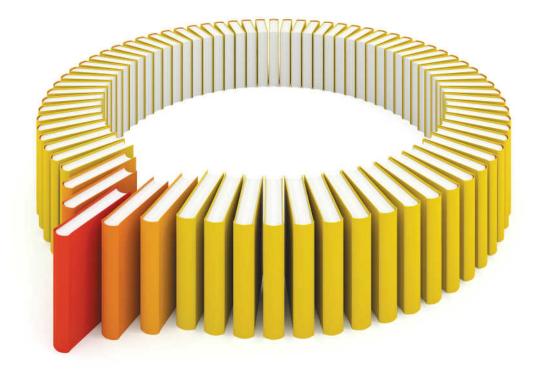
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